

THE
COLONIAL OFFICE LIST

FOR
1881:

COMPRISING
Historical and Statistical Information

RESPECTING THE
COLONIAL DEPENDENCIES OF GREAT BRITAIN,
AN ACCOUNT OF THE SERVICES OF THE OFFICERS IN THE
COLONIAL SERVICE.

A TRANSCRIPT OF THE COLONIAL REGULATIONS, AND OTHER INFORMATION.

WITH MAPS.

TWENTIETH PUBLICATION.—TO BE CONTINUED ANNUALLY.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS, BY THE PERMISSION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE COLONIES,

BY
EDWARD FAIRFIELD,
OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.



LONDON:
HARRISON, 59, PALL MALL,
BOOKSELLER TO HER MAJESTY AND H.B.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

1881.



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Printers in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

PREFACE.

THE Editor requests that all Colonial Officers will notify to him any additions which they may desire to be made to the record of their services.

All matter intended for insertion in THE COLONIAL OFFICE LIST should be in the hands of the Editor towards the close of October.

Sometimes when changes in the Establishment of a Colony are in progress at the time the sheets of THE COLONIAL OFFICE LIST are received for correction, the Colonial authorities retain them until such changes are completely recorded. But this really militates against the correctness of the whole work at the time of its publication, depending as it does on the date at which the last returns are received. The sheets of the LIST are sent to the Colonies at different dates according to the distance of each Colony from England, so calculated that if each Government kept the Returns about three weeks or a month for correction, they would all be in the hands of the Editor early in November, and the book might be got through the press before Christmas; but if particular returns are delayed for two months or so beyond the estimated time, the publication is delayed, and general inconvenience caused to the subscribers.

An account of the Island of Cyprus appears in this Edition (Appendix to Part II), the supervision of its affairs having been transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Department in December, 1880.

The following Acts were formerly printed in THE COLONIAL OFFICE LIST, at the suggestion of certain of the Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies: The Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870; The Extradition Acts, 1870-73; The Colonial Rendition Acts, 6 & 7 Vict., c. 34, and 16 & 17 Vict., c. 118; but owing to the increasing size, and in consequence the increasing expense of the publication, it was found necessary to omit these Acts in the Edition of 1880; and the Editor can only suggest that those Governors and other officers who desire to have them at hand to consult upon emergencies, should keep by them THE COLONIAL OFFICE LIST for 1879.

The Editor will always be glad to receive corrections of errors or omissions in THE COLONIAL OFFICE LIST, and also any suggestions as to its arrangement, from officers in the Colonies; but the low price at which the book is sold, would prevent him from adopting any suggestion involving a material addition to its present bulk.

DOWNING STREET,
January, 1881.

JANUARY, 31 DAYS.			FEBRUARY, 28 DAYS.			MARCH, 31 DAYS.		
D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.
1	S		1	TU		1	TU	<i>St. David. Shrove Tuesday.</i>
2	S		2	W		2	W	<i>ASH WEDNESDAY.</i>
3	M		3	TH		3	TH	
4	TU		4	F		4	F	
5	W		5	S		5	S	
6	TH	EPIPHANY.	6	S	5TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPH.	6	S	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.
7	F		7	M		7	M	
8	S		8	TU		8	TU	
9	S	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPH.	9	W		9	W	
10	M		10	TH		10	TH	
11	TU	<i>Hilary Law Sittings begin.</i>	11	F		11	F	
12	W		12	S		12	S	
13	TH	<i>Camb. Lent Term begins.</i>	13	S	SEPTUAGESIMA.	13	S	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT
14	F	<i>Oxford Lent Term begins.</i>	14	M	<i>St. Valentine.</i>	14	M	
15	S		15	TU		15	TU	
16	S	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPH.	16	W		16	W	
17	M		17	TH		17	TH	<i>St. Patrick.</i>
18	TU		18	F		18	F	
19	W		19	S		19	S	
20	TH		20	S	SEXAGESIMA.	20	S	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.
21	F		21	M		21	M	
22	S		22	TU		22	TU	
23	S	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPH.	23	W		23	W	
24	M		24	TH		24	TH	
25	TU		25	F		25	F	<i>Annunciation. Lady Day.</i>
26	W		26	S		26	S	
27	TH		27	S	QUINQUAGESIMA. SHROVE	27	S	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.
28	F		28	M	[SUNDAY.]	28	M	
29	S					29	TU	
30	S	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPH.				30	W	
31	M					31	TH	

APRIL, 30 DAYS.			MAY, 31 DAYS.			JUNE, 30 DAYS.		
D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.
1	F		1	S	2ND SUNDAY AFT. EASTER.	1	W	
2	S		2	M		2	TH	[<i>Oxford Term ends.</i>
3	S	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	3	TU		3	F	<i>Easter Law Sittings end.</i>
4	M		4	W		4	S	<i>Oxford Trin. Term begins.</i>
5	TU		5	TH		5	S	WHIT SUNDAY.
6	W		6	F		6	M	
7	TH		7	S		7	TU	
8	F	<i>Cambdg. Lent Term ends.</i>	8	S	3RD SUNDAY AFT. EASTER.	8	W	
9	S	<i>Oxford Lent Term ends.</i>	9	M		9	TH	
10	S	PALM SUNDAY.	10	TU		10	F	
11	M		11	W		11	S	
12	TU		12	TH		12	S	TRINITY SUNDAY.
13	W	<i>Hilary Law Sittings end.</i>	13	F		13	M	
14	TH		14	S		14	TU	<i>Trinity Law Sittings begin.</i>
15	F	GOOD FRIDAY.	15	S	4TH SUNDAY AFT. EASTER.	15	W	
16	S		16	M		16	TH	
17	S	EASTER SUNDAY.	17	TU		17	F	
18	M		18	W		18	S	
19	TU		19	TH		19	S	1ST SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY.
20	W	<i>Oxford Easter Term begins.</i>	20	F		20	M	
21	TH		21	S		21	TU	
22	F	<i>Cambridge Term begins.</i>	22	S	5TH SUNDAY AFT. EASTER.	22	W	
23	S	<i>St. George.</i>	23	M		23	TH	
24	S	LOW SUNDAY. 1ST AFTER	24	TU	<i>Queen Victoria born, 1819.</i>	24	F	<i>Midsummer Day. Cam-</i>
25	M	[EASTER.]	25	W		25	S	<i>bridge Term ends.</i>
26	TU	<i>Easter Law Sittings begin.</i>	26	TH		26	S	2ND SUN. AFTER TRINITY.
27	W		27	F		27	M	
28	TH		28	S		28	TU	
29	F		29	S	SUNDAY AFT. ASCENSION.	29	W	
30	S		30	M		30	TH	
			31	TU				

JULY, 31 DAYS.			AUGUST, 31 DAYS.			SEPTEMBER, 30 DAYS.		
D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.
1	F		1	M		1	Th	
2	S		2	Tu		2	F	
3	Ss	3RD SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	3	W		3	S	
4	M		4	Th		4	Ss	12TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.
5	Tu		5	F		5	M	
6	W		6	S		6	Tu	
7	Th		7	Ss	8TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	7	W	
8	F		8	M	Trinity Law Sittings end.	8	Th	
9	S	Oxford Trinity Term ends.	9	Tu		9	F	
10	Ss	4TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	10	W		10	S	
11	M		11	Th		11	Ss	13TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.
12	Tu		12	F		12	M	
13	W		13	S		13	Tu	
14	Th		14	Ss	9TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	14	W	
15	F		15	M		15	Th	
16	S		16	Tu		16	F	
17	Ss	5TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY	17	W		17	S	
18	M		18	Th		18	Ss	14TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.
19	Tu		19	F		19	M	
20	W		20	S		20	Tu	
21	Th		21	Ss	10TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	21	W	
22	F		22	M		22	Th	
23	S		23	Tu		23	F	
24	Ss	6TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	24	W		24	S	
25	M		25	Th		25	Ss	15TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.
26	Tu		26	F		26	M	
27	W		27	S		27	Tu	
28	Th		28	Ss	11TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	28	W	
29	F		29	M		29	Th	
30	S		30	Tu		30	F	
31	Ss	7TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	31	W				

OCTOBER, 31 DAYS.			NOVEMBER, 30 DAYS.			DECEMBER, 31 DAYS.		
D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.
1	S	Camb. Mich. Term begins.	1	Tu		1	Th	
2	Ss	16TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	2	W	Mich. Law Sittings begin.	2	F	
3	M		3	Th		3	S	
4	Tu		4	F		4	Ss	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
5	W		5	S		5	M	
6	Th		6	Ss	21ST SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	6	Tu	St. Nicholas
7	F		7	M		7	W	
8	S		8	Tu		8	Th	
9	Ss	17TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	9	W		9	F	
10	M	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.	10	Th		10	S	
11	Tu		11	F		11	Ss	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
12	W		12	S		12	M	
13	Th		13	Ss	22ND SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	13	Tu	
14	F		14	M		14	W	
15	S		15	Tu		15	Th	
16	Ss	18TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	16	W		16	F	Camb. Michael. Term ends.
17	M		17	Th		17	S	Oxford Mich. Term ends.
18	Tu		18	F		18	Ss	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
19	W		19	S		19	M	
20	Th		20	Ss	23RD SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	20	Tu	
21	F		21	M		21	W	Mich. Law Sittings end.
22	S		22	Tu		22	Th	
23	Ss	19TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	23	W		23	F	
24	M		24	Th		24	S	
25	Tu		25	F		25	Ss	CHRISTMAS DAY.
26	W		26	S		26	M	
27	Th		27	Ss	ADVENT SUNDAY.	27	Tu	
28	F		28	M		28	W	
29	S		29	Tu		29	Th	
30	Ss	20TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	30	W	St. Andrew.	30	F	
31	M					31	S	

COLONIAL OFFICE LIST, 1881.

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EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A.D.C. . . .	Aide-de-Camp.	K.C.M.G. . .	Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
B.A. . . .	Bachelor of Arts.	K.C.S.I. . .	Knight Commander of the Star of India.
B.C.L. . . .	Bachelor of Civil Law.	K.G. . . .	Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.
Bart. . . .	Baronet.	K.H. . . .	Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.
Brig. Gen. . .	Brigadier-General.	Knt. . . .	Knight Bachelor.
C.B. . . .	Companion of the Order of the Bath.	K.P. . . .	Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.
C.M.G. . . .	Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.	K.T. . . .	Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.
C.S.I. . . .	Companion of the Order of the Star of India.	LL.D. . . .	Doctor of Laws.
D.C.L. . . .	Doctor of Civil Law.	Lt. . . .	Lieutenant.
D.D. . . .	Doctor of Divinity.	Lt.-Col. . .	Lieutenant-Colonel.
F.K.Q.C.P.I. .	Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.	Lt.-Gen. . .	Lieutenant-General.
F.R.C.P. . . .	Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.	M.A. . . .	Master of Arts.
F.R.C.S. . . .	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.	M.D. . . .	Doctor of Medicine.
F.R.C.S.E. . .	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.	M.-Gen. . .	Major-General.
F.R.S. . . .	Fellow of the Royal Society.	M.L.A. . . .	Member of the Legislative Assembly.
G.C.B. . . .	Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.	M.L.C. . . .	Member of the Legislative Council.
G.C.H. . . .	Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.	M.P. . . .	Member of Parliament.
G.C.M.G. . . .	Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.	P.C. . . .	Privy Councillor.
G.C.S.I. . . .	Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India.	Q.C. . . .	Queen's Counsel.
H.R.H. . . .	His Royal Highness.	R.A. . . .	Royal Artillery.
K.C.B. . . .	Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.	R.E. . . .	Royal Engineers.
K.C.H. . . .	Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.	Rev. . . .	Reverend.
		R.M.L.I. . .	Royal Marine Light Infantry.
		R.M.A. . . .	Royal Marine Artillery.
		R.N. . . .	Royal Navy.
		Rt. Hon. . .	Right Honourable.
		V.C. . . .	Victoria Cross.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE LIST.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

IN the reign of George III., 1768, a Secretary of State for the American, or Colonial Department, was appointed, in addition to the two principal Secretaries of State then existing; but this new office was abolished in 1782 by Statute 22 Geo. III., cap. 82.

In 1782 the duties of the two principal Secretaries of State were divided into "Home" and "Foreign;" the affairs of Ireland and the Colonies devolving on the Home Department: those of the Colonies constituting a separate branch of the Department called "the Office for Plantations," and being at first managed by a separate Under-Secretary.

At its commencement in 1793, the affairs of the French War were managed by the Home Department, but in 1794 a principal Secretary for War was appointed, and the business of the Colonies was transferred to this new Department in 1801; which from thenceforth was generally known as the Colonial or Colonial and War Department.

In 1854, when a fourth principal Secretary of State was added for War, the affairs of the Colonies came under the exclusive charge of a principal Secretary of State.

In 1858 a principal Secretary of State was added for the affairs of India.

SECRETARIES OF STATE WHO ADMINISTERED THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLONIES BETWEEN 1768 AND 1795.

1768, Feb. 27.	Wills Earl of Hillsborough (afterwards Marquis of Downshire).	1788, April 18.	Frederick Lord North (afterwards Earl of Guildford).
1772, Aug. 27.	William Earl of Dartmouth.	1788, Dec. 28.	Francis Marquis of Caermarthen (afterwards Duke of Leeds).
1776, Jan. 26.	Lord George Sackville Germaine (afterwards Visct. Sackville).	1784, Jan. 22.	Thomas Lord Sydney.
1782, March 8.	Welbore Ellis, Esq. (afterwards Lord Mendip).	1789, June 5.	William Wyndham Grenville (afterwards Lord Grenville).
1782, April 16.	William Earl of Shelburne.	1792, March 28.	Henry Dundas (afterwards Visct. Melville).
1782, July 17.	Thomas Lord Grantham.	1794, Aug. 7.	William Henry Duke of Portland.
1782, Oct. 5.	Thomas Townshend (afterwards Lord Sydney).		

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIAL AND WAR DEPARTMENT, FROM 1795 to 1854.

1795. Right Hon. Henry Dundas (afterwards Viscount Melville).	1830. Viscount Goderich (afterwards Earl Ripon).
1801. Lord Hobart (afterwards Earl of Buckinghamshire).	1833. Right Hon. E. G. Stanley, late Earl of Derby.
1804. Earl, late Marquess, Camden.	1834. Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice (afterwards Lord Monteagle).
1805. Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquess of Londonderry).	Earl of Aberdeen.
1806. Right Hon. W. Windham.	1835. Right Hon. Chas. Grant, late Lord Glenelg.
1807. Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquess of Londonderry).	1839. Marquess of Normanby.
1809. Earl of Liverpool.	Lord John Russell.
1812. Earl Bathurst.	1841. Lord Stanley, late Earl of Derby, G.C.M.G.
1827. Viscount Goderich.	1845. Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
Right Hon. W. Huskisson.	1846. Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.
1828. Sir George Murray.	1852. Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, Bart., now Lord Hampton.
	1852. Duke of Newcastle.

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, 1854 to 1878.

1854, June 10. Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart.	1859, June 18. Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
1855, Feb. Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea.	1864, April 4. Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, now Viscount Cardwell.
1855, May 15. Lord John Russell, late Earl Russell, K.G., G.C.M.G.	1866, July 6. Earl of Carnarvon.
July 21. Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart.	1867, March 8. The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.
Nov. 17. Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, afterwards Lord Taunton.	1868, Dec. 10. Earl Granville, K.G.
1858, Feb. 26. Lord Stanley, now Earl of Derby.	1870, July 6. Earl of Kimberley.
1858, May 31. Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., afterwards Lord Lytton, G.C.M.G.	1874, Feb. 21. Earl of Carnarvon.
	1878, Feb. 4. Right Hon. Sir Michael E. Hicks Beach, Bart.
	1880, April 28. Earl of Kimberley.

UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Parliamentary.

1833. Sir John Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B.	1858. Earl of Carnarvon.
1834. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.	1859. Right Hon. Chichester S. Fortescue (Lord Carlingford).
1835. Sir George Grey, Bart.	1865. Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.
1839. Right Hon. Henry Labouchere (afterwards Lord Taunton).	1866. Right Hon. Sir C. B. Adderley, K.C.M.G., M.P. (now Lord Norton).
1839. Right Hon. Herbert Vernon Smith (afterwards Lord Lyveden).	1868. Right Hon. W. Monsell (now Lord Emlay).
1841. George William Hope, M.P.	1871. The Right Hon. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P. (now Lord Brabourne).
1845. Lord Lyttelton, K.C.M.G.	1874. Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P.
1846. Benjamin Hawes, M.P.	1878. Earl Cadogan.
1851. Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, K.C.M.G.	1880. Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, M.P.
1855. John Ball.	
1857. Right Hon. Chichester S. Fortescue (now Lord Carlingford).	

Permanent.

1835. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B.	1859. Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., K.C.M.G. (now Lord Blachford).
1847. Herman Merivale, C.B.	1871. Robert George Wyndham Herbert, D.C.L.

Assistant.

1849-68. Sir T. Frederick Elliott, K.C.M.G.	1874-8. W. R. Malcolm.
1858-70. Sir F. R. Sandford, C.B.	1874-6. Sir Julian Pauncefoot, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1870-1. R. G. W. Herbert, D.C.L.	1876. John Bramston, D.C.L.
1870-4. Sir H. T. Holland, Bart., K.C.M.G.	1878. Edward Wingfield.
1871. The Hon. R. H. Meade.	

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

The Staff of the Colonial Office is shown in the list at next page. The Under-Secretaries and Assistant Under-Secretaries are Staff Officers selected at the discretion of the Secretary of State. The Clerical Staff is recruited by open competitive examinations held by the Civil Service Commissioners, Cannon Row. Of these examinations there are two kinds: If the vacancy is in the Upper Division of the Colonial Office, the examination is conducted as follows:—

1. The limits of age for these situations are 18 and 24, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the competitive examination.

2. At the competitive examinations exercises will be set in the following subjects only; the maximum of marks for each subject being fixed as follows, viz:—

	Marks.
English Composition (including Précis-writing)	500
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution	500
English Language and Literature	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
" " " Rome	750
" " " France	375
" " " Germany	375
" " " Italy	375
Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,250
Natural Science: that is, (1) Chemistry, including Heat; (2) Electricity and Magnetism; (3) Geology and Mineralogy; (4) Zoology; (5) Botany	1,000
* The total (1,000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head.	
Moral Sciences: that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Jurisprudence	375
Political Economy	375

Candidates will be at liberty to offer themselves for examination in any or all of these subjects. No subjects are obligatory.

No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.

3. No candidate can be admitted to the competition who has not previously satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners that he possesses the requisite amount of proficiency in the following subjects:—

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.

With this view, preliminary examinations in these subjects will be held at such times and places as the Commissioners may appoint.

Application for permission to attend one of these preliminary examinations must be made in the writing of the candidate, at such times and in such manner as may be fixed by the Commissioners.

4. A fee of 1*l.* will be required from every candidate attending a preliminary examination, and a further fee of 5*l.* from every candidate who may be admitted to the competition.

If the vacancy is for a man clerkship in the Lower Division the subjects of examination are as follows, viz:—

Preliminary and Obligatory.

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

Competitive.

Handwriting.	Digesting Returns into Summaries.
Orthography.	English Composition.
Arithmetic.	Geography.
Copying MS. (to test accuracy).	English History.
Indexing or Docketing.	Book-keeping.

The candidates must be over 17, and under 19 years of age.

Full particulars respecting the conditions and mode of examination can be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners, Cannon Row, S.W.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Secretary of State, The Earl of Kimberley	28 April, 1880.
Under-Secretaries { Rt. Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, M.P.	29 April, 1880.
{ Robert Geo. Wyndham Herbert, D.C.L.	21 May, 1871.
Assistant Under-Secretaries { Hon. Robert H. Meade, M.A.	21 May, 1871.
{ John Bramston, D.C.L.	30 June, 1876.
{ Edward Wingfield, M.A., B.C.L.	19 July, 1878.
Private Secretary to the Secretary of State, Robert Bickersteth	29 April, 1880.
Assistant Private Secretary, R. L. Antrobus.	1 Oct., 1880.

Name.	Date of first appointment as Clerks.	Second Class Clerks.	First Class Clerks.	Principal Clerks.	Chief Clerk.
Richard P. Ebdon, M.A.	18 Jan. 58	—	30 Sept. 72	28 Sept. 74	1 July, 79
John Hales, M.A.	20 Sept. 58	—	} 30 Sept. 72	{ 2 April, 79 1 May, 79 1 July, 79	
Edmund Burke Pennell	9 April 59	—			
A. W. L. Hemming	1 Feb. 60	—			
Ernest H. Wedgwood, B.A.	1 April 60	} 30 Sept. 72	27 Aug. 76		
G. W. B. De Robeck, M.A.	28 Aug. 60		13 Jan. 77		
Frederic W. Fuller	28 April 62		2 April, 79		
W. A. B. Hamilton	2 May 64		1 July, 79		
Edward Fairfield	29 Oct. 66		1 Oct. 80		
Arthur A. Pearson	2 July 67		1 Jan. 81		
F. R. Round, M.A.*†	19 Feb. 69	} 30 April 77 3 May 77 3 June 78 } 30 June, 79 1 July, 79			
F. Graham†	30 May 70				
C. P. Lucas†					
R. L. Antrobus, B.A.					
H. W. Just, B.A.					
John Anderson, M.A.					
W. H. Mercer, B.A.					
C. A. Harris, B.A.					
Three vacancies.					

* Private Secretary to Mr. Herbert. † Resident Clerks. ‡ Private Secretary to Mr. Grant Duff.

First Class Clerk, and Financial Clerk, John S. Lewes.

Clerk for Legal Instruments, F. O. Adrian.

Assistant to the Financial Clerk, G. M. Butler.

Superintendent of the Registry, J. C. Braddon.

Superintendent of the Printing Branch, W. J. Macgee.

Superintendent of the Library, C. Atchley.

Superintendent of the Copying Branch, E. J. Jennings.

Clerks transferred from the late Emigration Board, First Class Clerks, W. R. Pownall, and J. B. Gill.

1st Class Assistant Clerks,

A. H. H. Engolbach.*
W. Baines.

Lower Division Clerks:—

Jas. Russell.
H. Watts.
W. Tarn.
A. Browne.
W. H. Bennett.
J. F. Kendall.
C. H. Niblett.
W. F. A. Westbrook.
E. D. Rockett.
F. W. Black.
W. H. Eggett.

Copyist:—

C. S. Arney.

Queen's Home Service or 1st Class Messengers:—T.

Pepperell, J. Gower, W. Baker, J. Sutton, and
F. Gough.

Library Messenger C. W. Thompson.

2nd Class Messengers, A. Stiles and W. Harding,
3rd Class Messengers, J. H. Martin, John Seymour,
and Alfred Thompson.

* Junior Assistant to Financial Clerk.

DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS IN THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Permanent Under-Secretary.

Mr. Robert G. W. Herbert:—Political and Constitutional Questions, General Supervision, Papers on all subjects before submission to the Secretary of State.

Assistant Under-Secretaries.

The Hon. R. H. Meade:—Colonial Estimates, Finance, Currency, Public Works, Pensions, Military Questions, Requisitions for Supplies, and other business with Crown Agents, Accounts, Miscellaneous Business of General Department, and Office Arrangements. Business connected with Ceylon, Hong Kong, Labuan, Straits Settlements, West Africa, and Cyprus.

Mr. John Bramston:—General Legal Business, Settlement of Commissions, Warrants, Charters, Orders in Council, &c., Postal and Telegraphic Business, Naturalization, Education, and Ecclesiastical Questions. Business connected with the North American, Australasian and South African Colonies, and Fiji.

Mr. Edward Wingfield:—Colonial Laws and Ordinances, and other Legal Business, Land and Immigration, Correspondence on Merchant Shipping and Mercantile Marine Questions, Quarantine, Prisons, Hospitals, and Lunatic Asylums, Circulars, Parliamentary and other Printing. Business connected with West Indian Colonies, Mauritius, Malta, Gibraltar, St. Helena, Falkland Islands, and Heligoland.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Chancellor

Mr. Charles Cox.

Principal Clerks.	Clerks.	Distribution of Business.
EASTERN DEPARTMENT.		
G. W. B. De Robeck . . . (First Class Clerk in charge)	A. A. Pearson . . . F. Graham. C. P. Lucas.	Ceylon, Hong Kong, Labuan, Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang, Malacca), Mauritius and Seychelles.
WEST INDIAN DEPARTMENT.		
J. Hales	E. H. Wedgewood . . . F. R. Round. C. A. Harris	Jamaica, Turks Islands, British Honduras, British Guiana, Trinidad, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, Bahamas, Bermuda, Falklands, Heligoland.
NORTH AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN DEPARTMENT.		
E. B. Pennell	F. W. Fuller W. H. Mercer.	Canada, Newfoundland, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and Western Pacific High Commission.
AFRICAN AND MEDITERRANEAN DEPARTMENT.		
A. W. L. Hemming	W. A. B. Hamilton . . . E. Fairfield. R. L. Antrobus. H. W. Just. John Anderson.	Sierra Leone, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, St. Helena, Malta, Gibraltar, and Cyprus.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.		
R. P. Ebdon	F. O. Adrian. J. C. Braddon. W. J. Macgee. C. Atchley. E. J. Jennings. W. Baines. J. Russell. H. Watts. W. Tarn. A. Browne. W. H. Bennett. J. F. Kendall. C. H. Niblett. F. A. Westbrook. E. D. Rockett. F. W. Black. W. H. Eggett.	General and Miscellaneous Correspondence, including Replies to Circulars; Governors' Pensions; Naval Cadetships; Precedence, and Civil Uniform; Correspondence respecting Colonial Defence; Registration of Papers; the Management of the Library; the Copying Branch; Printing of Parliamentary, Confidential, and other Papers; Telegraphic Business; Passing of Commissions, Charters, Letters Patent, Warrants, &c.
EMIGRATION.		
R. P. Ebdon	W. R. Pownall J. B. Gill.	Emigration Business.
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.		
J. S. Lewes (First Class Clerk and Financial Clerk).	G. M. Butler A. H. H. Engelbach. C. S. Arney.	Preparation of Parliamentary Estimates; Accounting for Parliamentary Votes Administered by Colonial Department, and in respect of the Services connected with them; Cash Receipts and Payments, Colonial Pensions, &c.

CROWN AGENTS' DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE:—Downing Street.

W. C. Sargeant, C.M.G.
Capt. M. F. Ommanney, R.E.
E. E. Blake.

} *Crown Agents for
the Colonies.*

Chief Clerk and Head of Railway Branch, G. W. Brown.

Bookkeeper and Accountant, J. W. Leonard.

Registrar, J. Chadwick.

Clerks, R. Russell, W. Wing, Martin Kirby, R. W. Sinclair, N. Hardingham, W. H. Weir, Louis Adams, A. B. Whaten, R. Dale, Thos. Dunn, S. Stephens, J. Fry, T. Parsons, R. Sanderson, E. G. Anderson, G. Hodgson, J. Chadwick, jun., E. W. Sargeant, E. G. Antrobus, H. E. E. Walton.

Engineering Clerk, T. R. Marsh, M.A.

Draughtsman and Estimator, W. H. Lancaster.

Lady Clerks:—

Principal, Mrs. J. Browne.

Clerks, Miss J. Woodd.

" M. E. Boddy.

" H. G. J. Cather.

" K. P. Burrowes.

" J. Hayes.

Office Keeper, E. Newman.

Office Messengers, G. Newman, E. Hawkins, C. Newman, and C. Moorhead.

The following are the Colonies (arranged alphabetically) for which the Crown Agents transact financial, commercial, and railway business in this Country:—

Antigua.	Gambia.	Lagos.	St. Lucia.
Bahamas.	Gibraltar.	Malta.	St. Vincent.
Barbados.	Gold Coast.	Mauritius.	Sierra Leone.
Bermuda.	Grenada.	Montserrat.	Straits Settlements.
British Columbia (Loans)	Griqua Land West.	Natal.	Tasmania.
British Guiana.	Heligoland.	Nevis.	Transvaal.
Cape of Good Hope.	Hong Kong.	Newfoundland.	Tobago.
Ceylon.	Honduras.	New Zealand (Loans).	Trinidad.
Cyprus.	Jamaica.	St. Helena.	Turks Islands.
Dominica.	Labuan.	St. Kitts.	Virgin Islands.
Falkland Islands.	Leeward Islands (Federal Government).	Seychelle Islands.	Western Australia.

COLONIES EMPLOYING OTHER AGENTS.

Colony.	High Commissioner.	Address.
Canada	Sir A. Galt, G.C.M.G. . .	10, Victoria Chambers, S.W.
Agents General.		
New South Wales	Saul Samuel, C.M.G. . .	5, Westminster Chambers.
Victoria		8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.
New Zealand	Sir Francis Dillon Bell . .	7, Westminster Chambers.
South Australia	Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G. .	8 Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street.
Queensland	A. Macalister, Esq., C.M.G. .	32, Charing Cross.
Emigration Agents.		
Cape of Good Hope	W. C. Burnet, Esq.	10, Blomfield Street, E.C.
Natal	J. E. Walter Peace, Esq. . .	21, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
Canada	William Annand, Esq.	31, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

PROFESSIONAL BRANCH.

Consulting Engineers.

Sir John Hawkshaw, C.E.

Charles Hutton Gregory,

C.M.G., C.E.

George Berkeley, C.E.

Sir John Coode, C.E., for Harbour Works.

W. H. Preece, C.E., for Telegraph Works.

Consulting Naval Architect, J. A. Welch.

Inspecting Engineers.

Henry Wakefield, C.E.

W. H. Stanger, C.E.

W. P. Marshall, C.E., Locomotive Engines and Railway Carriages.

W. H. Greener, C.E., Telegraph Materials.

G. D. Kittoe, C.E., Marine Engines.

Engravers of Revenue and Postage Stamp Dies, Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

Inspectors.

B. Bartlett, Revenue and Postage Stamps.

John Gordon, Railway Stores.

Wm. Corby } Clothing and Dry Goods.

Jas. Squiro }

H. P. Purcell, Leather Goods.

Bankers, Bank of England and London and Westminster.

Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, & Co., and Messrs. J. & A. Scrimgeour.

Shipping Agents, Messrs. J. & A. B. Freeland.

Birmingham Agents, Messrs. V. & R. Blakemore.

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a \$1,900 from Imperial funds, and £700 from Colonial funds. b £1,000 from Imperial funds, and £1,000 from Colonial funds; and £200 allowance from Board of Trade. c From Imperial funds. d And £350 as Colonial Secretary of Leeward Islands. e £2,700 from Imperial Funds; £700 from Colonial funds, and £46 from quit-rents. The present Governor also receives 26. s-day as Colonel Royal Engineer. f £300 for office expenses. £1,900 from Imperial funds, and £2,500 from Colonial funds. Does not draw any military pay. g Secured. Does not draw regimental pay. A £500 from Imperial funds for secretary and office expenses. h £400 allowance. i £250 table allowance from Colonial fund. j £1,124 17s. 5d. as Colonel Commandant Royal (late Bengal) Engineers. k £250 table allowance as Officer commanding the Garrison. l £1,500 as Colonel 39th Foot. m £500 dola. Entertainment allowance. n Receives also £300 as Consul General of Bernoe. o From Imperial funds.

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, AND CYPRUS, CONDITIONALLY IN BRITISH OCCUPATION.—POPULATION, AREA, REVENUE, &c.

Colonies.	Date and Mode of Acquisition.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Debt.	Legislature.
EUROPE—						
Gibraltar ...	Capture 1704	13	18,695	£ 47,390	£ ...	Governor.
Helligoland ...	Ditto 1807	5	1,912	5,955	3,606	Governor.
Malta and Gozo ...	Ditto 1800	115	182,553	183,794	...	Composite Council.
Cyprus ...	Occupied conditionally under treaty, 1878	3,700	250,000	151,166	...	Crown Council.
ASIA—						
Ceylon ...	Capitulation 1796	24,700	2,401,066	1,382,688	1,375,000	"
Hong Kong ...	Treaty 1843	32	139,144	200,822	...	"
Straits Settlements	Separated from India, 1867	1,446½	307,951	387,313	100,000	"
Labuan ...	Cession 1846	30	4,898	7,541	...	"
AFRICA—						
Cape of Good Hope ...	Capitulation 1806	222,308	720,984	2,082,889	9,527,459	Council & Assembly.
Griqualand West	Cession 1871	17,000	50,000	112,789	...	"
Natal ...	Settlement 1838	21,000	356,517	473,478	1,631,700	Composite Council.
Transvaal ...	Annexed 1877	114,000	800,000	93,408	307,064	Crown Council.
Mauritius ...	Capitulation 1810*	708	354,623	768,729	700,000	"
St. Helena ...	Capture 1651	45	6,241	14,154	11,500	Governor.
Sierra Leone ...	Settlement 1787	468	37,039	71,877	55,000	Crown Council.
Gambia ...	Settlement 1631	20	14,190	28,605	...	"
Gold Coast ...	Resettlement. 1817	15,000	400,000	88,980	...	"
Lagos ...	Settlement 1661	25	54,051	54,934	...	"
AMERICA—						
Bermuda ...	Settlement 1609	194	12,121	28,613	11,484	Council & Assembly.
British Columbia	Ditto	390,344	50,000	...	...	Assembly.
Ontario ...	Capitulation 1759	107,780	1,620,850	...	...	Council & Assembly.
Quebec ...	& Cession 1763	193,355	1,191,576	...	...	Assembly.
Manitoba ...	Settlement by Hudson's B. Co.	13,969	11,852	4,629,346	45,993,688	Council & Assembly.
New Brunswick ...	Settlement 1623	27,322	285,777	...	...	"
Nova Scotia ...	Ditto 1623	21,731	387,800	...	...	"
Prince Edward Island	Ditto 1623	2,133	94,021	...	...	"
North West Territory	Taken from Hudson's Bay Company 1871	2,344,908	...	28,700	...	"
Islands in the Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay		311,700	...	...	...	Council.
Newfoundland ...	Settled 1583	40,200	161,374	261,864	1,451,290	"
British Guiana...	Capitulation 1803	76,000	232,636	396,740	19,112	"
Honduras ...	Treaties 1783 and 1786	7,662	24,710	40,324	1,110	"
Falkland Islands	Settlement 1833	7,600	1,415	3,838	...	"
WEST INDIES—						
Antigua ...	Settlement 1632	108	35,157	41,084	39,755	Composite Council.
Bahamas ...	Ditto 1670	2,921	43,000	44,853	60,961	Council & Assembly.
Barbados ...	Ditto 1605	166	162,042	121,151	...	"
Dominica ...	Cession 1763	291	27,535	19,307	6,900	Composite Council.
Grenada ...	Ditto 1763	133	37,684	36,034	9,000	Crown Council.
Jamaica ...	Capitulation 1655	4,193	506,154	514,867	778,609	"
Montserrat ...	Settlement 1632	47	8,693	6,802	...	"
Nevis ...	Ditto 1628	50	11,704	11,187	...	"
St. Christopher	Do. 1623, 1650	106	28,169	32,817	4,500	"
St. Lucia ...	Capitulation 1803	237	7,250	31,373	34,500	"
St. Vincent ...	Cession 1763	131	35,688	32,203	...	"
Tobago ...	Ditto 1763	114	17,054	11,501	...	"
Trinidad ...	Capitulation 1797	1,754	109,638	419,885	245,800	"
Turks Island ...	Settlement 1629	...	4,723	6,334	...	"
Virgin Islands ...	Ditto 1665	57	6,426	1,589	...	"
AUSTRALIA—						
New South Wales & Norfolk Island	Settlement 1787	325,000	693,743	4,475,059	14,937,419	Council & Assembly.
Victoria ...	Separated from N.S. Wales 1861	86,944	908,852	4,673,697	20,056,600	"
Queensland ...	Separation from N.S. Wales 1859	669,420	210,510	1,461,824†	10,192,150	"
Tasmania ...	Settlement 1803	26,205	107,104	375,367	1,786,800	"
South Australia	Ditto 1836	900,000	248,795	1,662,497	6,622,500	"
New Zealand ...	Ditto 1841	100,000	432,519	2,133,758†	27,422,611	"
Western Australia	Ditto 1829	978,000	27,838	196,315	361,000	Composite Council.
Fiji ...	Cession 1874	7,403	121,600	67,021	...	Crown Council
TOTAL...		10,091,790‡	10,364,654	27,255,910	143,747,118	

* Confirmed by the Treaty of Paris, 1814.

† Exclusive of land orders.

‡ Nine months only.



COLONIES.

ANTIGUA.

(See Leeward Islands, p. 104.)

ANGUILLA.

(See Leeward Islands, page 110.)

BAHAMAS.*History.*

A chain of islands lying between 21° 42' and 27° 34' N. lat., and 72° 40' and 79° 5' W. long. The group is composed of about 20 inhabited islands and an immense number of islets and rocks. The principal islands are New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), Abaco, Harbour Island, Eleuthera, Inagua, Mayaguana, St. Salvador, Andros Island, Great Bahama, Ragged Island, Rum Cay, Exuma, Long Island, Crooked Island, Acklin Island, Long Cay, Watling's Island, the Berry Islands, and the Biminis.

St. Salvador, one of the islands composing this chain, was the first land discovered by Columbus on his voyage in 1492. The island of New Providence was granted by Charles II. to a proprietary body in 1670, and in 1671 Captain Johnson Wentworth was appointed by the proprietors to be their first Governor. It fell into the hands of the French and Spaniards in 1703, after which it became a rendezvous for pirates, who were extirpated in 1718 by the English, and a regular colonial administration formed. In 1781 the Bahamas were surrendered to the Spaniards, but at the conclusion of the war they were once more annexed by and finally confirmed to Great Britain, at the Peace of Versailles, 1783.

In 1848 the Turks and Caicos Islands were separated from the other Bahamas, and formed into a distinct Government, under the Government-in-Chief of the Governor of Jamaica.

Climate.

The climate is very pleasant and salubrious in the winter season, and the Colony has in recent years been much frequented by visitors from the United States—there being an excellent hotel, the property of the Government, but leased to private management, and carried on on the American system.

Trade and Industry.

There are ten colonial custom-houses and ports of entry in the Government of the Bahamas, viz., Nassau, Abaco, Eleuthera, Harbour Island, Exuma, Rum Cay, Long Island, Long Cay, Inagua, and Ragged Island. Considerable quantities of pine-apples, oranges, tomatoes, and sponges are exported, chiefly to England and the United States. The pine-apple crop is very precarious. The industry of salt raking has ceased to be remunerative, owing to the high protective duties imposed on salt by the United States. Experiments in castor oil, tomatoes, tobacco, and cocoa nut planting, and other branches of industry, were commenced under the patronage of Governor Robinson in 1874.

Local Boards of Agriculture have been established in all the out-islands with a view to encourag-

ing these new industries, which, according to last reports, are progressing satisfactorily, as will be seen from the Tables of Imports and Exports. The Colony enjoyed great prosperity during the American Civil War, when it was the headquarters of many blockade running operations.

Constitution.

The Executive Government is conducted by the Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members. The Legislative authority resides in the Governor, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and a Representative Assembly of 28 members. The qualifications of Electors are full age, a residence of 12 months of which six have been as a freeholder or housekeeper, or a residence of six months and a payment of duties to the amount of 26l. 0s. 10d. The qualification of Members is possession of an estate of real or personal property of the value of 200l. The Executive Council is composed partly of official and partly of unofficial Members. They usually have a seat in one of the branches of the Legislature.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1864	£102,024	£98,636
1865	84,488	38,549
1866	53,283	76,985
1867	46,826	80,372
1868	40,777	68,306
1869	35,576	39,304
1870	40,710	47,270
1871	41,869	40,662
1872	37,574	39,000
1873	55,289	51,881
1874	37,283	38,374
1875	37,681	43,726
1876	35,777	39,397
1877	36,373	36,418
1878	41,518	41,253
1879	44,853	40,944

Public Debt, 60,961l.

Balance due to Widows' and Orphans' Fund, 16,319l.

Imports and Exports.

1864	£5,346,132	£4,672,398
1865	1,470,467	2,063,174
1866	328,622	261,972
1867	865,816	227,248
1868	231,526	131,522
1869	240,584	163,002
1870	283,970	190,253
1871	239,190	152,410
1872	201,051	136,224
1873	226,306	156,613
1874	183,998	130,293
1875	172,183	108,893
1876	153,614	106,886
1877	153,667	110,931
1878	191,234	142,673
1879	164,746	137,129

Population.

39,162 (Census 1871).

Estimated population 1879, 45,000.

List of Governors.

Name.	Governor, &c.	Date of Commencement.
Johnson, Wentworth	Governor	..
Chillingworth	" "	1678
Clark	" "	1677
Lilburne	" "	1684
Bridges	" "	1687
Jones, Cadwallader ..	" "	1690
Trott	" "	1694
Webb, Nicholas	" "	1694
Hasket, Elias	" "	1700
Lightfoot, Ellis	" "	..
Birch	" "	1704
Rogers, Woodes	" "	1717
Phenny, George	" "	1721
Rogers, Woodes, again	" "	1728
Fitzwilliam, Richard	" "	1733
Tinker, John	" "	1738
Shirley, William	" "	1759
Shirley, Thomas	" "	1767
Browne, Montford	" "	1774
Maxwell, Jno.	" "	1779
Dunmore, Earl of	" "	1787
Forbes John	Lieut.-Governor	1796
Dowdeswell, W.	Governor	1797
Hackett, John	" "	1801
Cameron, Charles	" "	1804
Grant, M. General	" "	1820
Smyth, Sir J. C.	" "	1829
Balfour, B. T.	Lieut.-Governor	1833
Colebrooke, Lt.-Col. ..	" "	1834
Cockburn, Sir F.	" "	1837
Smith, Sir L.	Governor	1838
Cockburn, Sir F.	" "	1840
Matthew, G. B.	" "	1844
Gregory, John	" "	1849
Bannerman, Sir A.	" "	1854
Bayley, C. J.	" "	1857
Rawson, R. W., C.B. ..	" "	1864
Walker, Sir J.,	" "	1868
K.C.M.G., C.B.	" "	..
Hennessy, J. P.,	" "	1871
C.M.G.	" "	..
Robinson, W., C.M.G. ..	" "	1874
Callaghan, T. F.,	" "	1880
C.M.G.	" "	..

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral, and Ordinary.

T. Fitzgerald Callaghan, C.M.G., 2,200*l.*

Private Secretary and Clerk to Executive Council,
Captain Stephen Power Coppinger, 150*l.*

Executive Council.

The Colonial Secretary. T. Darling, C.M.G.
The Attorney-General. R. H. Sawyer.
The Officer in Command of the Troops. R. T. Kemp, M.D.
The Receiver-General. S. O. Johnson.
W. E. Armbrister.

Legislative Council.

Henry Austin, *President.*

S. O. Johnson. W. H. Hall.
Jacob H. Webb. W. Kirkwood, M.D.
Dr. F. Duncombe. R. Butler.
T. M. Mathews, Q.C. W. M. G. Maclure,
M.D.

House of Assembly.

Speaker. O. D. Malcolm, Q.C., 100*l.*

Chief Clerk. J. M. Bethel, 85*l.*

Assistant ditto. H. S. O. Clutsum, 45*l.*

Members.

E. B. A. Taylor. H. E. Moseley.
A. C. Lowe. J. A. Culbert.
R. H. Sawyer. O. T. Sands.
W. A. M. Sheriff. O. D. Malcolm, Q.C.
J. W. Culmer. Lewis Taylor.
J. S. Johnson. Francis Bullard.
R. Sweeting. T. P. Moore.
W. J. Menendez. D. A. Brice.
T. W. Williams. G. B. Adderley.
J. W. B. Nicolls. James H. Young.
G. T. R. Kemp, M.D. J. S. Darling.
Joseph E. Dupuch. S. P. Saunders.
G. A. McGregor. W. E. Armbrister.
T. Darling. R. W. Farrington.

Civil Establishment.

Colonial Secretary and Auditor, E. B. A. Taylor, 500*l.*

Clerk, H. E. Moseley, 150*l.*

Registrar of Records and of Courts of Ordinary and Chancery, J. H. Webb, 820*l.*

Clerk, J. E. Nuttal, 100*l.*

Receiver-General and Treasurer, Alex. C. Lowe, 400*l.*

Collector, J. A. Culbert, 200*l.*

1st Clerk, T. N. G. Clare, 150*l.*

2nd Clerk, T. V. Mathews, 60*l.*

Port Officer, Warehouse-Keeper, and Examining Officer, H. C. Lightbourne, 200*l.*, and 50*l.* boat allowance.

Surveyor-General, Civil Engineer, and Commissioner of Crown Lands, I. W. Fowler, 300*l.*

Clerks, J. H. McKinney, 150*l.*, W. Strombom, 65*l.*, and N. J. Burnside, 20*l.*

Cashier of Public Bank, W. H. Hall, 625*l.*

Clerk, A. J. Burnside, 150*l.*

Inspector of Public Schools, E. W. Begrie, 200*l.*

Postmaster, R. C. Crawford, 200*l.*

Resident Surgeon Superintendent of New Providence Asylum, F. Duncombe, M.D., 850*l.*

Dispenser of Medicines, L. J. K. Brace, 80*l.*

Inspector of Lighthouses, Maziere Kyle Brady, R.E., 500*l.* (from Imperial Funds).

Clerk to Board of Public Works, H. E. Moseley, 60*l.*

Inspector of Prisons, R. C. Crawford, 50*l.*

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Chancellor, and Judge of Admiralty, Henry Austin, 700*l.* and fees.

Attorney-General, W. A. M. Sheriff, 250*l.* and fees in the Vice-Admiralty Court.

Provost-Marshal, A. J. Thompson, 800*l.*

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Coroner, G. C. Campbelljohn, 250*l.*

Prothonotary, J. A. Brook, 200*l.*

Police Magistrate, Nassau, A. J. Thompson, 800*l.*

Clerk, H. A. Brook, 80*l.*

Resident Justices, and ex-officio Collectors of Revenue, &c. :-

Abaco, T. N. G. Bethel, 85*l.*

Crooked Island, G. A. McGregor, 150*l.*

Eleuthera, G. Preston, 150*l.*

Ezuma, J. Almgreen, 80*l.*

Harbour Island, J. S. Solomon, 200*l.*

Inagua, A. Nairn, 200*l.*

Long Island, L. N. Duty, 70*l.*

Ragged Island, J. Kerr, 70*l.*

Rum Cay, G. A. Young, 40*l.*

San Salvador, J. B. Dorsett, 80*l.*

Sailor of Nassau, W. F. Dalzell, 150*l.*

Inspector of Police, C. Sutton, 850*l.*

The Police Force consists of an Inspector, 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, and 16 Constables 1st Class; 7 of 2nd; and 23 of 3rd Class.

Physician to Prison and Police, Health Officer and Medical Inspector, Dr. McClure, 140l.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Nassau, Rt. Rev. Francis A. R. Cramer Roberts, D.D.

Rector of Christ Church, Nassau, Rev. R. Swann, 275l. and a house.

St. Matthew and St. Ann, Nassau, Rev. R. Saunders, 275l., and 52l. house rent.

Curate of St. Agnes, Nassau, Rev. J. H. Fisher, 200l., and 80l. rent.

St. Mary, Nassau, Rev. C. C. Wakesfield, B.A., 150l.

Rector of St. John, Harbour Island, Rev. W. H. Strombom, 261l., and 26l. rent.

Incumbent of St. Philip, Inagua, Rev. W. L. Glanville, 150l., and 20l. rent.

St. Paul and St. Andrew, Long Island, Rev. J. C. Crowther, 150l.

St. Peter and St. Stephen, Abaco, Rev. H. Philpot, 150l., and 50l. rent and allowance.

St. David, Crooked Island, Rev. W. W. Duncombe, 150l.

St. Salvador, Rev. J. S. Higgs, 250l.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Nassau, Rev. R. Dunlop, M.A., 261l., and 52l. house rent.

The prospective withdrawal of State aid to religion was provided for by an Act of the Legislature passed in 1869.

BARBADOS.

(See Windward Islands, p. 191.)

BERMUDA.

General Description.

The "Bermudas" or "Somers' Islands" form a group or cluster of about 100 small islands, situated in the Western Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 32° 15' N., and long. 64° 51' W., about 580 miles to the eastward of Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, the nearest point of the neighbouring American continent. The distance from Liverpool is about 2,900 miles, from Halifax in Nova Scotia 730, from New York 677, and from the nearest of the West Indian Islands about 800 miles.

These islands were first discovered in the year 1515, by a Spanish mariner, Juan Bermudes, after whom they were called The Bermudas. The Spaniards however took no steps to form a settlement on the islands, and they were still entirely uninhabited when, in 1609, Admiral Sir George Somers' ship, "The Sea Venture," while on a voyage with a fleet of eight other vessels, conveying a party of colonists to the new plantations then being formed in Virginia, was wrecked upon one of the numerous sunken reefs which surround the islands on every side. The reef is still called after the name of the Admiral's ship, The Sea Venture Flat.

Sir George Somers died in Bermuda the following year, and his companions, ignorant possibly of the prior claims of Juan Bermudes, called the group after him, "The Somers' Islands." The reports of the beauty and fertility of the land, taken home by his nephew, Captain Mathew Somers, induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their Charter, so as to include the Somers' Islands within their dominion, and this extension was readily granted by King James I; but shortly afterwards the Virginia Company sold the islands for the sum of 2,000l. to a new body of

adventurers, called "The Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers' Islands," and thenceforward, for a considerable time, the islands bore the name of the Admiral who had led thither the first body of settlers. Gradually, however, the old name obtained the preference, and now the group is generally known as the Bermudas, though still sometimes called the Somers' Islands.

The Bermudas may be described as a singular agglomeration of small islands and submarine sand hills and coral reefs, forming together an irregular oval ring, measuring about 22 miles in length from N.E. to S.W., and about 10 miles in width from N.W. to S.E. The external ring—whether composed of islands or of sunken banks or reefs—is seldom more than a mile in width—and, generally speaking, it is considerably less—but the wide expanse of enclosed water which it encircles is broken up and diversified by numberless smaller islands, and sunken reefs, and ledges of coral, which renders the internal navigation extremely intricate and dangerous to all but experienced pilots.

In former days some of what are now known as sunken reefs were probably islands, which have since been undermined or washed away, by the action of the sea. A solitary rock, called "The North Rock," now worn away to a mere column a few feet thick, and about twelve feet high, rising from a wide-spread submerged stone plateau in the midst of the Northern Reefs, is all that remains at present of an island that is shown on ancient maps as "Old Bermuda."

At present the southern portion only of the encircling ring is formed of islands, the northern, eastern, and western sides being composed of almost continuous reefs of coral.

The islands are said to be as numerous as the days of the year, but not more than one hundred of them deserve the name of islands, the others are mere rocks: even of the one hundred enumerated not more than fifteen or sixteen are inhabited, the remainder being of inconsiderable size. The largest island, generally known as The Main Island, is about fourteen miles in length, and about a mile in average width, it contains about 9,000 acres of land. All the other islands taken together measure about 3,000 acres. The town of Hamilton, now the seat of government, is situated about the centre of the Main Island, where a deep inlet running up for two or three miles into the land from the sheltered waters, enclosed between the encircling reefs, forms a safe and convenient harbour for the small vessels which suffice to carry on the island trade.

Next in importance to the Main Island is the Island of St. George, on which stands the town of St. George, so named after Admiral Sir George Somers, whose heart is buried there. This town was formerly the capital of the Colony, and though now shorn of much of its importance by the transfer of the seat of government to Hamilton, it is still a town of considerable trade, and its harbour is much frequented as a harbour of refuge by merchant vessels during the stormy periods which so frequently recur in the Western Atlantic at certain seasons of the year. Presenting as it does a wide area of landlocked water, with good holding ground, and a depth sufficient for all ordinary merchant vessels, and being easy of access from the ocean, with which it communicates direct, instead of opening as does the harbour of Hamilton into an enclosed inland sea, the harbour of St. George is frequently crowded during the winter months by large merchant vessels and steamers seeking

shelter during bad weather, or requiring repairs after storms, or being in want of fresh supplies of water, or of coal, or provisions.

The other principal islands of the group are—Ireland Island, standing by itself in the centre of the inland waters, and entirely given up for the accommodation of Her Majesty's Dockyard and a number of other naval establishments. Boaz and Watford Islands, intervening between Ireland Island and the rest of the group, and now exclusively occupied by military depôts and garrisons; and Somerset, Smith's, St. David's, Cooper's, Nonsuch, Rivers, Ports, and Godets, all inhabited by a civil population. The islands form an almost continuous chain: with the exception of one break between Somerset and Watford Islands, there is uninterrupted communication by roads and bridges and causeways from St. George over the Main Island and Somerset—Watford and Boaz to Ireland Island—a distance of about 22 miles.

The climate has been long celebrated for its mildness and salubrity. There is no winter, the thermometer never falling below 40 deg. of Fahr., and the summers are never very hot, the thermometer rarely rising above 85 deg. The summer heat too is generally tempered by a pleasant sea breeze. The islands produce a cedar wood of great beauty, and of great durability, well adapted for the use of the shipbuilder or the house carpenter, and the finer grained specimens are much in request among cabinet makers for articles of ornamental furniture.

Trade and Agriculture.

In former days the inhabitants of Bermuda gave themselves up almost entirely to maritime pursuits. Their numerous small vessels, of from 200 to 300 tons burden, built by the islanders themselves, of their native cedar, traded between the West Indies and Demerara, and the United States, and the British colonies of North America, between all which countries they carried on a very profitable carrying trade. Later they extended their voyages, carrying the salt fish of Newfoundland to Italy and Portugal, and taking back the port wine for which Newfoundland became celebrated, or running down to Madeira or Ascension to meet the homeward bound Indian fleet, and taking back cargoes of tea or other Indian and Chinese products to be distributed along the American seaboard.

But the repeal of the British navigation laws, the introduction of steam, and the very general substitution of iron for wooden ships, gradually destroyed the carrying trade which had been so profitable to Bermuda, and now the little maritime fleet may be said to have ceased to exist, and the industry of the islanders is entirely confined to turning to account the small quantity of agricultural land which they possess.

The soil of Bermuda may be described generally as being poor in quality. Of the 12,000 acres comprised in the whole group, not more than 1,000 acres can be said to consist of good or fertile soil, another 1,000 acres may perhaps be described as fair, and a third 1,000, though poor and of no depth, may still be cultivated with profit in favourable years; but the remaining 9,000 acres can never repay the expense of cultivation, consisting as they do of very hilly and stony ground, partially covered with a scanty herbage and a scattered growth of stunted cedar trees, or of widespread brackish marshes overgrown with coarse grass, rushes and mangrove jungle.

But the climate combined with the geographical position of these islands, in some measure com-

pensates for the smallness of the area of fertile ground. There being nothing to fear from winter frosts, the ground can be sown and planted at any time from the end of August to the end of March, and the crops can be gathered and shipped off to New York in the months of April, May, and June, when the corresponding American produce has as yet scarcely shown itself above ground, and the Bermudians, taking advantage of this peculiarity of their climate, raise very large crops of early potatoes, onions, tomatoes and beetroot, with which they keep the New York market supplied at a time when those vegetables cannot be obtained from any other quarter, and thus the islanders command very high prices for their produce, and are thereby enabled to maintain their families in comfort upon comparatively small portions of ground.

Very little use is made of the soil in Bermuda after the spring crops have been grown; a few melons, pumpkins, or sweet potatoes may be raised here and there, but by far the greater part of the ground is allowed to remain idle during the hot summer months; anything that could then be grown in Bermuda can be imported so much more cheaply from America, that it never pays a Bermudian agriculturist to produce it. Very little also of the spring produce of the islands is consumed by the inhabitants: it is too costly; nearly all the early vegetables raised in Bermuda are exported, and the whole population, civil and military, depends for its subsistence upon food supplies obtained from abroad. All the bread and meat, and nearly all the vegetables consumed in the islands, are imported from New York, and all the food, horses, and cattle are brought from that or other quarters. Bermuda being thus entirely dependent upon America for its supplies of provisions, any interruption to its intercourse with the neighbouring continent would be certain to cause great temporary distress.

Government and Constitution.

The government of the colony is administered by a Governor and a Privy Council, consisting at present of ten members named by the Crown. The same ten members constitute the Legislative Council. There is a House of Assembly consisting of thirty-six members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are 854 electors, the electoral qualifications being the possession of freehold property of not less than 60*l.* value. The qualification for being a member of the House of Assembly is the possession of freehold property rated at 240*l.*

Representative government was introduced into the colony in 1620. The charter of the Bermudian Company of London was annulled in 1684, and since then the Governors have always been appointed by the Crown, and the laws of the colony have been enacted by a local legislature consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly.

The Naval Station.

The importance of the Bermudas as a naval station began first to be felt towards the end of the last century, during the wars which we had to wage first with the revolted provinces in America, and afterwards with the French and Spaniards.

It was more fully recognised during the short war between England and the United States in 1812, and it is now universally acknowledged.

The position of the islands, situated in mid-ocean, at almost equal distances from the West Indies, the eastern seaboard of the United States, and the Dominion of Canada, including our great naval station at Halifax, presents many advantages for the establishment of a Naval Station in the Western Atlantic, and the peculiar conformation of the group affords special facilities for the creation of a naval depot and fortress of the first class. A broad and almost continuous barrier, formed of a succession of islands and sunken coral reefs, and measuring about 50 miles in circuit, encloses an internal oval area of about 120 square miles of water, access to which from the outer ocean can only be gained through a few long narrow tortuous channels in which are interspersed not a few clusters of sunken coral rocks. Ireland Island—which contains Her Majesty's dockyard and the other naval establishments—occupies rather a central position in the midst of this enclosed sea, so that a hostile cruiser cannot approach on any side within five miles of it without having first made its way through the encircling reefs, and even when that great obstacle is surmounted, the approach to the dockyard will still be difficult and dangerous, for the enclosed inland sea itself is thickly studded with irregular groups, and banks, and clusters of sunken coral reefs, which leave only a few narrow channels that can be traversed with safety by vessels of any considerable size.

The principal channel through the outer reefs, the only one that is now used by merchant vessels, and the only one that is safe for large ships, is that which is called "The Narrows," which sweeps round the northern and eastern sides of St. George's Island, at a distance of about half-a-mile from the shore. This channel is about two miles in length, and is very narrow and intricate, so that vessels must move through it very slowly and with great caution, and is commanded throughout its whole length, as are also the approaches to it from either side, by numerous batteries mounting very heavy guns behind casemated iron shields. In war time the channel would also be defended by torpedoes or submarine mines. As a naval station therefore Bermuda may almost be considered to be beyond the reach of any attack.

Ecclesiastical.

From the year 1844 to the resignation of the See of Newfoundland by Bishop Kelly in 1877, the Bermudas were attached to the episcopal diocese of Newfoundland. They then remained for some time without a Bishop, but in 1879 the present Bishop of Newfoundland, the Right Reverend Llewellyn Jones, was elected Bishop of Bermuda, and as a general rule it is anticipated that he will spend every second winter in these islands.

The islands are divided into nine parishes, of which the parish of Saint George's constitutes a living by itself, the remaining eight parishes being divided into four livings, of which each incumbent officiates in two parishes. There is also an episcopal extra-parochial church in the town of Hamilton, which may possibly be one day constituted a Cathedral.

The Wesleyans and the Presbyterians and the Roman Catholics have erected several chapels in Bermuda, and the Episcopal Methodists have recently made some progress among the people, but 70 per cent. of the white, and about 65 per cent. of the coloured population still belong to the Church of England.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1870	33,073	33,302
1871	34,969	33,700
1872	33,256	32,235
1873	33,030	35,146
1874	29,066	29,800
1875	25,721	28,269
1876	27,374	25,788
1877	30,353	26,568
1878	26,903	29,237
1879	28,613	27,675

Public Debt in 1876, 11,484l.

1875-6, Parliamentary Grant, 2,200l. (Governor's salary).

Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1870	232,387	36,756
1871	231,618	48,405
1872	149,842	66,877
1873	128,065	64,887
1874	252,435	81,585
1875	244,486	61,253
1876	244,676	74,514
1877	279,800	74,981
1878	263,713	65,555
1879	247,247	69,533

Tonnage of Vessels.

	Entered.	Cleared.
1875	66,928 tons.	62,771 tons.
1876	78,107 "	72,603 "
1877	79,623 "	83,659 "
1878	100,121 "	98,871 "
1879	96,332 "	96,329 "

Population, Census 1851, 10,982.

" 1861, 11,461. White. Coloured.

" 1871, 12,121. 4,725. 7,396.

Governors.

1612. Richard Moore.	1727. Captain J. Pitt.
1616. Daniel Tucker.	1737. Alured Poppel.
1619. Captain N. Butler.	1745. William Poppel.
1622. Captain J. Bernard.	1764. G. J. Bruere.
1623. Capt. Woodhouse.	1780. George Bruere.
1626. Captain P. Bell.	1782. William Browne.
1629. Capt. Roger Wood.	1788. Henry Hamilton.
1637. Capt. T. Craddock.	1794. James Craufurd.
1641. Captain W. Sayle.	1796. Wm. Campbell.
1642. Capt. J. Forster.	1797. George Beckwith.
1643. Captain W. Sayle.	1805. Francis Gore.
1644. A. Triumvirate:	1806. John Hodgson.
Sale, Paynter, & Wilkinson.	1811. Sir J. Cockburn.
1645. Capt. J. Forster.	1819. Sir Wm. Lumley.
" The Triumvirate.	1825. Sir H. Turner.
1647. Capt. T. Turnor.	1831. Sir S. R. Chapman.
1650. John Trimmingham.	1839. Lieut.-Col. Reid.
" Capt. J. Forster.	1846. Capt. C. Elliot.
1659. Captain W. Sale.	1854. Colonel Freeman
1663. Capt. F. Seymour.	1861. Col. H. St. George
1668. Capt. S. Whalley.	Ord. R.E., C.B.
1669. Sir John Haydon.	1867. Colonel Sir F. E.
1681. Capt. F. Seymour.	Chapman, K.C.B.
1684. Richard Coney.	1870. Col. Sir T. Gore
1686. Sir R. Robinson.	Browne, K.C.M.G.,
1689. Isaac Richier.	C.B.
1692. Captain Goddard.	1871. Major-Gen. J. H.
1698. Samuel Day.	Lefroy, R.A., C.B.
1700. Captain Bennett.	1877. Major-Gen. Sir R.
1713. Henry Pulletin.	M. Laffan, R.E.
1721. Sir J. Bruce Hope.	K.C.M.G.

* Elected by the people.

In the absence of the Governor the Senior Military Officer administers the Government.

Privy Council.

Major-General Sir Robert Michael Laffan, R.E.,
K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
Chief Justice.

Augustus J. Munson.
William H. Gosling.
J. H. Trimmingham, Assistant Justice.
E. Harvey, Assistant Justice.
J. H. Harvey.
James Tucker, Receiver-General.
G. Somers Tucker.
R. E. Webster, Colonial Secretary.
E. C. Gordon, Colonel, R.E.

Legislative Council.

Same members as the Privy Council, except the Governor.

Clerk, F. L. Godet, 180*l*.

House of Assembly.

(36 Members.)

Speaker, S. S. Ingham, 200*l*. per annum.

	T. D. Middleton.
Sandys' parish	John F. Burrows.
	H. H. Gilbert.
	John Fowle.
Southampton parish	Foster M. Cooper.
	S. C. Bell.
	Rose D. Fraser.
Warwick parish	William S. Masters.
	Samuel A. Haryey.
	A. J. Frith.
	W. I. F. Frith.
Paget's parish	T. J. Watson.
	S. Brownlow Gray.
	E. H. Gosling.
	H. G. Hunt.
Pembroke parish	S. S. Ingham, Speaker.
	T. F. I. Tucker.
	Samuel Saltus.
	A. M. Oudney.
Devonshire parish	S. A. Masters.
	C. Peniston.
	R. J. P. Darrell.
	R. Tynes.
Smith's parish	T. N. Dill.
	J. N. Smith.
	W. R. Peniston.
	N. J. Darrell.
Hamilton parish	J. W. Pearman.
	Thaddeus A. Outerbridge.
	S. C. Outerbridge.
	T. W. Mercer.
St. George's parish	T. J. Pearman.
	J. A. Atwood.
	J. M. Hayward.
	W. C. J. Hyland.
	W. H. Wilkinson.

Clerk, W. H. Darrell, 170*l*.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Sir R. M. Laffan, R.E., K.C.M.G., 2,746*l*.
Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, Lieutenant Carpenter, 87th Foot.
Colonial Secretary, R. E. Webster, 300*l*.
Clerk to ditto, R. F. Hunt, 100*l*.

Revenue Department.

Receiver-General, Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and Registrar of Shipping, James Tucker, 500*l*. and fees.

Assistant ditto, St. Georges, C. H. Smith, 330*l*.

Clerk, Treasury, J. H. Frith, 150*l*.

Revenue Office, Hamilton, 160*l*.

" St. Georges, Edwin-Jones and J. W. Lightbourn, 160*l*.

" Ireland Island, J. F. Tatem, 150*l*.

Colonial Surveyor, P. Ness, 350*l*.

Causeway-keeper, T. L. Outerbridge, 146*l*.

General Post Office.

Colonial Postmaster, A. G. Butterfield, 250*l*.

" S. Georges, R. Ward, 225*l*.

" Sandys, R. Fowle, 40*l*.

Postmistress, Ireland Island, Mrs. J. Speer, 40*l*.

Receiving House-keepers, 15 at 12*l*. each.

Inspector of Schools, George Simpson, 250*l*.

Health Officers, Dr. C. H. Butterfield, and Dr. P. B. Tucker, fees.

Police and Gaol.

Police Magistrate, Hamilton, M. M. Frith, 150*l*.

" St. Georges, W. T. Roberts, 120*l*.

" Sandys, John Fowle, 100*l*.

Gaoler, Hamilton, N. McLeod, 85*l*.

" St. Georges, R. Boggs, 85*l*.

Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, Dr. Hinson, 220*l*.

Overseer, W. Williams, 85*l*.

Lighthouse-keeper, J. Perinchief, 125*l*.

Registrar-General of Births, &c., R. E. Webster, fees.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice (and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court), Josiah Rees, 700*l*. and fees.

Assistant Judges, J. H. Trimmingham and E. Harvey, fees.

Attorney-General (and Advocate of Vice-Admiralty Court), S. B. Gray, 600*l*. and fees.

Protest-Marshall, John H. Trott, 250*l*. and fees.

Clerk of Assize Court, W. H. Darrell, 100*l*. fees.

Registrar Vice-Admiralty Court, N. A. Butterfield, fees.

Marshal, J. H. Trott, fees.

Coroners, C. C. Keane, and D. Tucker, fees.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Rector, St. George, Rev. F. J. F. Lightbourn, 140*l*. and fees and allowances from the parishes.

Ditto, Hamilton and Smith, Rev. G. Tucker, 140*l*. and fees and allowances from the parishes.

Ditto, Pembroke and Devonshire, Rev. M. James, 140*l*. and fees and allowances from the parishes.

Ditto, Paget and Warwick, Rev. J. F. B. L. Lough, 140*l*. and fees and allowances from the parishes.

Ditto, Sandys and Southampton, Rev. Bruce Mackay, 140*l*. and fees and allowances from the parishes.

Presbyterian Minister, Rev. W. Thorburn, 140*l*. and fees.

Roman Catholic, Rev. J. Corbett, D.D., 20*l*.

The churches and religious denominations are all endowed under a temporary Act out of the Public Treasury, at the rate of 10*l*. for every 100 of the number of their body, according to the last General Census return.

BRITISH COLUMBIA and VANCOUVER ISLAND.

(See Dominion of Canada, p. 41.)

BRITISH GUIANA.

This Colony is a portion of the South American Continent, extending from east to west about 200 miles. It includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice. It is bounded on the east by Dutch Guiana, from which it is divided by the River Corentyn, on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and north-east by the Atlantic Ocean.

This territory was first partially settled by the Dutch West India Company in 1680. It was from time to time held by Holland, France, and England. It was restored to the Dutch in 1802, but in the following year retaken by Great Britain, to whom it was finally ceded in 1814.

It is impossible to specify the exact area of the Colony, as its precise boundaries are undetermined between Venezuela and Brazil respectively, but it has been computed to be 76,000 square miles.

Constitution.

Under the Dutch, Demerara and Essequibo constituted one Government, and Berbice another, which arrangement indeed continued in force under the British Administration down to the year 1831.

The constitution of the Colony of Berbice dates from the year 1782; under it the Governor was nominated by the Directors of the Mercantile Body called the Berbice Association, and was assisted by a council of six; any vacancy occurring being filled by the Governor's selection of one out of two nominations submitted by the remaining councillors. In the year 1817, however, an order was made by the Prince Regent in Council, requiring three nominations to be made in lieu of two for the Governor's selection, and also declaring that if no such nomination were made in fourteen days, the Governor should be entitled to appoint absolutely to the vacancy. In 1826 an order of the King in Council was issued, dissolving the then Council of Government, appointing another, and thenceforward vesting the right of appointing to vacancies in the Governor as representing the Crown.

The Court of Policy for Demerara appears to have been established in 1778. In 1789 that for Essequibo merged into it, and the seat of Government for the United provinces was established at Stabroek, the site of the present capital, Georgetown. Disputes having arisen between the Colonists, the local Government, and the West India Company, as to the right of appointing the colonial members of the Court of Policy, in the year 1788, a provisional "Plan of Redress," as it was termed (being in fact the draft of a new constitution), was framed by a Committee of the States-General, to whom had been referred sundry petitions of the Colonists. This being approved of, a commission was despatched by the States-General to the Colony, who on their arrival in 1789 dissolved the then existing Government, and established a new one for the conjoined Colonies upon the basis of the scheme in question, which continued in operation, notwithstanding the capture of the Colony by the British in 1796 and in 1802, and its cession in 1803; the Articles of Capitulation having stipulated that the laws, usages, and institutions of the Colony should be maintained as before. It is, therefore, advisable now to advert to the leading provisions of that document.

The Council or Court of Policy was to consist of 1st, The Director-General; 2, The Commander of Essequibo; 3, The Fiscal of Essequibo; 4, The Fiscal of Demerara; 5 and 6, two Colonists from Essequibo; 7 and 8, two Colonists from Demerara.

The unofficial Members were to be chosen "from among the principal, most capable, and most reli-

gious inhabitants, above twenty-five years of age, professing the Protestant religion, and perfectly acquainted with the Dutch language, and who had resided at least three years within the Colony."

In the first instance, the unofficial portion of the Council was to be chosen from a double nomination by the Colleges of Kiezers or Electors, of which there were two, one for each Colony,* each consisting of seven Members, elected by a majority of the votes of the inhabitants possessing not fewer than twenty-five slaves, such votes to be in writing and signed by the voter. The tenure of the Office of Kiezer, as subsequently defined by Proclamation of Sir Benjamin D'Urban in 1831, was to be for life, unless the party resigned, or ceased to be an inhabitant. The Kiezers, before proceeding to a nomination, were to be sworn to the faithful discharge of their office before the Director-General, a ceremony which continued to be observed until the passing of Ordinance No. 16 of 1864.

A periodical change in the constitution of the Council or Court of Policy was secured by providing that the Senior Colonial Member should retire yearly.

The Director-General was to be allowed a double vote, and the Secretary of Demerara was to be the "Minister of the Court of Policy."

Such seems to have been the original Legislative Constitution of the Colony. We now come to the occasion on which what are termed "Financial Representatives" were added.

It appears that in 1795 it was deemed necessary, during a period of some confusion, to introduce four members "commissioined" by the Colleges of Electors of both Colonies to have jointly with the Court of Policy the administration of the public funds.† In the following year, however, Governor Beaujon thought fit to annul this arrangement, and to enact that to secure to the inhabitants more ample control of taxation, in lieu of the four above-mentioned, there should be six inhabitants adjoined to the Governor and Court of Policy, three from each Colony, to be elected by the inhabitants qualified as in the case of Kiezers, and to serve for two years, but with powers strictly limited to raising Colony taxes, and assisting in the audit of the public accounts.

Beaujon's proclamation was materially modified, though without affecting the definition of the duties of the financial representatives, by a proclamation of Acting Governor Carmichael in 1812, consolidating the two Colleges of Kiezers and Financial Representatives. This proceeding remained operative, though unconfirmed by the Crown, until, in 1831, when Sir Benjamin D'Urban became Governor of the United Colony, it was annulled by a Royal Instruction restoring the pre-existing arrangement, and extending the right of suffrage to the inhabitants of Berbice.

Such has been the usage and procedure till now, with an exception in regard to the franchise hereafter to be noticed, and from all which the inference seems to be that the Financial Representatives had, and have, no authority whatever, except by express permission from the Crown, to discuss any item upon the estimate so as to alter its amount, although they might refuse to include any sum to which they objected in their calculations of the funds necessary to be raised by taxation.‡

* Demerara and Essequibo only are here alluded to.

† Beaujon's Procl., Loc. Guide.

‡ During the discussions on the Civil List in 1848-9, it was suggested by some of the Elective Section to adopt this course, leaving upon the Governor the responsibility of paying the difference between the sums fixed and the amount provided.

The inherent right of the Financial Representatives to exercise this power, has been, however, strongly maintained by the Colonial Members upon all occasions, and this has led to collisions between the Executive and Elective section of the Court.* The position they assume is based upon the construction of certain passages in a decree of the States-General, dated 27th August, 1788, to the effect that "the contributions for the Colonial Chest are to be regulated by the inhabitants themselves;" and in the instructions issued to Director-General Van Grovestein in 1793, "He will take care not to leave the administration of the Colony Chest wholly to the Colony Members of the Court of Policy, but will thereto admit a great number of the Colonists, for example the "Kiezers of both rivers," and also upon the nature of certain entries in the Minutes from 1798 to 1806. They do not appear to bear out the claim of right which has been founded upon them, since the evidence throughout seems to proceed upon the assumption that due provision has been previously made for the Sovereign's Chest, which is represented by the modern Civil List.

The foregoing is a succinct but sufficiently accurate sketch of the Legislative Constitution, as it existed up to the year 1849, when in the Ordinance, No. 15, for regulating the elective franchise, and dividing the Colony into Electoral districts, was passed.

The great principle of the whole system of Government is evidently *centralization*. Until the year 1826, there existed not even local subdivisions of the Colony. Demerara and Essequibo were then divided into ten Parishes, and the same process was subsequently applied to Berbice. This arrangement, however, was simply ecclesiastical, involving no civil authority or jurisdiction.

In 1837 the first municipal body was incorporated, but the principle has not been materially extended in its application, although some advance has undoubtedly been made.

In the year 1855 under the administration of Sir Philip Wodehouse, an Ordinance was passed to alter and amend the Political Institutions of the Colony, but it was not approved by Her Majesty. Since that time no legislation has been attempted in the same direction until the passing of Ordinance No. 1 of 1864, which, however, is a mere declaratory act, defining the meaning of the term "Colonist," as employed in the "Plan of Redress" above noticed; and Ordinance No. 16 of 1864, to remove some difficulties in the exercise of the functions of the College of Electors.

The Constitution may be summed up very briefly. It consists of a Governor, Court of Policy, and a Combined Court. The functions of an Executive and Legislative Council and House of Assembly are performed by the Governor and Court of Policy, except as regards taxation and finance, which are dealt with by the Combined Court, composed of the Governor and Members of the Court of Policy, combined with the six Financial Representatives. The Court of Policy passes all laws and ordinances, except the Annual Tax Ordinance, which is passed by the Combined Court.

The Court of Policy is composed of five official and five elective members. The official members are the Governor, the Attorney-General, the Government Secretary, the Auditor-General, and the Immigration Agent-General. The elective members are chosen as follows:—When a vacancy occurs the

seven Kiezers, who are chosen for life, meet and submit to the Court of Policy the names of two persons, from whom one is selected by the Court.

The Colony is divided into five Electoral Divisions, each of which has its Kiezer or Kiezers chosen for life, and one or more Financial Representatives, elected for two years, and eligible for re-election.

Electoral Division.	Representatives.	Registered Electors.
1 County of Demerara	2 Kiezer	1 Financial 93
2 City of Georgetown	1 " 1 "	250
3 County of Essequibo	2 " 2 "	254
4 County of Berbice	1 " 1 "	42
5 Town of New Amsterdam	1 " 1 "	76
	7	6 715

In the Colony of British Guiana the Roman Dutch law is in force in civil cases, modified by Orders in Council and local Ordinances; the Criminal Law is now based on that of Great Britain, and is administered in the same manner, except that there is no Grand Jury.

Industry and Productions.

The staple products of British Guiana were in former years sugar, rum, molasses, cotton, and coffee, but the cultivation of the two last-named articles has for many years past been almost entirely abandoned. The soil of some parts of the Colony is however still capable of producing coffee of rare excellence. The Berbice River coffee was once much prized; but these two industries have now given place to the cultivation of the sugar-cane, which at present is the chief industry of the Colony, and furnishes nearly ninety-two per cent. in value of its exports.

The forests of British Guiana abound in woods of rare beauty and value. Some of the hard woods are, from their remarkable durability, peculiarly suitable for house and shipbuilding purposes, while others are equally prized for the manufacture of articles of household furniture.

Climate.

The climate of British Guiana is hot, but not unhealthy. The mean temperature throughout the year is about 82° Far. The heat is greatly tempered by the cooling breezes from the sea, which prevail during the greater portion of the year. The heat is felt more in August and September than at other times, owing to the partial cessation of these breezes.

Capital.

Georgetown is the capital city of British Guiana. It is situated in lat. 6° 49' 24" N., and long. 58° 11' 30" W., and possesses a population of upwards of forty thousand souls.

Mail Communications.

The regular periodical mail communication with the Colony is maintained by the vessels of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which leave Southampton on the 2nd and 17th of every month. There are other lines of steamers trading to the Colony which carry mails, but their periods of departure are uncertain.

*Revenue and Expenditure.**

	£	£
1870	854,131	825,855
1871	379,647	388,053
1872	449,060	391,219

* The revenue and expenditure here is exclusive of the sums raised for and expended on immigration by the planters.

* Proceedings relative to the Functions of the Financial Representative, 1832.

	£	£
1878	861,932	899,990
1874	805,457	881,108
1876	852,136	855,979
1876	868,807	843,730
1877	869,871	880,565
1878	409,259	417,995
1879	895,740	887,642

Public Debt, 31 December, 1879, £19,112.

Local Finance.

Revenue and Expenditure of Incorporated Towns and Villages.

	R.	E.
1879	£44,412	£45,938

Aggregate Debts of Public Bodies guaranteed by the Colony, "for the most part amply secured."

£235,518.

Total Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1870	1,572,275	2,164,015
1871	1,897,183	2,748,720
1872	2,018,553	2,462,708
1873	1,764,571	2,217,432
1874	1,873,219	2,761,837
1875	1,837,151	2,338,121
1876	1,983,165	3,031,069
1877	2,229,908	3,049,157
1878	2,150,714	2,507,571
1879	2,065,045	2,715,535

Total population in 1871, 198,491.

Estimated on 31 December, 1879, 248,110.

Immigrant Population on Estates, 1879.

	Under Indenture.	Not under Indenture.
Indians	22,221	35,697
Chinese	231	2,797
Africans and others	18	3,850
Totals	22,470	42,344

The aboriginal Indians were estimated in 1851 at about 7,000; but Mr. McClinton, Superintendent of Rivers and Creeks, an undoubted authority on the subject, carries the number as high as 20,000 or 21,000, but the numbers of the tribes within the British territories vary, and are at all times very uncertain.

List of Governors who have administered the Government of British Guiana since the union of the three Provinces of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice in 1831.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Benjamin D'Urban	21 July 1831
Major-General Sir James Carmichael Smyth	
(Lieutenant-Governor)	26 June 1833
Ditto (appointed Governor)	27 Dec. 1836
Sir Lionel Smith	28 May 1835
Sir James Carmichael Smyth (resumed)	
	17 June 1835
Henry Light, Esq.	27 June 1838
W. Walker, Esq. (acting)	20 May 1848
Sir Henry Barkly	Dec. 1848
Sir P. E. Wodehouse	28 May 1854
W. Walker, Esq. (acting)	25 July 1857
Sir P. E. Wodehouse	10 May 1858
W. Walker, Esq. (acting)	9 May 1861
Sir F. Hincks	7 Jan. 1862
Major Robert M. Mundy (Lt.-Gov.)	29 May 1866
Sir F. Hincks, K.C.M.G., C.B.	12 Aug. 1867
Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G.	25 Jan. 1869 to 26 Dec. 1873

E. E. Rushworth, Esq., D.C.L., C.M.G.	
(Administrator)	27 June 1873
Sir J. R. Longden, K.C.M.G.	10 Mar. 1874
William A. G. Young, C.M.G.	
(Administrator)	8 Mar. 1877
C. H. Kortright, Esq., C.M.G.	8 Aug. 1877
William A. G. Young, Esq., C.M.G.	
(Lieutenant-Governor)	6 April 1879
C. H. Kortright, Esq., C.M.G.	4 Dec. 1879

Court of Policy.

President. The Governor.

Members:—

W. F. H. Smith, Attorney-General.	
W. A. G. Young, C.M.G., Government Secretary.	
P. H. Nind, Auditor-General.	
J. G. Daly, Immigration Agent-General.	
Charles Bascom.	
R. P. Drysdale.	
B. Howell Jones.	
Thomas Mulligan.	
Arthur Brand.	

Secretary, The Government Secretary.
Clerk, The Assistant ditto.

Financial Representatives.

D. C. Cameron.	W. F. Bridges.
T. H. Glennie.	Ed. Stephens.
Wm. Craigen.	

College of Electors.

S. B. Trotman.	G. L. Davson.
W. S. Arnold.	J. Halliday.
H. M. A. Black.	

Civil Establishment.

Governor, C. H. Kortright, C.M.G., 5,000*l.* (and 2,400*l.* for contingencies).

Private Secretary, C. J. Forbes, 300*l.*

Aides-de-Camp, C. P. Austin.

Colonel Elliott, C.B.

Government Secretariat.

Government Secretary, William A. G. Young, C.M.G., 1,500*l.* (Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony).

Assistant ditto, G. Melville, 700*l.*

Clerks, F. W. Collier, 400*l.*

C. T. Cox, 300*l.*

W. D. Young, 150*l.*

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, P. H. Nind, 1,000*l.*

Clerks in Audit Office:—

1st, J. L. Backer, 500 <i>l.</i>	
2nd, C. H. G. Legges, 300 <i>l.</i> to 400 <i>l.</i>	
3rd, J. Veacock, 250 <i>l.</i> to 300 <i>l.</i>	
4th, F. Winter, 250 <i>l.</i> to 300 <i>l.</i>	
5th, G. Oudkerk, 100 <i>l.</i> to 150 <i>l.</i>	
6th, vacant, } 80 <i>l.</i> to 100 <i>l.</i>	
7th, " }	

Treasury.

Receiver-General, C. P. Austin, 1,000*l.*

Assistant Receiver-General and Assistant Government Secretary for Berbice, Denis Gallagher, 600*l.*

Bookkeeper, C. B. Hamilton, 500*l.*

Sub-Accountant, and in charge of Savings Bank, Essequibo, Alex. Fraser, 400*l.*

Clerk to Sub-Accountant, E. H. W. Reynolds, 200*l.*

Clerks to Receiver-General, Georgetown:—

1st, A. A. Burrows, 416 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	
2nd, D. Y. C. Hill, 300 <i>l.</i> to 350 <i>l.</i>	
3rd, vacant, 250 <i>l.</i> to 300 <i>l.</i>	
4th, O. E. Swain, 200 <i>l.</i> to 250 <i>l.</i>	
5th, vacant, 150 <i>l.</i> to 200 <i>l.</i>	
6th, R. W. Knight, 100 <i>l.</i> to 150 <i>l.</i>	

Savings Bank Branch.

<i>Accountant,</i>	800 <i>l.</i> to 400 <i>l.</i>
<i>1st Clerk,</i> P. Hemary,	250 <i>l.</i> to 800 <i>l.</i>
<i>2nd "</i> J. F. M. Choppin,	150 <i>l.</i> to 250 <i>l.</i>
<i>3rd "</i> E. M. Hamlen,	150 <i>l.</i> to 250 <i>l.</i>
<i>4th "</i> H. F. P. May,	100 <i>l.</i> to 150 <i>l.</i>

Commissary Department.

Chief Commissary, W. S. Turner, 600*l.* to 800*l.*

Commissaries:—

T. N. King.	} 375 <i>l.</i> each.
J. B. L. Cruikshank.	
F. E. King.	
P. Harcourt.	
T. Fitzgerald.	
H. S. Burrowes.	
J. Haly.	
J. C. Lang.	
E. G. Anderson.	
A. L. Layton.	
G. S. Younge.	
R. C. Tucker.	
J. Solomon.	
T. Fraser.	

Assistant Commissaries:—

P. C. Harel	} 250 <i>l.</i>
H. Gilderdale.	
—	187 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
—	150 <i>l.</i>

Customs.

Comptroller of Customs and Rum Duties, and Registrar of Shipping, H. W. Austin, 1,000*l.*, and about 85*l.* fees.

<i>First Clerk,</i> T. Hubbard,	400 <i>l.</i>
<i>Second "</i> C. N. Silas,	250 <i>l.</i>
<i>Third "</i> E. M. de Groot,	250 <i>l.</i>
<i>Fourth "</i> J. F. Bennett,	208 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
<i>Fifth "</i> G. E. P. Davis,	166 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
<i>Sixth "</i> A. J. Hellyer,	100 <i>l.</i>
<i>Seventh "</i> D. Cameron,	100 <i>l.</i>
<i>Out-door Supervisor of Aid Waiters,</i> P. Cressall,	400 <i>l.</i>

Aid Waiters:—

F. G. K. Smith,	291 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
R. S. F. Lambert.	} 250 <i>l.</i> each.
W. Bristow.	
W. Harris.	
E. Bagot.	
G. M. Stack.	} 208 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> each.
J. Garraway.	
E. A. Hubbard.	
M. Eliazar.	
H. C. Van Genderen.	} 166 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> each.
C. Brumell.	
A. Winter.	
A. E. Collier.	
J. H. Erskine.	} 125 <i>l.</i> each.
D. S. Duff.	
A. R. Cox.	

Surveyor and Admeasurer of Shipping, Thomas Hubbard, fees.

Clerk in Charge of Colonial Bonded Warehouse, J. A. Hancock, 400*l.*

<i>Assistant Clerks,</i> T. Van Der Bergh.	} 125 <i>l.</i> each.
D. W. Moore.	
K. Houstoun.	
D. Ferguson.	} 100 <i>l.</i>
F. Viret.	

Wharfinger, C. Cox, 250*l.*

Delivery Clerk, E. H. Borman, 150*l.*

Gauger and Weigher, A. Hubbard, 291*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Sub-Comptroller at Berbice, J. T. Ibbott, 500*l.*

Clerks, H. Sharpe, 200*l.*

N. F. Rudder, 150*l.*

Aid Waiter, F. Van Holst, 200*l.*; and 2 Assistants.

Immigration Department.

<i>Agent-General,</i> J. G. Daly,	1,500 <i>l.</i>
<i>Chief Sub-Immigration Agent,</i>	500 <i>l.</i>
<i>* Sub-Immigration Agents,</i> C. B. King,	400 <i>l.</i> ;
Geo. A. Taylor,	400 <i>l.</i> ;
H. L. Straker,	400 <i>l.</i> ;
F. Griffin,	400 <i>l.</i>
<i>First Clerk—</i> T. A. Bennett,	250 <i>l.</i>
<i>Second "</i> H. J. Gladwin,	250 <i>l.</i>
<i>Third "</i> H. M. Taylor,	150 <i>l.</i>
<i>Fourth "</i>	100 <i>l.</i> to
<i>Record Clerk and Madras Interpreter,</i> S. Johnstone,	200 <i>l.</i>

Medical Officer to Department, J. P. Watt, M.D., 1,000*l.*

Clerk to ditto, James Silas, 200*l.*

<i>Marv,</i> O. D. Honiball,	600 <i>l.</i>
<i>Highbury,</i> J. Carney,	800 <i>l.</i>
<i>East Canje,</i> S. Leary,	900 <i>l.</i>
<i>West Canje,</i> A. D. Williams, M.D.,	650 <i>l.</i>
<i>Port Mourant,</i> W. Brebner,	600 <i>l.</i>
<i>Corentyne Coast,</i> T. H. Ford,	500 <i>l.</i>
<i>Skeldon,</i> W. A. Moseley,	600 <i>l.</i>
<i>Cotton Tree,</i> J. T. Donnelly,	700 <i>l.</i>
<i>Mahaicony,</i> H. G. Pereira,	800 <i>l.</i>
<i>Mahaica,</i> J. D. Hillis,	900 <i>l.</i>
<i>Enmore and Victoria,</i> H. G. Dalton,	900 <i>l.</i>
<i>Buxton and Betervervoaging,</i> W. F. B. Pollard,	900 <i>l.</i>
<i>Plaisance,</i> F. H. Anderson,	900 <i>l.</i>
<i>Georgetown,</i> H. Hutson,	1,000 <i>l.</i>
<i>Peter's Hall and Great Diamond,</i> W. Watkins,	900 <i>l.</i>
<i>Belle Vue,</i> H. Hunter,	700 <i>l.</i>
<i>Vreed-en-Hoop,</i> A. Finlayson,	1,000 <i>l.</i>
<i>Leonora,</i> M. Shannon,	1,000 <i>l.</i>
<i>Philadelphia,</i> E. H. Klien,	700 <i>l.</i>
<i>Leguan,</i> T. F. Pollard,	700 <i>l.</i>
<i>Wakenaam J. Eneas,</i>	700 <i>l.</i>
<i>Aurora and Tiger Island,</i> J. H. Forte,	700 <i>l.</i>
<i>Queenstown,</i> J. L. Veendam,	900 <i>l.</i>
<i>Anna Regina,</i> G. T. Dickson,	900 <i>l.</i>

Three Supernumeraries, at 800*l.* each.

Drs. C. Hurford, W. W. Jones, and M. F. Ward.

Emigration Agent at Calcutta, H. A. Firth, 1,600*l.*

" *Madeira,* R. W. Sheffield, fees.

" *Barbados,* J. M. Gaskin, 800*l.*

(acting).

Police.

Inspector-General of Police, N. Cox, 1,000*l.*, and, 800*l.* as Supt. of Fire Brigade.

Senior Inspector (vacant), 500*l.*

*Inspectors:—*R. W. M. Bolton.

J. T. Thorne.

G. S. Lamb.

C. L. Payne.

W. Harragin.

John Binns.

J. D. Stevenson.

R. B. Butts.

Captain of Preventive Schooner, W. Walker, 250*l.*

Clerk and Bookkeeper, E. S. Greaves, 200*l.* (acting).

Post Office.

Postmaster-General, N. Darnell Davis, 625*l.*

Postmaster and Telegraph Clerk, Berbice, A. Evelyn,

250*l.*

Clerk, E. D. Wight, 364*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Six other Clerks, six Sorters, and eight Letter

Carriers, at salaries from 25*l.* to 250*l.* each.

Telegraph Superintendent, G. C. Benson, 350*l.*

* These officers have travelling allowances.

Harbours.

Harbour-Master, Georgetown, C. E. Luckie, 500l.
Harbour-Master at New Amsterdam, Alex Winter, fees.
Health Officer, Georgetown, A. G. M. Cameron, M.D., 812l.
Ditto, New Amsterdam, J. Leary, fees.
Master Pilot, A. Duncan, fees.

Poor.

Chairman of Poor Law Board, Alexander Cameron, M.D., 100l.
Inspector, A. Burrowes, 400l.
Members:— Godfrey.
 P. P. Fairbairn.
 Ed. Stephens.
 B. V. Abrahams.

Surgeon of Alms House, J. S. Wallbridge, 200l.
Superintendent of Alms Houses, W. W. Walton, 125l. to 200l.

Colonial Hospital, Demerara.

Surgeon-General, E. A. Manget, 1,000l.
Resident Surgeon, C. E. Macnamara, 600l.
First Assistant Surgeon, F. L. Fisher, 416l. 13s. 4d.
Second Assistant Surgeon, E. Leary, 416l. 13s. 4d.
Secretary and Clerk of the Check, A. A. Burrowes, 292l.
Dispenser, T. A. Spooner, 208l. 6s. 8d.
Steward, A. D'Andrade, 275l.

Hospital, Berbice.

Medical Superintendent, S. Leary (included in salary as District Medical Officer).
Surgeon (vacant), 400l.
Steward, J. B. Shepherd, 150l.
Dispenser, E. Denby, 250l.

Hospital, Essequibo.

Surgeon (vacant), 400l.
Dispenser,

Lepor Asylum, Mahaica.

Medical Attendant, Dr. J. D. Hillis (included in salary Mahaica District).
Superintendent, S. M. L. Backer, 150l.
Dispenser, 100l.

Colonial Lunatic Asylum, Berbice.

Superintendent, Dr. R. Grieve, 800l., and personal allowance 150l.
Assistant Surgeon, Geo. Snell, 400l.
Steward, 150l.

Orphan Asylum.

Superintendent, Jas. Bratt, 200l.
Medical Officer, J. S. Wallbridge, 100l.
Master (vacant), 104l. 8s. 4d.
Matron, Miss Fleming, 87l. 10s.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

Registrar-General, E. H. G. Dalton, 100l., in addition to salary as Registrar.
First Clerk, William Vaughan, 200l.
Second, H. Belasco, 125l.

Education.

Inspector of Schools, and Secretary to Board of Education, Rev. W. G. G. Austin, M.A., 1,000l., and 125l. for travelling expenses.
Assistant Inspectors and District Educational Officers, A. H. Bartley, B.A., 400l., and H. A. Woodward, 300l., and travelling expenses.

Queen's College: Principal, E. Percival, B.A., 700l. and 150l. for house.
Second Master, F. Stubbs, 500l., and 100l. for house.
Assistant Master, F. Banfield, 400l.
Training Institution: Superintendent, E. J. R. Willcocks, 400l.

Government School for Vagrants and Youthful Offenders.

Superintendent, F. A. Gall, 400l.
Dispenser, J. A. Campbell, 100l.

Public Works.

Colonial Civil Engineer, H. H. Siccama, 1,500l., and 162l. for travelling expenses and horse allowance.
Assistant Civil Engineer and Surveyor, A. G. Thompson, 600l.
Clerk of Works, W. J. Fowler, 450l.
Assistant Clerk of Works, E. Chalmers, 300l.
First Clerk (vacant), 250l.
Second, C. Castellani, 200l.
Third, G. Fox, 125l.
Accountant, A. L. Sykes, 208l. 6s. 8d.

Crown Lands Office.

Crown Surveyor, T. G. Wight, 600l. (acting).
First Assistant ditto, W. Chalmers, 450l.
Second Assistant, E. E. Wight, 350l.
First Clerk, E. A. Panandean, 145l. 6s. 8d.
Second, C. S. P. Swain, 104l. 8s. 4d.

Prisons.

Inspector of Prisons, Col. Elliott, C.B., 800l. and 200l. for travelling allowance.
Town Agent for Prisons, R. S. Lambert, 208l. 6s. 8d.
Sheriff of Demerara, J. Brumell.*
Keeper of the Georgetown Gaol, A. F. File, 850l.
Clerk, 145l.
Sheriff of Berbice, H. P. Plummer, 50l.†
Keeper of the New Amsterdam Gaol, J. Lynch, 187l. 10s.
Sheriff of Essequibo, H. Kirke, 50l.†
Keeper of Essequibo Gaol, J. Blackman, 146l. 10s.
 " *Fellowship Gaol*, 125l.

Convict Settlement, Massaruni.

Superintendent of the Penal Settlement, Captain Fortescue, 850l.
Assistant ditto, G. T. White, 300l.
Surgeon, D. Kennedy, 600l.
Chaplain, C. B. Seiffert, 500l.
Overseer of Works, James Goodfellow, 250l.
Clerk, J. Clark, 148l.
Issuer, J. Craig, 150l.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice and Judge of Court of Vice-Admiralty, Sir D. Chalmers, Kt., 2,500l.
Puisne Judge, J. H. King, 1,500l.
 " H. R. Semper, 1,500l.
Attorney-General, W. F. H. Smith, 1,500l.
Solicitor-General, N. Atkinson, 500l.
Registrar of Vice-Admiralty Court, E. H. Dalton, fees.
Marshal, ditto, Capt. M. McLeod, fees.
Crown Solicitor, R. W. Imlach, 400l.
Registrar and Clerk of the Supreme Courts, Demerara and Essequibo, E. H. Dalton, 833l. 6s. 8d.

* Mr. Brumell receives a salary of 1,000l. as Police Magistrate of Georgetown, and Sheriff.

† Messrs. Plummer and Kirke are also Stipendiary Magistrates.

First Sworn Clerk and Notary Public, F. O. King, 500*l*.

Second ditto ditto, A. B. Stewart, 365*l*.

First Assistant Sworn Clerk, W. O'Meara, 300*l*.

Second ditto ditto, W. P. Olton, 200*l*.

Third ditto ditto, E. Abraham, 175*l*.

Accountant, G. H. Schurer, 416*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Sworn Clerk and Notary Public, J. T. Egg, 200*l*.

Administrator-General, H. Watson, 1,500*l*.

Accountant and Bookkeeper, T. S. Halliday, 500*l*.

1st Clerk to Administrator-General, A. Winter, 300*l*.

2nd ditto ditto, H. L. Wight, 275*l*.

3rd ditto ditto, E. G. Massiah, 200*l*.

4th Clerk to Administrator-General, F. Verbeke, 200*l*.

5th ditto ditto, J. C. McWatt, 150*l*.

6th ditto ditto, P. Dargan, 125*l*.

Provost Marshal, Capt. McLeod, 625*l*.

First Marshal, J. A. Dalziel, 312*l*. 10*s*.

Accountant, E. F. Chubb, 150*l*.

Ordinary Marshals :—

C. C. Jones, 200*l*.

A. Eburne, 200*l*.

M. Taylor, 150*l*.

J. Humphrys, 83*l*.

J. R. O'Connell, 100*l*.

Stipendiary Magistrates :—

H. Kirke, 800*l*., and 200*l*. travelling allowance.

H. P. Plummer, 750*l*., and 150*l*. travelling allowance.

H. C. Huggins.

F. E. Dampier.

F. M. Bury.

J. Alves.

Col. Foster Foster.

G. H. Hawtayne.

John Haughton.

700*l*. each, and 100*l*. travelling expenses.

Clerks :—

M. W. Williams, 200*l*.

J. Cleghorn, 200*l*.

J. H. Humphrys, 200*l*.

A. M. Abbott, 250*l*.

C. Weddall, 200*l*.

H. King, 200*l*.

E. M. Beete, 200*l*.

J. McF. Corry, 250*l*.

John Bagot, 200*l*.

C. E. Turton, 200*l*.

Geo. Plummer, 200*l*.

Police Magistrate of Georgetown, and Sheriff of Co. Demerara, J. Brumell, 1,000*l*.

Assistant Police Magistrate, P. H. R. Hill, 600*l* ;

Clerks, W. A. Pickel, 208*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. ; G. Charpentier, 166*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Special Magistrate :—

Pomeroon, W. C. H. F. McClintock, 400*l*.

Esequebo, M. McTurk, 400*l*.

Demerara, H. Barclay, 400*l*.

Berbice, Wm. Calder, 400*l*.

Militia.

Adjutant-General, T. Daly, 100*l*.

Adjutant of the Georgetown Militia, and for keep of horse (vacant), 300*l*.

Bandmaster, J. Miller, 200*l*.

Villages

Superintendent of Villages, T. Daly, 500*l*. to 700*l*., and 125*l*. for travelling expenses.

First Clerk, J. McL. Cleghorn, 150*l*.

Second ditto, J. Glasford, 125*l*.

Accountant, 125*l*.

Two other Clerks.

Analytical Chemist, E. E. H. Francis, 625*l*.

Botanic Gardens.

Superintendent, G. S. Jenman, 400*l*.

Head Gardener, J. Walby, 170*l*.

Ecclesiastical Establishments (Church of England).

Lord Bishop, The Rt. Rev. W. P. Austin, D.D., 2,000*l*. (from Imperial Funds).

Chaplain, Rev. W. G. G. Austin, M.A.

Secretary and Registrar, Rev. H. J. May, fees.

Rural Deans, Demerara, Rev. D. Smith.

Esequebo, Rev. W. Austin. } fees.

Berbice, Rev. F. W. Austin. }

Archdeacon, The Ven. F. J. Wyatt, B.D., 200*l*.

Rector of St. George's Parish, F. J. Wyatt, 700*l*.

Incumbent of Christ Church, J. Macdonald, M.A., 416*l*.

St. Philip's, H. T. S. Castell, 416*l*.

Rector of St. Paul's Parish, Rev. T. Farrar, 500*l*.

St. Matthew's, Rev. D. Smith, 500*l*.

St. Swithin's, Rev. H. J. May, 500*l*.

St. Peter's, Rev. W. T. Veness, 500*l*.

St. John's, Rev. W. Austin, 500*l*.

Trinity, Rev. S. C. Hore, 500*l*.

All Saints, Rev. F. W. Austin, 500*l*.

St. Michael's, Rev. T. B. Milner, 500*l*.

St. Patrick's, G. H. Butt, 500*l*.

14 *Curates*, 300*l*. each, viz. :—

St. Augustine's, Rev. T. F. Moulder

St. Marks, A. Hitchens.

St. James, A. Gwyther.

St. Bartholomew's, W. H. Campbell.

Trinity, S. Manning.

St. Luke's, J. J. Large.

St. Michael's, W. E. Drew.

All Saints, F. P. Elliott.

St. Patrick's, J. G. Pearson.

Demerara River,

Berbice River, T. R. Dempster.

St. George's, P. A. Stephenson.

St. Mary's, W. Christopher.

St. Margaret's, C. D. Dauce.

Missionary to Coolies, Rev. R. H. Moor, 300*l*.

" *Pomeroon Indians*, W. Heard, 400*l*.

" *Esequebo Indians*, Rev. Pierce, 400*l*.

Church of Scotland.

Minister of St. Andrew's Parish, Rev. T. Slater, 700*l*.

Joint Minister of ditto, G. Stephens, 416*l*.

Minister of St. Mary's, J. Dickson, 500*l*.

St. Mark's, T. Trotman, 500*l*.

St. Luke's, F. A. Ross, 500*l*.

St. James's, Rev. W. Harper, 500*l*.

All Saints, J. Rannie, 500*l*.

St. Catherine's, 500*l*.

St. Clement's, Rev. W. Barnhill, 500*l*.

St. Saviour's, Rev. J. Huckle, 500*l*.

Roman Catholic Church.

Bishop, The Right Rev. A. Butler, 2,500*l*. for support of the Church.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Superintendent of British Guiana Branch, Rev. J. Greathead, 1,716*l*. for support of this Mission.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras is a colony on the east coast of Central America, bounded on the north by Yucatan, on the west by a straight line drawn from the rapids of Gracias a Dios on the River Sarstoon, to Garbutt's Falls on the River Belize, and thence due north to the Mexican frontier—

being the western boundary, as defined by the Convention of 1859 with Guatemala—on the south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Bay of Honduras. The coast was discovered in 1502 by Columbus, and its early settlement is supposed to have been effected from Jamaica, by adventurers, who were attracted by the fine timber (logwood and mahogany) which grew on the banks of the Hondo and other rivers.

From that date until almost the close of the last century, the Spaniards made frequent but ineffectual attempts to expel the woodcutters by force of arms; and treaty after treaty was concluded, which had little other effect than to stimulate the enterprise of the settlers by the recognition, thus step by step accorded, of the footing they had gained for themselves in Central America, without, in the first instance, any thought of territorial aggrandisement, but solely in pursuit of the industry in which their fortunes were embarked.

Such, in brief, is the political history of the settlement in its earlier days, and the only subsequent events of external significance which need here be noticed, are the definition, as above, of its general boundaries (of which a survey has been partially executed), and the frequent border troubles, connected with the revolt of the Indian population of Yucatan against the Spanish inhabitants, the result of which has been that the Indians are now *de facto* in possession of the country to a considerable distance north of the Hondo, and subsequently with the quarrels of the Ycaiché and Santa Cruz tribes of Indians, in which it has been involved.

In 1861 it was finally determined to place the settlement in every respect on the footing of a colony, though subordinate to the Government of Jamaica, from which it is distant about 660 miles.

This was done in response to a memorial from the inhabitants, and as a matter of internal regulation only. It was felt that the designation hitherto borne by it had in course of time become inappropriate; that, in fact, for many years past it had been a misnomer; the impulse, by a ship of the Royal Navy and the settlers, of the attempt in 1798, on the part of Spain, to take possession of Honduras, followed by the revolt of the Spanish dependencies in South America, the acknowledgment of their independence by Spain herself, and the relinquishment by her of all exercise and even assertion of dominion in that part of the world, having *de jure* as well as *de facto* entitled what had originally, indeed, been a "settlement" by British subjects within Spanish territory, but what was properly so no longer, to a revision of its name and status as a part of Her Majesty's dominions, wherein, for an unbroken series of years, the territorial and imperial authority of Great Britain had been openly and unrestrictedly exercised.

A commission was accordingly issued to the officer then administering the Government of Jamaica (Mr. Darling), appointing him to be Governor, and to Mr. Seymour, the then Superintendent, appointing him to be Lieut.-Governor of the Colony of British Honduras; these arrangements taking effect from the 12th of May, 1862.

The Constitution of the Colony is regulated by a local Act of 1870. By this enactment, a Legislative Council is established, consisting of five official, and not less than four unofficial members, to be named by the Queen, or provisionally appointed by the Lieut.-Governor, subject to Her Majesty's approval. The official members are the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Senior Military Officer (if of or above the rank of major), the Treasurer, and the

Attorney-General. The Lieut.-Governor is President of the Council.

There is also an Executive or Privy Council, consisting of the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General. (If below the rank of major the Senior Military Officer ranks last.)

The area of the Colony is 7,562 square miles, including Albion Island in the River Honduras, (about 26 square miles), and the Cays, 212 square miles, a large portion of the latter being mangrove swamps without any soil. In its physical outlines it resembles other parts of Central America, the land being flat and swampy throughout the greater portion of the coast line, and gradually rising as the interior is approached, from the Savannah, through the Pine Ridge, the Cahoon Ridge, and the Forest, to the central mountain zone.

The northern district, of which the Hondo forms the natural boundary, is but little raised above the sea; but towards the south the character of the country becomes more elevated, until in the Cockscorn Mountains a height of some 4,000 feet is attained. That district of the Colony remained until 1879 wholly unexplored, when it was traversed by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Fowler, from Garbutt's Falls on the Belize River, at the western frontier, to the sea coast south of Deep River. The country proved to be a succession of valleys and hills, from 1,200 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The westerly portion was an open undulating grassy country, forming magnificent pasturage lands. Towards the coast it was all forest, which was full of valuable timber. No inhabitants were seen, but ancient Indian ruins, consisting of large stone buildings, were discovered. Game abounded in places, whilst in others no sign of any form of animal life was met with. The soil generally was rich, but a few rugged spots were encountered. Some fine gold-bearing quartz veins were discovered, and other indications of minerals were noticed.

The Pine and Cahoon Ridges afford abundant pasturage for cattle, and the higher grounds would doubtless produce, at altitudes varying from 600 to 2,000 feet, as marketable a quality of coffee as any that is brought for export from the neighbouring Republics. For the present, however, and until more capital and labour shall have been introduced, and in the advance of roads, it is to the rich virgin soil of the valleys and lower plains that the settlers must look for remuneration from their agricultural pursuits. Upon this soil the most luxuriant crops of sugar are being grown from cane that will ration for years.

There seems to be no tropical product to which the climate and soil are not adapted. In the forests and wilds are found the cedar, rosewood, bullet-tree, fustic, lignum vitæ, sapodilla, Santa Maria, ironwood, red and white pine, india-rubber and gutta-percha trees, and the sarsaparilla, cochineal-cactus, Agave or *Pita*, indigo, and many other useful plants or shrubs. The cocoanut flourishes, as does the Cahoon palm (of which the oil will shortly, it is hoped, bring increased prosperity to the Colony), and the ground-nut, locally known by the name of Pinder (*Arachis hypogæa*), so extensively grown in and exported from Western Africa, which produces an oil equal to olive oil for domestic purposes, and is also excellent as fodder for horses and cattle; and there are the usual varieties of tropical fruit, cereals, and vegetables, plantains, maize, yams, casava, cocoa, and tobacco, to contribute to the food and enjoyment of the people.

The climate, though damp, is, for the tropics, healthy. Visitations of malignant fever or cholera are of rare occurrence, and an equable temperature, with a prevailing sea-breeze, is experienced throughout the greater part of the year.

Land may be purchased from the Crown at 4s. the acre.

Administrators of the Government of British Honduras.

1786 Previous to this year, by Magistrates elected annually.

1786 Colonel Edward Marcus Despard.

1790 Colonel Peter Hunter.

1790 to 1797, by Magistrates elected annually.

1797 Colonel Thomas Barrow.

1800 General Sir Richard Basset.

1805 Lieutenant-Colonel Gabriel Gordon.

1806 Lieut.-Col. Alexander Mark Kerr Hamilton.

1809 Lieutenant-Colonel John Nugent Smyth.

1814 Major George Arthur.

1822 Major-General Allan Hampden Pye.

1823 Major-General Edward Codd.

1829 Major Alexander McDonald (acting).

1830 Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Cockburn.

1837 Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander McDonald.

1843 Colonel Charles St. John Fancourt, K.H.

1851 Philip Edmund Wodehouse.

1854 William Stevenson.

1857 Frederick Seymour.

1861 Frederick Seymour.

1864 J. Gardiner Austin.

1867 J. R. Longden.

1870 W. W. Cairns.

1871 Lieut.-Col. Harley, C.B. (acting).

1872 W. W. Cairns.

1874 Captain Mitchell, R.M. (acting).

1874 Major Mundy, R.A., C.M.G.

1876 Captain Mitchell, R.M. (acting).

1877 Frederick Palgrave Barlee, C.M.G.

The above were styled "Superintendent of British Honduras," until Feb. 3rd, 1862, when the settlement was declared a colony; since which the proper style of an officer permanently appointed to administer the Government is Lieutenant-Governor.

Revenue. Expenditure.

	£	£
1869	36,629	80,403
1870	33,030	26,220
1871	42,880	25,453
1872	38,719	29,350
1873	51,946	34,407
1874	43,722	40,068
1875	41,906	40,839
1876	40,231	36,614
1877	44,020	43,444
1878	41,417	54,265
1879	40,324	50,699

Public Debt, 1,110l.

The population on 25th December, 1871, was reported as follows:—

In Northern District	5,986
„ North-Western District	4,566
„ Central District (Belize, &c.)	10,908
„ Southern District	8,250

Total 24,710

	Imports.	Value of Exports
	£	\$
1870	184,337	171,987
1871	180,662	207,672
1872	167,809	203,560
1873	286,615	216,993
1874	178,397	240,628
1875	175,321	202,512
1876	163,403	206,420
1877	167,232	124,503
1878	191,490	131,006
1879	159,833	187,673

Executive Council.

The Lieutenant-Governor.

The Officer Commanding the Troops.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Treasurer.

The Attorney-General.

Clerk, W. Grey-Wilson.

Legislative Council.

President, The Lieutenant-Governor.

Members:—

The Chief Justice.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Officer Commanding the Troops.

The Treasurer.

The Attorney-General.

Honourables:—

J. H. Phillips.

V. H. McDonald.

John Gentle.

Captain Andrew Halliday Hall.

Alexander Williamson.

Clerk, W. Grey-Wilson.

Civil Establishment.

Lieutenant-Governor, F. P. Barlee, C.M.G., 1,800l.

Private Secretary, W. Grey-Wilson, 150l.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary and Auditor-General, Henry Fowler, 600l.

Chief Clerk, Thos. R. Pakenham, 220l.

2nd Clerk, D. Taylor, 200l.

Customs.

Treasurer, Postmaster, and Collector of Customs, Harbour and Shipping Master, W. J. McKinney, 550l.

Chief Clerk, R. S. Wier, 240l.

Second Clerk, C. Blockley, 100l.

Queen's Warehouse Keeper, J. H. La Croix, 200l.

Chief Revenue Officer, F. W. Blockley, 180l.

Second „ J. La Croix, 120l.

Third „ G. F. Gegg, 120l.

Lands.

Surveyor-General, M. J. Griffiths, 350l.

Public Works.

Colonial Engineer, G. von Ohlaffen, 500l.

Clerk to ditto, Aug. P. Davis, 120l.

Medical.

Public Medical Officer, A. Hunter, 400l. and private practice.

Northern District Surgeon, Corosal, Fred Gahne, M.D., 100l.

Additional ditto, Orange Walk, 60l.

Gaol.

Gaoler, Belize, Joseph Clarke, 200l.
Matron, ditto, Mrs. Clarke, 40l.

Markets.

Inspector of Nuisances and Clerk of Market, Belize,
S. Carter, 150l.
Clerk of Slaughter House, Corosol, H. Bell, 48l.
Official Administrator and Surveyor of Shipping, H.
C. Usher, fees.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court,
W. A. Parker, 1,000l.
Attorney-General and Advocate in Admiralty, H. R.
Pipon Scholes, 400l. and private practice.
Clerk of Courts, Keeper of Records, Provost Marshal,
and Registrar of Vice Admiralty Court, T. W.
H. Dillet, 600l.
Clerk to ditto, E. A. Coffin, 120l.
Coroner and Police Magistrate, Belize, H. C. Usher,
400l.
Magistrate, Northern District, R. W. Pickwood, 400l.
Magistrate, Southern District, R. J. Downer, 250l.
Interpreter in Spanish and Maya, J. M. Sosa, 100l.

Police.

Inspector of Police, Capt. George Marriner, 800l.
Sub-Inspector, 180l.
8 Sergeants, 7 Corporals, and 40 Constables.
Keeper of Powder Magazine, E. Henderson, 50l.

DOMINION OF CANADA.**I. THE DOMINION.**

II. THE PROVINCES—OLD CANADA (ONTARIO AND QUEBEC).
 NOVA SCOTIA.
 NEW BRUNSWICK.
 MANITOBA.
 BRITISH COLUMBIA.
 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
 THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

III. THE UNION ACT AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL.**IV. DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS****THE DOMINION.**

The constitution of the Dominion of Canada is regulated by the Imperial Act 30 Vic., c. 3, the leading provisions of which are set out under head III, of this article, together with an account of the Order in Council passed under it for the incorporation of the Province of British Columbia.

The Act was proclaimed on the 27th of May, 1867.

The Governor-General of Canada was by Letters Patent of 1st April, 1870, appointed Governor of Rupert's Land. The admission of Rupert's Land into the Dominion of Canada after the 15th July, 1870, was provided for by Order in Council of the 23rd June, 1870, and the Province of Manitoba was erected out of this Territory by a Canadian Act 33 Vic. cap. 3.

British Columbia was incorporated by Order in Council of the 16th of May, 1871, taking effect from the 20th of July, 1871.

Prince Edward Island was incorporated by Order

in Council bearing date 26th of June, 1873, on the 1st of July in that year.

By a Canadian Act, 38 Vic., cap. 49, the territories formerly known as "Rupert's Land" and the North Western Territory (with the exception of the portion forming the Province of Manitoba), were placed under the jurisdiction and control of a Lieut.-Governor and Council, separate and distinct from Manitoba.

On the 31st of July, 1880, in compliance with the prayer of an address from the Parliament of Canada, dated the 3rd of May, 1878, Her Majesty issued an Order in Council annexing to the Dominion of Canada, from the 1st of September, 1880, such British Possessions in North America (other than Newfoundland) as were not previously included in the Dominion.

Area.

The area of British North America is computed at 3,838,701 square miles. The greater part of this is comprised in the North West Territory. The seven settled Provinces of the Dominion comprise about 756,634 square miles.

Census.

The following are the latest returns relating to the population. The figures for British Columbia and the North West are merely computations. The other figures are from the census of 1871.

Population of Dominion.

	1871.
Ontario	1,620,850
Quebec	1,191,576
New Brunswick	285,777
Nova Scotia	387,800
Manitoba	11,853
British Columbia	50,000
Prince Edward Island	94,021
N.W. Territory	28,700

Total 3,670,577

The census of the four provinces, which constituted the Dominion in 1871, show that the total population was 3,485,376; distributed into 622,719 families, occupying 572,713 dwellings. Of this population, 1,035,376 were married; 117,882 widowed; 681,891 were at school; and 299,675 unable to read; 1,389 were between 91 and 101 years of age, and 141 had exceeded the latter age.

The religious statistics of the population were as follows:—

Anglicans	494,049
Roman Catholics	1,492,029
Nonconformists and Miscellaneous	1,499,683
Total	3,485,761

More than 1,000,000 Roman Catholics resided in Quebec, which has a total population of less than 1,200,000.

The occupations of the people were as follows:—

Agricultural Class	479,512
Commercial "	75,201
Domestic "	60,104
Industrial "	912,803
Professional "	39,144
Not Classified "	143,079

Total 1,009,842

A new census will be taken in 1881.

<i>Finances.</i>		
<i>Revenue.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>
1867-68	\$13,687,928	\$13,486,092
1868-69	14,379,174	14,038,084
1869-70	15,512,225	14,345,509
1870-71	19,335,560	15,623,081
1871-72	20,714,813	17,589,468
1872-73	20,813,469	19,174,647
1873-74	24,205,092	23,316,316
1874-75	24,648,715	23,713,071
1875-76	22,587,987	24,488,372
1876-77	22,059,274	23,519,301
1877-78	22,375,011.88	23,503,158.25
1878-79	22,517,382.14	24,455,381.56
Public Debt {	Funded .	\$138,314,828.63
	Unfunded .	45,659,925.22
Total .		183,974,753.85
Assets of the Dominion		\$36,493,683.85
Interest on Debt {	Total	\$7,281,018.07
	Net	\$6,664,252.58
Average rate of Interest		5 per cent.
Capital Expenditure since the Union .		\$80,356,927.94.

More than \$20,000,000 of the Capital Expenditure was an assumption by the Dominion of pre-existing Provincial Debts.

Loans contracted in 1878-79. \$14,600,000.

<i>Trade and Industry.</i>		
<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>
1868	\$73,459,644	\$57,567,388
1869	70,415,165	60,474,781
1870	74,814,339	78,573,490
1871	96,092,971	74,173,618
1872	111,430,527	82,639,663
1873	128,011,281	89,749,922
1874	128,213,582	89,351,928
1875	123,070,283	77,886,979
1876*	93,210,346	80,966,435
1877-8	93,081,789	79,323,667
1878-9	81,964,427	71,491,255
1879-80	86,489,747	87,911,457

The returns for the earlier years do not include the trade of the newer provinces.

<i>Customs Duties</i>		
1877	\$12,548,451	
1878	12,795,693	
1879	12,939,540	
1880	14,137,488	

The trade with Great Britain and the United States in 1879-80 is indicated by the following figures:—

<i>Imported for Consumption.</i>		
Great Britain	\$34,461,224	
United States	29,346,948	

The amount of customs duties paid on British goods was \$6,737,997, while that collected on United States goods was \$4,512,034.

The exports of Canada for last year may be classified as follows:—

		1879-80.
Produce of the mine	\$2,981,613	
Produce of the fisheries . . .	6,653,347	
Produce of the forest	17,666,693	
Animals and their produce . .	18,504,009	
Agricultural products	32,287,128	
Manufactures	4,484,210	
Miscellaneous	759,196	
Coin and bullion, \$1,771,755; Estimated amount short returned, \$2,803,506 . . . }	3,046,033	
Total Exports	87,911,457	

* Protective tariff introduced.

The yield of Canadian fisheries since 1873 was as follows:—

1873	\$10,754,998
1874	11,681,886
1875	10,347,886
1876	11,147,590
1877	12,029,967
1878	13,215,678
1879	13,529,254

Tonnage of vessels on Register Books: 31st December, 1879, was 1,332,094 tons. Canada stands fourth on the list of nations in respect of tonnage, Germany standing fifth, and Italy sixth.

The paid-up banking capital of Canada has doubled since 1870. In June of that year it was \$29,801,013, and in September, 1880, it was \$59,629,427.99. The banks had in September, 1880, a circulation of \$24,369,798.43. They did \$102,124,842.13 worth of discounting business, and they held \$84,584,240.52 of deposits, of which \$37,408,394.34 was payable after notice, and the balance at call; against which they held \$18,080,631.28 in specie or Dominion notes.

Railways.

On 30th June, 1879, the Dominion possessed, of railways, actually in operation 6,484 miles; under construction, portions of which are completed, and track laid, 592 miles; under construction, 945 miles. Total 8,021 miles.

Militia.

The Canadian Militia is now under the immediate command of a Lieut.-General of the English Army. The Dominion is divided, for military purposes, into twelve districts, with a Deputy Adjutant-General, and a Brigade Staff in charge of each. The reserve Militia numbers 255,000 men, and the active Militia 45,000 men, making up 700,000 in all. 30,000 went out for training in 1874, and 28,845 in 1875.

There are included in this force 61 batteries of garrison artillery, and 16 of field artillery, and 40 troops of cavalry. There are two schools of gunnery, and the Dominion Government has lately established a school of scientific military instruction at Kingston, known as "The Royal Military College," presided over by an Officer of the Royal Engineers.

The following is a list of the Governors-General of the Dominion of Canada:—

- 1867. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G., P.C.
- 1868. Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.
- 1872. The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., P.C.
- 1878. The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.

II. THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC (OLD CANADA).

Canada is said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497; but this is not certain. In 1525, the French took possession of the country in the name of the King of France, and ten years later Cartier explored the St. Lawrence, so naming that splendid river from having entered it on St. Lawrence's day.

In 1608 Quebec, the first settlement, was founded. During their early days, and for a considerable time after, the French were much engaged in conflicts with the Indian tribes, the aboriginal inhabitants.

In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe; and in 1763 the whole terri-

tory of Canada was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris.

From 1763 to 1774, Canada was governed by military authority, until in the latter year a nominee council was established by Act of the Parliament of Great Britain. By the same Act the Roman Catholics were allowed the free exercise of their religion: the Catholic Clergy were declared entitled to receive their accustomed dues and rights, but with respect only to those professing the Catholic religion; and in civil cases it was declared that resort should be had to the Laws of Canada for the decision of the same. The effect of this liberality was made manifest upon the occasion of the American Civil War, when the newly acquired, and then mainly Catholic province of Canada, remained loyal to England in spite of seductive overtures from the revolted Colonies.

In 1791 an Act of Parliament was passed (81 Geo. III., cap. 31), dividing Canada into two Provinces, upper Canada (now Ontario) and lower Canada (now Quebec), and establishing a constitution for each. As the form of government was similar in each Province, a description of that of the Lower Province will suffice. By the Act of Parliament in question, the Legislative authority was vested in a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown, and in a House of Assembly elected by the inhabitants; the Lower Province was under a Governor, whilst the Upper was under a Lieutenant-Governor. Both the Houses of Assembly thus created, and especially that of Lower Canada, were in constant conflict with the Executive Government from the end of the American War in 1814, until the Canadian Rebellion of 1838. The most fruitful causes of dissension were the right of the Assembly to control public expenditure, and the question of the "Clergy Reserves," lands appropriated by the Imperial Act of 1791 for the exclusive benefit of the Anglican Clergy. The immediate exciting cause of the Rebellion was the establishing, by Governor Sir John Colborne, of 37 rectories in upper Canada. After the reduction of the insurgents, the constitution of lower Canada was suspended, and Lord Durham was sent out from England as Governor-General, with special powers and instructions to report on the affairs of the country. He recommended a Union of the Provinces, and indeed foreshadowed the larger confederation, which has since been adopted. In accordance with Lord Durham's recommendation, the two Provinces were re-united by an Act, 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 35, and the Legislative Bodies of the united Provinces were consolidated: the new Legislative Council was to consist of not less than 20 members (it has in fact exceeded double that number); the members were appointed for life. The new House of Assembly consisted of 84 members, there being an equal proportion returned by either Province. In the same year (1840) also Municipal Institutions were established in Canada.

The Provincial Legislature was empowered by Act 17 & 18 Vic., cap. 118 (1854), to constitute the Legislative Council an elective body.

The constitution of Canada lately in operation was defined in its main features under title I. of the Consol. Stat. 1859. Under these Acts Canada was divided into 125 electoral districts and boroughs, returning in all 180 members to the House of Assembly, 65 for Upper Canada, and 65 for Lower Canada; whilst the Legislative Council consisted of 48 members who were elected, and 22 members who were nominated under the old constitution.

Of the 48 elected members, 24 were for Upper

Canada and 24 for Lower. They were arranged in four sets, and were chosen respectively in 1856, 1858, 1860, and 1862.

In 1855 the question of the "Clergy Reserves" was settled by the application of the property to municipal purposes, vested interests being respected. In the same year seigniorial tenure was abolished in Lower Canada.

As years elapsed, increasing difficulty was experienced in the conduct of public affairs owing to the antagonism of the members for Upper and Lower Canada. Things having almost come to a "dead lock" about 1864, an escape from the difficulty was sought in a project for the union of all the British North American provinces, which, after negotiation, was agreed to, and embodied in the "British North America Act, 1867," which forms part III of this article.

The land in both Ontario and Quebec is very fertile, and produces all cereals and wheat crops in abundance; fruit grows luxuriantly; and grapes, melons, peaches and tomatoes come to maturity in the open air. The cattle trade is also assuming considerable proportions, large numbers being exported annually to England. The same remark will apply to dairy produce.

Free grants of land (from 100 to 200 acres) may be obtained, and improved farms (with buildings) can be bought at from 4*l.* to 12*l.* per acre.

The educational system is very perfect. It is compulsory, and there are no school fees.

Governors of the United Provinces

- 1840 Lord Sydenham.
- 1841 Sir C. Bagot.
- 1843 Sir C. Metcalfe.
- 1846 Earl Cathcart.
- 1846 Earl of Elgin.
- 1854 Sir Edmund W. Head.
- 1861 Viscount Monck.

Lieutenant Governors since Confederation.

ONTARIO.

- 1867 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. W. Stisted, K.C.B.
- 1868 Sir W. P. Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1873 John W. Crawford, Esq., Q.C.
- 1875 Hon. D. A. Macdonald.
- 1880 " John B. Robinson.

QUEBEC.

- 1867 Sir N. F. Sellean, K.C.M.G.
- 1873 Hon. R. E. Caron.
- 1876 " Luc Letellier de St. Just.
- 1879 " Theodore Robitaille, M.D.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Is now incorporated with Canada. It is a peninsula between 43° 46' N. lat., and 61° 67' W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low sandy isthmus; its length is about 800 miles, and its breadth about 100 at its widest, with much variation. It contains an area of 21,731 square miles, about one-fifth part of which consists of lakes, rivers, and inlets of the sea; deducting this one-fifth part and the land unsuited for agricultural purposes, there are rather more than 5,000,000 acres of land fit for tillage. Grants of 100 acres can be obtained for about 9*l.*, and improved farms are to be purchased at moderate prices. The forests of Nova Scotia abound in good timber—the ash, the beech, the birch, the maple, the oak, the pine, and the spruce being the most common trees.

Nova Scotia was discovered by John Cabot in

1497; it was colonized by the French in 1598; was taken by the English, and a grant of it made to Sir W. Alexander by James I. in 1627. In 1632 it was again restored to France, but again ceded to England at the Peace of Utrecht in 1714. After the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, a settlement of disbanded troops was formed there by Lord Halifax, and the city which now bears that name is the capital of the colony.

The harbour of Halifax has an area of about 10 square miles, is open at all seasons, and its navigation is scarcely ever interrupted by ice. This harbour is not surpassed by any in the world, affording safe anchorage for, it is said, 1,000 ships. The British Government has at Halifax an extensive dockyard, and its principal naval station in North America.

The climate is healthy, but the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia is frequently visited by dense fogs, and the variations of temperature within 24 hours are remarkably great, sometimes exceeding 60°. The greatest heat observed at Halifax by Captain Moorsom was 95° Fahr., and the extreme cold 10°.

Coal and iron ore are plentiful in Nova Scotia. Gold also has recently been discovered, and is yielding fair returns; but the greater portion of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture and the growth of fruit, though the superior fisheries, together with the ship-building and timber trade, give occupation to many.

Governors.

1749 Hon. E. Cornwallis.	1791 R. Bulkeley.
1752 V. Hopson.	1792 J. Wentworth.
1754 C. Lawrence.	1808 Sir G. Prevost.
1756 A. Moulton.	1811 Sir J. Sherbrooke
1760 J. Belcher.	1811 General Darroch.
1764 M. Wilmot.	1816 General Smyth.
1766 M. Franklin.	1819 Earl of Dalhousie.
1773 F. Legge.	1820 Sir J. Kempt.
1776 M. Arbutnot.	1826 M. Wallace.
1778 R. Hughes.	1836 Sir C. Campbell.
1781 Sir A. S. Hammond.	1840 Lord Falkland.
1782 J. Parr.	1846 Sir J. Harvey.
1783 P. Fanning.	1852 Sir G. L. Marchant

1858 Earl of Mulgrave, now Marquis of Normanby.
1864 Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B.

1865 General Sir W. F. Williams, Bart., G.C.B.

Lieutenant-Governors since Confederation.

1867 Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.
1870 Sir Ed. Kenny (administrator).
1873 Hon. Joseph Howe.
1873 Hon. A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

Which is now incorporated with Canada, is the eastern division of the continent of North America; it is situated between 45° 5' and 48° 5' N. lat., and 63° 47' and 67° 53' W. long.: its area is about 27,105 square miles, or 17,000,000 acres. It is connected with Nova Scotia by a low isthmus.

New Brunswick, in the early part of the last century, belonged to the French, and was called by them New France. At the peace of 1763, New Brunswick, with the rest of Canada, was ceded by France to Great Britain, from which period to 1785 it was annexed to Nova Scotia, when it was erected into a separate Colony. It was

first colonized by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by disbanded troops from New England.

Coal is abundant, and is worked by a joint-stock company; antimony, iron, and gypsum are to be found also in considerable quantities. A great portion of the country is covered by dense forests of fine timber, the cutting and working of which—or "lumbering"—furnishes remunerative employment to many. Wheat, Indian corn, barley, and oats, are the principal cereals raised.

Governors.

1786 Guy Carleton.
1787 E. Winslow.
1788 Lieut. Colonel Johnston.
1809 General M. Hunter.
1811 General W. Balfour.
1812 General George Stracey Smyth.
1823 Ward Chipman.
1824 J. M. Bliss.
1825 General Sir H. Douglas.
1831 General Sir A. Campbell.
1837 General Sir J. Harvey.
1841 Colonel Sir W. Colebrooke.
1848 Sir Edmund Head.
1854 Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton.
1861 Hon. A. H. Gordon.
1866 Major-General Hastings Doyle, C.B., now K.C.M.G. (acting).

Lieutenant-Governors since Confederation.

1867 Colonel F. P. Harding, C.B.
1868 Hon. Lemuel Allen Wilmot, D.C.L.
1873 Sir S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1878 Hon. E. B. Chandler, Q.C.
1880 Hon. R. D. Wilmot.

MANITOBA.

Manitoba was erected into a Province with Representative Institutions by an Act of the Canadian Parliament, 33 Vic., c. 3, taking effect from the 15th July, 1870. By this Act, the boundaries of Manitoba are defined. It is declared to be bounded on the south by the 49th degree of latitude, on the north by the 50° 30' latitude, on the west by the 99th parallel of W. longitude, and on the east by the 96th parallel of E. longitude.

Manitoba was formerly known as the Red River Settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company. Upon the surrender of the Charter of that Company to the Crown, with a view of the inclusion of Rupert's Land in the Dominion, many of the inhabitants of the Red River Settlement, fearing that they would be subject to a possibly stricter form of Government, rose in insurrection, and established a provisional Government of their own, headed by Louis Riel, a half-breed. On the 4th of March, 1870, Riel, Lepine, and other leaders of this insurrection shot a man named Scott, who had been opposed to them.

The insurrection itself ended by the flight of the leaders upon the approach of Sir Garnet Wolseley with a military force from Canada. In September, 1870, Mr. A. G. Archibald assumed the administration of the Government.

In October, 1871 the Province was threatened by a Fenian raid. Mr. Archibald, isolated, and without the aid of troops, took measures for its defence, and with this view accepted the co-operation of Riel and Lepine. The attack never took place.

In 1874 Lepine was brought to trial at Fort Garry for the murder of Scott, and, upon conviction, sentenced to death. But Lord Dufferin, with the acquiescence of the Secretary of State, commuted

his sentence for two years' imprisonment, with loss of political rights, chiefly in view of the acceptance of his services by Lieut.-Governor Archibald, as above stated.

The agricultural capabilities of this province are very highly spoken of. It contains about 9,000,000 acres of land admirably adapted for the production of wheat and all other crops. The soil is a rich black loam. The growth of Winnipeg, the chief city, is remarkable. In 1870 it contained about 200 inhabitants, now (1880) it has a population of from 10,000 to 12,000, and is increasing rapidly.

At present the province can only be reached by railway through the United States territory, but next year it is expected that the portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Thunder Bay to Selkirk and 200 miles beyond will be opened, the benefit of which it is difficult to calculate.

The free-grant lands are almost all taken up, but good farms can be purchased at from \$2 to \$10 per acre.

Lieutenant-Governors.

1870 Hon. A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C.

1873 Hon. Alexander Morris, D.C.L.

1877 Hon. J. E. Cauchon.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia is situated on the north-west coast of North America. It comprises, as at present constituted, the territory lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, and Vancouver Island, and extends from the frontier line of the United States on the south, to the Simpson and Finlay rivers, which form its northern boundary. The average breadth of the territory is about 250 miles, the length of its coast line about 450 miles, and its area (including Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Island) is roughly calculated at 465,978 square miles.

Until the year 1858, British Columbia formed part of the territory over which the Hudson's Bay Company possessed by licence from the Crown the exclusive right of trading. But in that year large discoveries of gold were made in the rivers of the country, which attracted a vast immigration of gold-diggers from California, and rendered it necessary for Her Majesty's Government to take measures to maintain order, and protect life and property. The Hudson's Bay Company's trading licence was therefore revoked, and the country erected into a Colony by an Act of the Imperial Parliament (21 & 22 Vict., cap. 99).

The Colony had, when first created, no form of Representative Government, laws being made by the Governor in the shape of proclamations, which were submitted to the Queen, and laid before both Houses of Parliament: in 1863 however, a Legislative Council was established by order in Council, to consist of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Surveyor-General, and the Collector of Customs; of five Magistrates from different parts of the country, and of five unofficial members, who were selected by the votes of the inhabitants of the respective districts, all but Chinese and Indians being allowed to vote. In 1866, the Colony of Vancouver Island was united to that of British Columbia by Imperial Act passed in accordance with the vote of the Legislature of the former Colony, and became in every respect an integral portion of the Colony of British Columbia. The number of the Legislative Council was increased from 15 to 23, consisting of the five executive officers before named, nine

magistrates, and nine unofficial members selected by the votes of the inhabitants of the several districts. This Constitution was altered by Order in Council, 1870; and the number of the Council up to the Union was 15: 9 members elected by the people, and 6 nominated by the Governor.

By the Constitution Act, 1871, however, passed by the Legislative Council after the adoption of the Address for Union with Canada, in preparation for that Union, and in accordance with the 14th Article of the terms, the Legislative body was still further enlarged. The number of members was increased to 25, all to be elective; and the Act contained provisions necessary for introducing the system of Executive Administration known as "Responsible Government," intended to come into operation on completion of the Union.

The population of the country is chiefly migratory, consisting of mining adventurers from California and other parts of the world, and including considerable numbers of Chinese. The settled white population of the United Colony may be stated as between 10,000 and 16,000.

The climate is temperate, and milder than that of the rest of the continent of North America, in the same latitude, east of the Rocky Mountains. Besides gold, the country produces magnificent timber and good coal. Gold quartz mining is now being prosecuted with considerable vigour, and reasonable hopes of success. Promising indications of silver have been discovered in several localities. Some of the ore having been assayed has yielded at the rate of 250*l.* to the ton. These leads are now being thoroughly tested. Seams of excellent anthracite coal have been discovered in Queen Charlotte Island, and works are now in progress there.

The revenue is raised principally by means of customs duties: there is no direct taxation, except upon traders and miners.

Agricultural operations have been greatly extended during the last five years, and have proved the character of the land throughout the colony to be admirably adapted for the culture of cereals. Land once thought valueless is now under heavy crops. The wheat, barley, oats, and other farm produce of the Colony may compare favourably with that raised even in California. Grist mills are gradually being erected. Tracts of good grazing land exist throughout the Colony, but the districts of Shemilkineen, Okanagan, and Nicola Lake, offer excellent pasture land. The spars manufactured from the Douglas pine bear the highest commercial value, for size, strength, and durability. The "lumber" trade is gradually on the increase; there being an unlimited supply of fine timber throughout the Colony.

The fur trade of this part of the world is also a noticeable feature. The skins exported chiefly consist of mink, marten, sable, silver fox, bear, beaver, sea and land otter, fur seal, deer, elk, raccoon, siffleur, and others of minor importance. This trade was originally a monopoly of the Hudson Bay Company, but is now open.

Large quantities of excellent cranberries yearly find a ready sale in California.

The Fraser River abounds in salmon, sturgeon, and a small fish called the "oulacon," of great delicacy, resembling the sardine, and which is found in enormous shoals. But fishing as an industry has not been hitherto extensively carried on. The sea fisheries consist of herring, cod, smelt, and halibut, all in great abundance.

There is a continuous line of telegraph from New Westminster to England; and a line passes

through the Colony from south to north, thus placing even the remote district of Cariboo in direct communication with America and Europe.

The acquisition of land under pre-emptive right is simple and inexpensive: any British subject can take up a claim of 160 acres of land, and settle upon the same, with the certainty of not being called upon to pay for the land until it is included in the survey of the Colony, and then at a rate not exceeding 4s. 2d. an acre. Any quantity of land immediately adjacent to a pre-emptive claim can be purchased by the pre-emptor of such claim upon payment down of half the purchase-money; the remainder when the land is surveyed—in no case exceeding 4s. 2d. per acre in the whole. Town lots and suburban lands are put up for sale by public auction.

Vancouver Island lies off the north-west coast of North America, between N. lat. 48° 20' and 50° 55', and W. long. 123° 10' and 128° 20', and has an extreme length of 275 miles, and a breadth varying from 40 to 50 miles. It is separated from the mainland by a channel, called in various parts by the names of Queen Charlotte's Sound, Johnstone Strait, and Gulf of Georgia. On the south it is divided from the Washington territory by the Juan de Fuca Strait. Its area has been roughly estimated at 75,684 square miles, the greater proportion of which is mountain and rock.

The whole country is more or less densely wooded, excepting where the summit of the mountains (which rise to the height of nearly 16,000 feet) affords no hold for plants. The soil is fertile and capable of successful cultivation. Coal, good in quality, has been found at many points, and has been worked to a considerable extent at Nanaimo on the east coast. A large quantity of this coal is exported to San Francisco and South America. The climate is beautiful, more especially from early summer to late autumn.

The chief town of the island is Victoria, situated at its south-eastern extremity, a flourishing town of 5,000 inhabitants. The number of the aborigines on the island has been estimated at about 17,000.

The first British Settlement in Vancouver Island was made at Nootka Sound, on the N.W. coast, about the year 1778, by some London merchants, whose intention it was to dispose there of the produce raised in China.

Spain, however, at this time laid claim to the west coast of America, south of lat. 60°. Spanish cruisers seized the British trading vessels, and detained their crews as prisoners. To resent this outrage, a large fleet was assembled at Spithead, but war was avoided through the concessions of Spain; the English merchants were indemnified, and the Spanish claims were virtually, though not formally, abandoned.

Until 1849, Vancouver Island was only occasionally resorted to by the servants of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Companies; but in that year a lease of the island was granted to the former Company for 10 years. The Imperial Government, however, reserved to itself the right of resuming it at the expiration of this period, on certain conditions. Accordingly, in 1859 it was made a British Colony, Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Douglas, who had acted as Governor under the Hudson's Bay Company, was continued in that employment. In 1866 it was, as already stated, united by Imperial Act to British Columbia, and became an integral portion of this Colony. British Columbia entered the Canadian Union 20th July, 1871; since which time she has been represented in the Canadian Senate by three, and in the House of

Commons by six, members. During the latter part of 1879, tenders were asked for and contracts awarded for the construction of four sections of the Canadian Pacific Railway, situated within the province, viz., from Emory's Bar on the Fraser River, to Savana's Ferry on the North Thompson River, a distance in all of 127 miles. Work was commenced on these sections during the past year, and is being energetically prosecuted.

Lieutenant-Governors since entering the Dominion.

1871 Hon. Joseph W. Trutch, C.E., C.M.G.

1876 Hon. Albert Norton Richards, Q.C.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

This island, which was admitted into union with the Dominion of Canada on the 1st July, 1878, is situated between 46° and 47° N. lat., and between 62° and 64° W. long.; its area is about 1,880,000 acres; it is about 140 miles long, and 34 its greatest breadth. It was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1497; it was first settled by the French, but was taken from them in 1758. It was annexed to the Government of Nova Scotia in 1763, but, on the petition of its inhabitants, was constituted a separate Colony in 1770.

The climate is milder than in the surrounding British Colonies, and it is considered very healthy. The island is generally well wooded.

The inhabitants are engaged almost exclusively in agriculture.

Responsible Government was established at Prince Edward Island in 1851. There is a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General of Canada, an Executive Council (the Cabinet) composed of 9 members, a Legislative Council of 18 members, and a House of Assembly of 30 members. Both these bodies are elected by the people.

The island is divided into three counties, King's, Queen's, and Prince's, each of these elects ten representatives and four councillors to the Local Assembly. The island is also represented in the Dominion Parliament.

The land tenure has for many years been a source of agitation in this Colony. At the close of the last century the whole island was parcelled into 66 lots, and these lots were distributed amongst various persons, with certain conditions attached to the grants which have been regarded as impracticable.

The lands thus acquired were on most estates leased for terms of 999 years, at an annual rent of about one shilling an acre, and thus a system of absentee proprietorship was established.

For several years the Local Government bought out the interests of the proprietors in their lands whenever favourable opportunities occurred.

The land question has been disposed of by a compulsory Land Purchase Act passed by the provincial Legislature in 1875. This Act compels the proprietors to sell to the tenants, at a price to be fixed by the award of a majority of three Commissioners appointed under the Act. The majority of the Commissioners have made their award, giving the proprietors on the average about 5s. 6d. an acre.

The soil of the island is good, and especially adapted for oats and the raising of sheep and cattle.

Governors.

1770 Walter Paterson.

1786 Lieut.-Gen. Edmund Fanning

1805 Colonel Joseph F. W. Debarres.

- 1813 Charles Douglas Smith.
 1822 Colonel John Ready.
 1831 Sir Aretas W. Young.
 1836 Sir John Harvey.
 1837 Sir Charles A. Fitzroy.
 1841 Sir Henry Vere Huntley
 1847 Sir Donald Campbell.
 1851 Sir Alexander Bannerman.
 1854 Sir Dominick Daly.
 1859 George Dundas.
 1868 Sir R. Hodgson, *Administrator*.
 1870 Sir William C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.

Lieutenant-Governors since entering the Dominion.

- 1873 Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
 1873 Sir R. Hodgson, *Administrator*.
 1874 Sir R. Hodgson, *Lieutenant-Governor*.
 1879 Hon. T. H. Haviland, Q.C., *Lieutenant-Governor*.

THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

By a Canadian Act, 38 Vic., cap. 49, the territories formerly known as "Rupert's Land" and the North Western Territory (with the exception of such portion thereof as forms the Province of Manitoba), were created into a Government entirely separate and distinct from Manitoba. The Act was put into force by Proclamation of 7th October, 1876. The territories are governed by a Lieutenant-Governor assisted by a Council not exceeding five members, subject to instructions given by Order in Council at Ottawa, or by the Secretary of State of Canada. Representatives may be returned from time to time to a Council or Assembly according as districts containing an area of 1,000 square miles attain a population of not less than 1,000 inhabitants of adult age, exclusive of aliens or unenfranchised Indians.

The remarks as to the agricultural capabilities of Manitoba apply to this district also. Free grants of land of 160 acres can be obtained. It is estimated that the province has about 150,000,000 acres of land suitable for cultivation and awaiting settlement.

Lieut.-Governor.—Hon. David Laird.

III. THE UNION ACT.

The Provinces of Ontario, Quebec (formerly constituting the Colony of Canada), New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, were by the Imperial Act 30 Vic., c. 3, formed into one Dominion. This Act was brought into force by Royal Proclamation, bearing date the 27th of May, 1867. The Act, amongst other things, provides as follows:—

Canada shall be divided into Four Provinces, named Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

The parts of the Province of Canada (as it exists at the passing of this Act) which formerly constituted respectively the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, shall be deemed to be severed, and shall form two separate Provinces. The part which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada shall constitute the Province of Ontario; and the part which formerly constituted the Province of Lower Canada shall constitute the Province of Quebec.

The Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall have the same limits as at the passing of this Act.

III.—EXECUTIVE POWER.

The Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

The Provisions of this Act referring to the Governor-General extend and apply to the Governor-General for the time being of Canada, or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the time being carrying on the Government of Canada on behalf and in the name of the Queen, by whatever title he is designated.

There shall be a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; and the persons who are to be Members of that Council shall be from time to time chosen and summoned by the Governor-General, and sworn in as Privy Counsellors, and Members thereof may be from time to time removed by the Governor-General.

The Command-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and of all Naval and Military Forces, of and in Canada, is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

Until the Queen otherwise directs, the seat of Government of Canada shall be Ottawa.

IV.—LEGISLATIVE POWER.

There shall be one Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, an Upper House styled the Senate, and the House of Commons.

The Senate.

The Senate shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, consist of seventy-two Members, who shall be styled Senators.

In relation to the constitution of the Senate, Canada shall be deemed to consist of three Divisions:

1. Ontario;
2. Quebec;

3. The Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; which three divisions shall (subject to the provisions of this Act) be equally represented in the Senate as follows: Ontario by twenty-four Senators; Quebec by twenty-four Senators; and the Maritime Provinces by twenty-four Senators, twelve thereof representing Nova Scotia, and twelve thereof representing New Brunswick.

The Governor-General shall, from time to time, in the Queen's name, by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, summon qualified persons to the Senate; and, subject to the provisions of this Act, every person so summoned shall become and be a Member of the Senate and a Senator.

Such persons shall be first summoned to the Senate as the Queen, by warrant under Her Majesty's royal sign manual, thinks fit to approve, and their names shall be inserted in the Queen's proclamation of Union.

If at any time, on the recommendation of the Governor-General, the Queen thinks fit to direct that three or six Members be added to the Senate, the Governor-General may, by summons, to three or six qualified persons (as the case may be), representing equally the three divisions of Canada, add to the Senate accordingly.

In the case of such addition being at any time made, the Governor-General shall not summon any person to the Senate, except on a further like direction by the Queen on the like recommendation, until each of the three Divisions of Canada is represented by twenty-four Senators, and no more.

The number of Senators shall not at any time exceed seventy-eight.

A Senator shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, hold his place in the Senate for life.

A Senator may, by writing under his hand, addressed to the Governor-General, resign his place in the Senate, and thereupon the same shall be vacant.

The House of Commons.

The House of Commons shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, consist of one hundred and eighty-one Members, of whom eighty-two shall be elected for Ontario, sixty-five for Quebec, nineteen for Nova Scotia, and fifteen for New Brunswick.

V.—PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS.

Executive Power.

For each Province there shall be an Officer, styled the Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada.

A Lieutenant-Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General; but any Lieutenant-Governor appointed after the commencement of the first Session of the Parliament of Canada shall not be removable within five years from his appointment, except for cause assigned, which shall be communicated to him in writing within one month after the order for his removal is made, and shall be communicated by message to the Senate and to the House of Commons within one week thereafter if the Parliament is then sitting, and if not, then within one week after the commencement of the next Session of the Parliament.

The salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.

Every Lieutenant-Governor shall, before assuming the duties of his office, make and subscribe before the Governor-General, or some person authorized by him, oaths of allegiance and office similar to those taken by the Governor-General.

The provisions of this Act referring to the Lieutenant-Governor extend and apply to the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being of each Province, or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the time being carrying on the Government of the Province, by whatever title he is designated.

The Executive Council of Ontario and of Quebec shall be composed of such persons as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time thinks fit, and in the first instance of the following Officers, namely,—the Attorney-General, the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, the Treasurer of the Province, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, with, in Quebec, the Speaker of the Legislative Council and the Solicitor-General.

The Constitution of the Executive Authority in each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union until altered under the authority of this Act.

Unless and until the Executive Government of any Province otherwise directs with respect to that Province, the seats of Government of the Provinces shall be as follows, namely,—of Ontario, the city of Toronto; of Quebec, the city of Quebec; of Nova Scotia, the city of Halifax; and of New Brunswick, the city of Fredericton.

Legislative Power.

1.—ONTARIO.

There shall be a Legislature for Ontario, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and of one House, styled the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

The Legislative Assembly of Ontario shall be composed of eighty-two Members, to be elected to represent the eighty-two Electoral Districts set forth in the first schedule to this Act.

2.—QUEBEC.

There shall be a Legislature for Quebec consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and of two Houses, styled the Legislative Council of Quebec, and the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

The Legislative Council of Quebec shall be composed of twenty-four Members, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, in the Queen's name, by instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, one being appointed to represent each of the twenty-four Electoral Divisions of Lower Canada in this Act referred to, and each holding office for the term of his life, unless the Legislature of Quebec otherwise provides under the provisions of this Act.

The qualifications of the Legislative Councillors of Quebec shall be the same as those of the Senators or Quebec.

The Legislative Assembly of Quebec shall be composed of sixty-five Members, to be elected to represent the sixty-five Electoral Divisions or Districts of Lower Canada in this Act referred to, subject to the alteration thereof by the Legislature of Quebec: Provided that it shall not be lawful to present to the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec for assent any Bill for altering the limits of any of the Electoral Divisions or Districts mentioned in the second schedule to this Act, unless the second and third readings of such Bill have been passed in the Legislative Assembly with the concurrence of the majority of the Members representing all those Electoral Divisions or Districts, and the assent shall not be given to such Bill unless an address has been presented by the Legislative Assembly to the Lieutenant-Governor stating that it has been so passed.

Every Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and every Legislative Assembly of Quebec, shall continue for four years from the day of the return of the writs for choosing the same (subject nevertheless to either the Legislative Assembly of Ontario or the Legislative Assembly of Quebec being sooner dissolved by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province), and no longer.

3.—NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Constitution of the Legislature of each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union until altered under the authority of this Act; and the House of Assembly of New Brunswick existing at the passing of this Act shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for the period for which it was elected.

VII.—JUDICATURE.

The Governor-General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior, District, and County Courts in each Province, except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Until the laws relative to property and civil rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the procedure of the Courts in those Provinces, are made uniform, the Judges of the Courts of those Provinces appointed by the Governor-General shall be selected from the respective bars of those Provinces.

The Judges of the Courts of Quebec shall be selected from the Bar of that Province.

The Judges of the Superior Courts shall hold office during good behaviour, but shall be removable by the Governor-General on address of the Senate and House of Commons.

VIII.—REVENUES; DEBTS; ASSETS; TAXATION.

All duties and revenues over which the respective Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick before and at the Union had and have power of appropriation, except such portions thereof as are by this Act reserved to the respective Legislatures of the Provinces, or are raised by them in accordance with the special powers conferred on them by this Act, shall form one Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated for the public service of Canada in the manner and subject to the charges in this Act provided.

X.—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Inasmuch as the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have joined in a declaration that the construction of the Intercolonial Railway is essential to the consolidation of the union of British North America, and to the assent thereto of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and have consequently agreed that provision should be made for its immediate construction by the Government of Canada: Therefore, in order to give effect to that agreement, it shall be the duty of the Government and Parliament of Canada to provide for the commencement, within six months after the Union, of a Railway connecting the River St. Lawrence with the City of Halifax in Nova Scotia, and for the construction thereof without intermission, and the completion thereof with all practicable speed.

XI.—ADMISSION OF OTHER COLONIES.

It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on addresses from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, and from the Houses of the respective Legislatures of the Colonies or Provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, to admit those Colonies or Provinces, or any of them into the Union, and on address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada to admit Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory, or either of them, into the Union, on such terms and conditions in each case as are in the addresses expressed and as the Queen thinks fit to approve, subject to the provisions of this Act; and the provisions of any Order in Council in that behalf shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

In case of the admission of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, or either of them, each shall be entitled to a representation in the Senate of Canada of four Members, and (notwithstanding anything in this Act) in case of the admission of Newfoundland, the normal number of Senators shall be seventy-six, and their maximum number shall be eighty-two; but Prince Edward Island when admitted shall be deemed to be comprised in the third of the three Divisions into which Canada is, in relation to the constitution of the Senate, divided by this Act; and accordingly, after the admission of Prince Edward Island, whether Newfoundland is admitted or not, the representation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the Senate shall, as vacancies occur, be reduced from twelve to ten Members respectively, and the representation of each of those Provinces shall not be increased at any time

beyond ten, except under the provision of this Act for the appointment of three or six additional Senators under the direction of the Queen.

By Act of Canada, 35 Vict., ch. 13, the House of Commons consists of 200 Members, of whom 88 are from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 21 from Nova Scotia, 16 from New Brunswick, 4 from Manitoba, and 6 from British Columbia.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The following are the Provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council respecting the incorporation of British Columbia, dated 16 May, 1871, issued under the authority of the British North America Act, 1867, on Addresses from the Houses of Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of British Columbia, as therein provided.

The terms embodied in the Addresses and Order in Council giving effect to the Union are as follows:—

1. Canada shall be liable for the Debts and Liabilities of British Columbia existing at the time of the Union.

2. British Columbia, not having incurred debts equal to those of the other Provinces now constituting the Dominion, shall be entitled to receive, by half-yearly payments in advance from the General Government, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness at the date of the Union, and the indebtedness per head of the population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (\$27 77c.), the population of British Columbia being taken at 60,000.

3. The following sums shall be paid by Canada to British Columbia for the support of its Government and Legislature, to wit, an Annual Subsidy of \$35,000, and an Annual Grant equal to 80 cents per head of the said population of 60,000, both half-yearly in advance, such Grant of 80 cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population, as may be shown by each subsequent decennial census, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such Grant shall thereafter remain, it being understood that the first census be taken in the year 1881.

4. The Dominion will provide an efficient Mail Service, fortnightly, by steam communication between Victoria and San Francisco, and twice a-week between Victoria and Olympia, the vessels to be adapted for the conveyance of freight and passengers.

5. Canada will assume and defray the charges for the following services:—

A. Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor;

B. Salaries and Allowances of the Judges of the Supreme Courts and the County or District Courts;

C. The charges in respect to the Department of Customs;

D. The Postal and Telegraphic Services;

E. Protection and Encouragement of Fisheries;

F. Provision for the Militia;

G. Lighthouses, Buoys, and Beacons, Shipwrecked Crews, Quarantine and Marine Hospitals, including a Marine Hospital at Victoria;

H. The Geological Survey;

I. The Penitentiary;

And such further charges as may be incident to

and connected with the services which by the British North America Act of 1867 appertain to the General Government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

6. Suitable Pensions, such as shall be approved of by Her Majesty's Government, shall be provided by the Government of the Dominion for those of Her Majesty's servants in the Colony whose position and emoluments derived therefrom would be affected by political changes on the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada.

7. It is agreed that the existing Customs' Tariff and Excise Duties shall continue in force in British Columbia until the Railway from the Pacific Coast and the system of Railways in Canada are connected, unless the Legislature of British Columbia should sooner decide to accept the Tariff and Excise Laws of Canada. When Customs and Excise Duties are, at the time of the Union of British Columbia with Canada, leviable on any Goods, Wares, or Merchandises in British Columbia, or in the other Provinces of the Dominion, those Goods, Wares, and Merchandises may, from and after the Union, be imported into British Columbia from the Provinces now composing the Dominion, or from either of those Provinces into British Columbia, on proof of payment of the Customs or Excise Duties leviable thereon in the Province of Exportation, and on payment of such further amount (if any) of Customs or Excise Duties as are leviable thereon in the Province of Importation. This arrangement to have no force or effect after the assimilation of the Tariff and Excise Duties of British Columbia with those of the Dominion.

8. British Columbia shall be entitled to be represented in the Senate by three Members, and by six Members in the House of Commons. The representation to be increased under the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867.

9. The influence of the Dominion Government will be used to secure the continued maintenance of the Naval Station at Esquimalt.

10. The provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, shall (except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to and only affect one and not the whole of the Provinces now comprising the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this Minute, be applicable to British Columbia, in the same way and to the like extent as they apply to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and as if the Colony of British Columbia had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

11. The Government of the Dominion undertake to secure the commencement simultaneously, within two years from the date of the Union, of the construction of a Railway from the Pacific towards the Rocky Mountains, and from such point as may be selected, east of the Rocky Mountains, towards the Pacific, to connect the seaboard of British Columbia with the Railway system of Canada; and further, to secure the completion of such Railway within ten years from the date of the Union.

And the Government of British Columbia agree to convey to the Dominion Government, in trust, to be appropriated in such manner as the Dominion Government may deem advisable in furtherance of the construction of the said Railway, a similar extent of Public Lands along the line of Railway throughout its entire length in British Columbia, not to exceed however twenty (20) miles on each side of said line, as may be appropriated for the same purpose by the Dominion Government from

the Public Lands in the North-west Territories and the Province of Manitoba: Provided that the quantity of Land which may be held under Pre-emption right or by Crown Grant within the limits of the tract of land in British Columbia to be so conveyed to the Dominion Government, shall be made good to the Dominion from contiguous Public Lands; and provided further, that until the commencement, within two years as aforesaid from the date of the Union, of the construction of the said Railway, the Government of British Columbia shall not sell or alienate any further portions of the Public Lands of British Columbia in any other way than under right of Pre-emption, requiring actual residence of the Pre-emptor on the land claimed by him. In consideration of the land to be so conveyed in aid of the construction of the said Railway, the Dominion Government agree to pay to British Columbia, from the date of the Union, the sum of \$100,000 per annum, in half-yearly payments in advance.

12. The Dominion Government shall guarantee the interest for ten years from the date of the completion of the works, at the rate of five per centum per annum, on such sum, not exceeding 100,000*l.* sterling, as may be required for the construction of a first-class Graving Dock at Esquimalt.

13. The charge of the Indians, and the trusteeship and management of the Lands reserved for their use and benefit, shall be assumed by the Dominion Government, and a policy as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia Government shall be continued by the Dominion Government after the Union.

To carry out such Policy tracts of land of such extent as it has hitherto been the practice of the British Columbia Government to appropriate for that purpose, shall from time to time be conveyed by the Local Government to the Dominion Government in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians on application of the Dominion Government; and in case of disagreement between the two Governments respecting the quantity of such tracts of Land to be so granted, the matter shall be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

14. The Constitution of the Executive Authority and of the Legislature of British Columbia shall, subject to the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, continue as existing at the time of the Union until altered under the Authority of the said Act, it being at the same time understood that the Government of the Dominion will readily consent to the introduction of Responsible Government when desired by the inhabitants of British Columbia, and it being likewise understood that it is the intention of the Governor of British Columbia, under the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to amend the existing Constitution of the Legislature by providing that a majority of its Members shall be elective.

IV. DOMINION ESTABLISHMENTS.

From and after the end of November, 1878.

Civil Establishment.

Governor-General, The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., \$50,000.
Governor-General's Secretary, Lieut.-Col F. de Winton, R.A., \$3,000, and residence.
Chief Clerk, John Kidd.
Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col. F. de Winton, R.A.

A.D.C., Capt. V. Chater, 91st Regiment, Capt. Hon. C. Harbord, Scots Guards.

Extra A.D.C., Lieut.-Col. Bernard, C.M.G., G. R. Langton, Russell Stephenson, Esqs.

The Privy Council for Canada consists of—

Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., P.C., D.C.L. (Oxon), Q.C. *Minister of the Interior (Prime Minister)*.

Hon. Sir Samuel L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Minister of Finance*.

Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Q.C., *Postmaster-General*.

Hon. Hector L. Langevin, C.B., Q.C., *Minister of Public Works*.

Hon. James Cox Aikins, *Minister of Inland Revenue*.

Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Minister of Railways and Canals*.

Hon. John H. Pope, *Minister of Agriculture*.

Hon. John O'Connor, Q.C., *Secretary of State*.

Hon. James McDonald, Q.C., *Minister of Justice*.

Hon. James C. Pope, *Minister of Marine and Fisheries*.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, *Minister of Customs*.

Hon. D. L. Macpherson, *Speaker of the Senate (without Portfolio)*.

Hon. J. P. B. A. Caron, Q.C., *Minister of Militia and Defence*.

Hon. J. A. Manssean, Q.C., *President of the Privy Council*.

Members of the Privy Council who are not now members of the Cabinet:

Hon. Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G., D.C.L.

Hon. Wm. McDougall, C.B., Q.C., M.P.

Hon. Sir Wm. P. Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Hon. A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C., *Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia*.

Hon. P. Mitchell.

Hon. Jean C. Chapais, *Senator*.

Hon. Sir Edward Kenny, Kt.

Hon. Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G., Q.C.

Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Hon. Christopher Dunkin, D.C.L. *Puisne Judge of Superior Court, Quebec*.

Hon. Alex. Morris, D.C.L., M.P.P.

Hon. Theodore Robitaille, M.D., *Lieut.-Governor of Quebec*.

Hon. Thos. N. Gibbs, *Senator*.

Hon. Hugh McDonald, *Judge Supreme Court, Nova Scotia*.

Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, M.P.

Hon. Sir A. A. Dorion, *Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec*.

Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., M.P.

Hon. Sir Albert J. Smith, K.C.M.G., M.P.

Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just.

Hon. Sir Richard J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G., M.P.

Hon. David Laird, *Lieut.-Governor of the N.W. Territories*.

Hon. David Christie, *Senator*.

Hon. Isaac Burpee, M.P.

Hon. Donald Alexander Macdonald.

Hon. Thomas Coffin.

Hon. Telephore Fournier, *Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada*.

Hon. William Ross, *Collector of Customs, Halifax, N.S.*

Hon. Richard Wm. Scott, Q.C., *Senator*.

Hon. L. S. Huntington, Q.C., M.P.

Hon. Felix Geoffrion, M.P.

Hon. Wm. B. Vail.

Hon. J. E. Cauchon, *Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba*.

Hon. David Mills, M.P.

Hon. R. Laflamme, Q.C.

Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G., *Senator*.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Q.C., M.P.

Hon. A. G. Jones.

Hon. R. D. Wilmot, *Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick*.

Hon. L. R. Masson, M.P.

Hon. L. F. G. Baby, *Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec*.

J. O. Coté, N. H. (\$3,200), *Clerk of the Council*.
Assistant Clerk, John J. McGee, \$1,650.

THE SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF EXCHEQUER OF CANADA.

Chief Justice of Canada, Hon. Wm. Johnston Ritchie, \$8,000.

Puisne Judges—Hon. S. H. Strong, Hon. T. Fournier, Hon. W. A. Henry, Hon. Henri E. Taschereau, the Hon. J. W. Gwynne, \$7,000 each.

Registrar, Robert Cassels, jun., \$2,600.
Précis-Writer, Geo. Duval, \$2,000.

ECCLESIASTICAL. CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Metropolitan, Right Rev. J. Medley, D.D., *Bishop of Fredericton*.

Bishop of Fredericton, Rt. Rev. J. Medley, D.D. (1845).

Bishop of Nova Scotia, Rt. Rev. H. Binney, D.D. (1851).

Bishop of Columbia, Rt. Rev. G. Hills, D.D. (1860).

Bishop of Ontario, Rt. Rev. J. T. Lewis, D.D. (1862).

Bishop of Quebec, Rt. Rev. J. W. Williams, D.D. (1863).

Bishop of Huron, Rt. Rev. I. Hellmuth, D.D. (1871).

Bishop of Algoma, Rt. Rev. F. D. Fauquier, D.C.L. (1878).

Bishop of Moosonee, Rt. Rev. J. Horden, D.D. (1873).

Bishop of Athabasca, the Rt. Rev. J. C. Bompas, D.D. (1874).

Bishop of Niagara, Rt. Rev. T. B. Fuller, D.D., D.C.L. (1875).

Bishop of Saskatchewan, Rt. Rev. Jno. M'Lean, D.D., D.C.L. (1875).

Bishop of Montreal, Rt. Rev. Wm. Bond, D.D., D.C.L. (1878).

Bishop of Toronto, Rt. Rev. A. Sweatman, D.D. (1879).

Bishop of British Columbia, Rt. Rev. G. Hills, D.D.

Bishop of Caledonia, Rt. Rev. Wm. Ridley, D.D. (1879).

Bishop of New Westminster, Rt. Rev. A. W. Sillitoe, D.D. (1879.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Province of Quebec.

Archbishop of Quebec, Most Rev. E. A. Taschereau D.C.L.

Bishop of Three Rivers, Rt. Rev. L. Laflèche.

Bishop of Rimonski, Rt. Rev. J. Langevin.

Bishop of Montreal, Rt. Rev. C. E. Fabre.

Bishop of Sherbrooke, Rt. Rev. Ant. Racine.

Bishop of Ottawa, Rt. Rev. J. T. Duhamel.

Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, Rt. Rev. L. Z. Moreau.

Bishop of Chicoutimi, Rt. Rev. D. Racine.

Province of Ontario.

Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. J. J. Lynch.

Coadjutor, Rt. Rev. Timothy O'Mahoney.

Bishop of London, Rt. Rev. J. Walsh.

Bishop of Hamilton, Rt. Rev. P. F. Crinnon.

Bishop of Kingston, Rt. Rev. Dr. Clery.
Vic. Apost. North Canada, Rt. Rev. J. F. Jamot.

Province of Nova Scotia.

Archbishop of Halifax, Most Rev. Dr. Hannen.
Bishop of Arichat, Rt. Rev. J. Cameron.

Province of New Brunswick.

Bishop of St. John, Rt. Rev. J. Sweeney.
Bishop of Chatham, Rt. Rev. J. Rogers.

Province of Manitoba.

Archbishop of St. Boniface, Most Rev. A. Taché.
Bishop of St. Albert, Rt. Rev. V. Grandin.

Vic. Apost. of Athabasca and McKenzie, Rt. Rev. H. Faraud.

Rt. Rev. — Clut, *Coadjutor*.

Province of British Columbia.

Vic. Apost. of British Columbia, Rt. Rev. L. J. D'Herbomez.

Rt. Rev. P. Durieu, *Coadjutor*.

Bishop of Vancouver's Island, Rt. Rev. J. B. Broudel.

Province of Prince Edward Island.

Bishop of Charlottetown, Rt. Rev. P. McIntre.

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

Speaker, Hon. D. L. Macpherson, \$4,000.

Clerk of the Parliaments, Robert Lemoine, \$3,400.

Deputy Clerk and Clerk Assistant, Fenning Taylor, \$2,800.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, René E. Kimber, \$1,350 (with residence).

Sergeant-at-Arms, J. de St. Denis Le Moine, \$1,200.

Senators.

Hon. John Hamilton	Hon. A. Macfarlane, Q.C.
(Kingston).	Frank Smith.
" Walter H. Dickson.	Robert Read.
" Sir Alex. Campbell	M. A. Girard.
K.C.M.G.	J. Sutherland.
" David Christie.	C. F. Cornwall.
" James Cox Atkins.	W. J. McDonald.
" David Reesor.	H. A. N. Kaulbach.
" Elijah Leonard.	M. H. Cochrane.
" William McMaster.	Wm. Muirhead.
" John Simpson.	Alexander Vidal.
" James Skead.	Eugene Clinic.
" David L. Macpherson.	George Alexander.
" Billa Flint.	J. H. Bellerose.
" George W. Allan.	D. Montgomery.
" Jacques O. Bureau.	R. P. Haythorne.
" John Hamilton	Geo. W. Howlan.
(Hawkesbury).	F.X.A. Trudel, Q.C.
" Charles Cormier.	R. W. Scott, Q.C.
" David E. Price.	E. G. Penny.
" L. Dumouchel.	Pierre Baillargeon.
" J. F. Armand.	A. H. Paquet, M.D.
" William H. Chaffers.	Hector Fabre.
" Jean B. Guéremont.	G. G. Stevens.
" James Ferrier.	C. H. Pozer.
" Thomas Ryan.	C. A. P. Pelletier,
" T. D. Archibald.	C.M.G.
" Rbt. B. Dickey, Q.C.	R. P. Grant.
" John Bourinot.	Adam Hope.
" William Miller, Q.C.	J. D. Lewin.
" A. E. Botsford.	L. G. Power.
" William H. Odell.	J. R. Thibaudeau.
" David Wark.	W. H. Brouse, M.D.
" John Ferguson.	C. B. de Boucher-
" A. R. McClellan.	ville.
" J. C. Chapais.	H. B. Bull.
" Jas. R. Benson.	Dr. Almon.
" John Glasier.	J. N. Gibbs.
" James Dever.	John Boyd.
" A. W. McLelan.	Joseph Northwood.

House of Commons.

Speaker—Hon. J. G. Blanchet, M.D., \$4,000.

Clerk—\$3,400.

Clerk Assistant—J. Geo. Bourindz, \$2,000.

Law Clerk—G. W. Wicksteed, Q.C., \$3,400.

Deputy Clerk—Henry Hartney, \$2,800.

Constituencies.

Members.

Addington	John McRory
Algoma	Simon J. Dawson, C.E.
Bothwell	Hon. David Mills
Brant, N.	Gavin Fleming
Brant, S.	William Paterson
Brockville, &c.	William Fitzsimmons
Bruce, N.	John Gillies
Bruce, S.	Alexander Shaw
Cardwell	Thomas White
Carleton	John Rochester
Cornwall	Darby Bergin, M.D.
Dundas	John S. Ross
Durham, E.	Arthur T. H. Williams
Durham, W.	Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C.
Elgin, E.	Thomas Arkill
Elgin, W.	George E. Casey
Essex	James C. Patterson
Frontenac	Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, Q.C.
Glengarry	John McLennan
Grenville, S.	John P. Wiser
Grey, N.	Samuel J. Lane
Grey, E.	Thomas S. Sproule
Grey, S.	George Jackson
Haldimand	David Thompson
Halton	Hon. William McDougall
	C.B.
Hamilton	{ Francis E. Kilvert,
	{ Thomas Robertson, Q.C.
Hastings, N.	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell
Hastings, E.	John White
Hastings, W.	James Brown
Huron, N.	Thomas Farrow
Huron, C.	Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright,
	K.C.M.G.
Huron, S.	Malcolm C. Cameron, Q.C.
Kent	Rufus Stephenson
Kingston	Alexander Gunn
Lambton	Hon. Alex. Mackenzie
Lanark, N.	D. G. McDonell.
Lanark, S.	John G. Haggart
Leeds, N., &c.	Charles F. Ferguson, M.D.
Leeds, S.	David F. Jones
Lennox	Edmund Hooper
Lincoln	John C. Rykert
London	Hon. John Carling
Middlesex, N.	Timothy Coughlin
Middlesex, E.	Duncan Macmillan
Middlesex, W.	George W. Ross
Monck	Lachlan McCallum
Muskoka	Alex. P. Cockburn
Niagara	J. B. Plumb
Norfolk, N.	John Charlton
Norfolk, S.	William Wallace
Northumberland, E.	Joseph Keeler
Northumberland, W.	Hon. Jas. Cockburn, Q.C.
Ontario, N.	Geo. Wheler
Ontario, S.	Francis W. Glen
Ottawa City.	{ Joseph M. Currier,
	{ Joseph Tassé
Oxford, N.	
Oxford, S.	James A. Skinner
Peel	William Elliott
Perth, N.	Samuel R. Hesson
Perth, S.	James Trow
Peterboro', E.	John Burnham
Peterboro', W.	George Hilliard
Prescott	Felix Routhier

Constituencies.	Members.
Prince Edward	James S. MacCuaig
Renfrew, N.	Peter White
Renfrew, S.	William Bannerman
Russell	Hon. J. O'Connor, Q.C.
Simcoe, N.	Dalton McCarthy, Q.C.
Simcoe, S.	William C. Little
Stormont	Oscar Fulton
Toronto, E.	Samuel Platt
Toronto, C.	Robert Hay
Toronto, W.	James Beatty, jun.
Victoria, N.	Hector Cameron, Q.C.
Victoria, S.	Arthur McQuade
Waterloo, N.	Hugo Kranz
Waterloo, S.	Samuel Merner
Welland	Christopher W. Bunting
Wellington, N.	George A. Drew, Q.C.
Wellington, C.	G. T. Orton, M.D.
Wellington, S.	Donald Guthrie, Q.C.
Wentworth, N.	Thomas Bain
Wentworth, S.	Joseph Rymal
York, N.	Fred. W. Strange, M.D.
York, E.	Alfred Boulton
York, W.	Nathaniel C. Wallace

QUEBEC.

Argenteuil	Thomas Christie, M.D.
Bagot	Hon. J. Alfred Mousseau, Q.C.
Beauce	Joseph Bolduc
Beauharnois	J. G. H. Bergeron
Bellechasse	Achille Larue
Berthier	Edward A. Cuthbert
Bonaventure	P. B. Beauchesne, N.P.
Brome	D. A. Manson
Chambly	P. B. Benoit
Champlain	Hypolite Montplaisir
Charlevoix	J. S. Perrault
Chateauguay	Edward Holton
Chicoutimi, &c.	Ernest Cimon
Compton	Hon. John H. Pope
Dorchester	F. Fortunat Rouleau
Drummond, &c.	O. Désiré Bourbeau
Gaspé	Hon. Pierre Fortin, M.D.
Hochelaga	Alphonse Desjardins
Huntingdon	Julius Scriver
Iberville	François Béchard
Jacques Cartier	D. Girouard, Q.C., D.C.L.
Joliette	
Kamouraska	Joseph Dumont
Laprairie	Alfred Pinsonneault
L'Assomption	Hilaire Hurteau
Laval	Joseph A. Ouimet, Q.C.
Levis	Hon. J. G. Blanchet, M.D.
L'Islet	Phillipe B. Casgrain
Lotbinière	Côme J. Rinfret
Maskinongé	Frederic Houde
Megantic	Louis E. Olivier
Missisquoi	Hon. G. B. Baker, Q.C.
Montcalm	Firmin Dugas
Montmagny	Auguste C. P. R. Landry
Montmorency	
Montreal, E.	Charles J. Coursol, Q.C.
Montreal, C.	Michael P. Ryan
Montreal, W.	Matthew H. Gault
Napierville	Sixte Coupal dit Lareine
Nicolet	François X. O. Methot
Ottawa County	Alonzo Wright
Pontiac	John Poupore
Portneuf	Roche P. Vallée
Quebec, E.	Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Q.C.
Quebec, C.	Jacques Malouin
Quebec, W.	Hon. Thos. McGreevy, Q.C.

Constituencies.	Members.
Quebec County	P. Adolphe Caron, Q.C.
Richelieu	Louis H. Massue
Richmond and Wolfe	William B. Ives
Rimouski	Jean B. R. Fiset, M.D.
Rouville	George A. Gigault
St. Hyacinthe	Louis Tellier
St. John's	François Bourassa
St. Maurice	Louis L. L. Desaulmiers, M.D.
Shefford	Hon. L. S. Huntington, Q.C.
Sherbrooke	Edward T. Brooks, Q.C.
Soulanges	Jacques P. Lantier
Stanstead	Charles C. Colby
Témiscouata	Paul E. Grandbois
Terrebonne	Hon. Louis F. R. Masson
Three Rivers	Hon. Hector L. Langevin, C.B., Q.C.
Two Mountains	Jean B. Daoust
Vaudreuil	Jean B. Mongenais
Verchères	Hon. Felix Geoffron
Yamaska	F. Vanasse

NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis	Avard Longley
Antigonis	Angus McIsaac
Cape Breton	{ Dr. McLeod, William McDonald
Colchester	Thomas McKay
Cumberland	Sir C. Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Digby	John C. Wade, Q.C.
Guysborough	Alfred Ogden
Halifax	{ Matthew H. Richey, Q.C. Malachy B. Daly
Hants	W. Henry Allison
Inverness	Samuel McDonnell, Q.C.
Kings	F. W. Borden
Lunenburg	Charles E. Kaulback
Pictou	{ Hon. J. McDonald, Q.C. Robert Doull
Queen's	S. T. R. Bill
Richmond	Edmund P. Flynn
Shelburne	Thomas Robertson
Victoria	Duncan McDonald
Yarmouth	Frank Killam

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert	Alexander Rogers
Carleton	George H. Connell
Charlotte	Hon. A. H. Gillmor, jun.
Gloucester	Hon. T. W. Anglin
Kent	Gilbert A. Girouard
Kings	James Domville
Northumberland	Jabez B. Snowball
Queen's	George G. King
Restigouche	George Haddow
St. John City	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.
St. John City and County	{ Hon. Isaac Burpee, Charles W. Weldon, Q.C.
Sunbury	Charles Burpee
Victoria	John Costigan
Westmoreland	Hon. Sir Albert J. Smith, K.C.M.G.
York	John Pickard.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

King's County	{ A. C. Macdonald, Ephraim B. Muttart
Prince County	{ James Yeo, Edward Hackett
Queen's County	{ Hon. James C. Pope F. de St. O. Brecken, Q.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Constituencies.	Members.
Victoria	{ Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., Q.C. Hon. Amor De Cosmos
Cariboo	J. S. Thompson
New Westminster	Dr. McInnes
Vancouver	Hon. A. Bunster
Yale	F. J. Barnard

MANITOBA.

Liagar	Hon. John C. Schultz
Marquette	Joseph Ryan
Provancher	Hon. Joseph Rayal
Selkirk	Thos. Scott.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

Composed of the several Deputy Heads of Departments.

Chairman, W. H. Griffin, \$400.

Secretary, Edouard J. Langevin.

Clerk, Grant Powell, \$200.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary of State for Canada, John O'Connor, Q.C., \$7,000.

Under Secretary of State, Edouard J. Langevin, \$3,200.

Chief Clerks, Grant Powell, \$2,350; Henry J. Morgan (*Keeper of the Records*), \$1,900; Richard Pope (*Clerk of the Crown in Chancery*), \$2,100.

Queen's Printer's Branch.

Queen's Printer, Brown Chamberlin, C.M.G., \$2,100.

Registry Branch.

Deputy Registrar-General, L. A. Catellier, \$2,100.

Stationery Branch.

Clerk in Charge, Jas. Young, \$1,600.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Minister of the Interior, and *Premier*, Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., \$8,000.

Deputy ditto, Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Dennis, \$3,200.

Clerk of Correspondence, Alex. McK. Burgess, \$1,400.

Indian Land Branch.

Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Lawrence Vankoughnet, \$3,200.

Dominion, also Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, Branch.

Surveyor-General, Lindsay Russell, \$2,600.

N.W. Mounted Police Branch.

Comptroller, Frederick White, \$2,000.

Geological Survey Branch.

Director, A. R. C. Selwyn, F.G.S., \$3,900.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Finance Minister, Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B., \$7,000.

Deputy Minister of Finance, J. Mortimer Courtney, \$4,200.

Chief Book-keeper,

Accountant of Contingencies, &c., Thos. Ross, \$2,400.

TREASURY BOARD.

Secretary, J. Mortimer Courtney, \$1,000.

Assistant Secretary, W. R. Baker, \$1,700.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Auditor General, John Lorn McDougall, \$3,200.

Assistant ditto, Jas. Patterson, \$2,400.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Minister of Public Works, Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B., Q. C., \$7,000.

Deputy do., G. F. Baillairge, C.E., \$3,200.

Secretary, F. H. Ennis, \$2,000.

Chief Architect, T. S. Scott, \$3,000.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. J. C. Aikins, \$7,000.

Commissioner of Inland Revenue, A. Brunel, \$4,000.

Assistant ditto, Edward Miall, Jr., \$2,400.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Customs, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, \$7,000.

Commissioner of Customs, J. Johnson, \$3,200.

Chief Clerk, J. F. Peachy, \$2,300.

Accountant, W. G. Parmelee, \$2,200.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B., \$8,000.

Deputy Minister, T. Trudeau, C.E., \$4,400.

Secretary, F. Braun, \$2,400.

Chief Engineer, John Page, C.E., \$4,000.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General, Hon. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.M.G., \$7,000.

Deputy ditto, W. H. Griffin, \$3,200.

Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel William White, \$2,800.

Accountant, H. A. Wicksteed, \$2,400.

Superintendent, Money Order Branch, W. Forsyth, \$2,100.

Superintendent, Savings Bank, J. C. Stewart, \$2,300.

Cashier, J. Ashworth, \$2,200.

Chief Inspector of Post-Offices, John Dewe, \$2,400.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. James Macdonald, Q.C., 7,000.

Deputy, Z. A. Lash, Q.C., \$4,000.

Inspector of Penitentiaries, J. G. Moylan, \$2,400.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. H. Pope, \$7,000.

Deputy, J. O. Taché, \$3,200.

Secretary, John Lowe, \$2,400.

Chief Clerk of Patents, A. J. Cambie, \$2,200.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Minister, The Hon. James Colledge Pope, \$7,000.

Deputy Minister, William Smith, \$3,200.

Commissioner of Fisheries, W. F. Witcher, \$2,400.

Chief Clerk, John Hardie, \$2,000.

General Superintendent of Lights, Joseph Tomlinson, \$2,000.

Accountant, John Tilton, \$2,400.

Agent at Quebec, for Province of Quebec, J. U. Gregory, \$2,000.

" *St. John, for Province of New Brunswick*, J. H. Harding, \$1,600.

" *Halifax, for Province of Nova Scotia*, H. W. Johnston, \$2,000.

" *Victoria, for Province of British Columbia*, F. Bevely, \$1,600.

" *Charlottetown, for Province of Prince Edward Island*, Wm. Mitchell, \$1,000.

Chairman of Board of Examiners of Masters and Mates, Capt. Peter A. Scott, R.N., \$1,800.

Examiners, Captains G. A. Mackenzie, E. D. Ashe, J. Prichard, D. Hunter, William Thomas, R. Cameron, H. Lewis, T. Killam, and E. Deville, each \$4 per day when on duty.

Clerk to Chairman of Board, Navigating Lieutenant Daniel M. Browne, \$900.

Chairman of Board of Steamboat Inspection, Samuel Risley, \$1,800.

Steamboat Inspectors, W. M. Smith, (Deputy Chairman) \$1,400; W. J. Meneilly, \$1,200; John Burgess, \$1,200; Joseph Taylor, \$1,000; F. X. Befort, \$1,000; Joseph Samson, \$1,000; Thomas Westgarth, \$750.

Superintendent of Meteorological Office and Director of Magnetic Observatory, C. Carmichael, \$2,000.

Superintendents of Lights, James Mitchell, \$1,200; Daniel M. Browne, R.N., \$1,200; William Barbour, \$1,000; and Patrick Harty, \$1,000.

Superintendent of Fish-breeding Establishment, Samuel Wilmot, \$2,000.

Inspectors of Fisheries, W. H. Venning, \$1,400; W. H. Rogers, \$1,200; and A. J. Anderson, \$600.

Chief Constable of River Police and Shipping Master at Quebec, B. Tindet, \$1,200.

Chief Constable of River Police at Montreal, G. Murphy, \$3 per diem.

Commanders of Government Vessels, Captain J. Devereux, \$1,400; A. Marmen, \$1,000; A. Finlayson, \$900; A. Bacquet, \$800; R. A. Guildford, \$1,000.

Inspector of Harbour Police, and Agent at Montreal, H. St. A. Ormond, \$1,400.

MILITIA AND DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Militia, Hon. J. R. E. A. Caron, Q.C., \$7,000.

Deputy Minister, Lieut.-Col. E. Panet, \$3,200.

Major-General in Command of Militia, Major-General Luard, \$4,000.

Adjutant-General, Col. W. Powell, \$3,200.

Director of Stores, and Keeper of Militia Properties, Lieut.-Col. J. Macpherson, \$3,000.

Accountant, C. Herbert O'Meara.

DISTRICT STAFF OF THE MILITIA.

Deputy Adjutants-General—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Taylor, Halifax, N.S.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. Van Straubenzee, St. John, N.B.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Jackson, London, Ontario.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. De L. Harwood, Quebec.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Duchesnay, Montreal.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Maunsell, Ottawa, Ont.

Colonel J. W. Laurie, Victoria, B.C.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. O. Smith, C.M.G., Montreal, Quebec.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Houghton, Winnipeg.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. Villiers, Kingston.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Denison, Toronto.

Brigade Majors—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Moffat, Hamilton.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Worsley, Montreal.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Mattice, Sherbrooke.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Bacon, Ottawa, Ontario.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. M. Aylmer, London, Ontario.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. d'O. D'Orsonnens, Quebec.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lamontagne, Montreal.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. MacShane, Halifax, N.S.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Milsom, Toronto.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The Province is represented by 24 Members in the Senate and 88 Members in the House of Commons of Canada. It has an Elective Legislative Assembly of 88 Members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. John B. Robinson, \$10,000.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Gamble Geddes, \$1,200.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General and Premier, Hon. Oliver Mowat, LL.D., Q.C., \$3,200.

Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. C. F. Fraser, \$3,200.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. T. B. Pardee, \$3,200.

Secretary and Registrar, Hon. A. S. Hardy, \$3,200.

Treasurer, Hon. S. C. Wood, \$3,200.

Minister of Education, Hon. Adam Crooks, LL.D., Q.C., \$3,200.

Clerk of the Council, J. G. Scott, \$2,800.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Constituencies.	Members.
Addington	Hammel Madden Deroche.
Algoma	Robert Adam Lyon
Brant, N.	James Young.
Brant, S.	Hon. Arthur Sturgis Hardy.
Brockville	Hon. Christopher Finlay Fraser.
Bruce, N.	Donald Sinclair.
Bruce, S.	Rupert Mearse Wells.
Cardwell	Charles Robinson.
Carleton	George William Monk.
Cornwall	Wm. Mack.
Dufferin	John Barr.
Dundas	Andrew Broder.
Durham, E.	John Rosevear.
Durham, W.	James Wellington McLaughlin, M.D.
Elgin, E.	Thomas McIntyre Nairn.
Elgin, W.	James Cascaden, M.D.
Essex, N.	Solomon White.
Essex, S.	Lewis Wigle.
Frontenac	Delino Dexter Calvin.
Glengarry	Donald McMaster.
Grenville, S.	Frederick John French.
Grey, N.	David Creighton.
Grey, E.	Abram William Lauder.
Grey, S.	James Hill Hunter.
Haldimand	Jacob Baxter, M.D.
Halton	David Robertson.
Hamilton	John M. Gibson.
Hastings, W.	Alexander Robertson.
Hastings, E.	Nathaniel S. Appleby.
Hastings, N.	George H. Boulter.
Huron, E.	Thomas Gibson.
Huron, S.	Archibald Bishop.
Huron, W.	Alexander McLagan Ross.
Kent, E.	Daniel McCraney.
Kent, W.	Edward Robinson.
Kingston	James Henry Metcalfe.
Lambton, E.	Peter Graham.
Lambton, W.	Hon. Timothy Blair Parde.
Lanark, N.	William C. Caldwell.
Lanark, S.	William Lees.
Leeds, N.	Henry Merrick.
Leeds, S.	William Richardson.
Lennox	George Douglas Hawley.
Lincoln	Sylvester Neelon.
London	William Ralph Meredith, Q.C.
Middlesex, E.	Richard Tooley.
Middlesex, N.	John Waters.
Middlesex, W.	John Waterworth.

Constituencies.	Members.
Monck	Richard Harcourt.
Muskoka	John C. Miller.
Norfolk, S.	William Morgan.
Norfolk, N.	John B. Freeman.
Northumberland, E.	James M. Ferris.
Northumberland, W.	John C. Field.
Ontario, N.	Thomas Paxton.
Ontario, S.	John Dryden.
Ottawa	Patrick Baskerville.
Oxford, N.	Hon. Oliver Mowatt, Q.C.
Oxford, S.	Hon. Adam Crooks, Q.C.
Peel	Kenneth Chisholm.
Perth, N.	David D. Hay.
Perth, S.	Thomas Ballantyne.
Peterboro, E.	Thomas Belezard.
Peterboro, W.	William Hepburn Scott, Q.C.
Prescott	William Harkin.
Prince Edward	Gideon Striker.
Renfrew, S.	James Bonfield.
Renfrew, N.	Thomas Murray.
Russell	Adam J. Baker.
Simcoe, E.	Herman Henry Cook.
Simcoe, S.	W. J. Parkhill.
Simcoe, W.	Thomas Long.
Stormont	Joseph Kerr.
Toronto, E.	Hon. Alexander Morris.
Toronto, W.	Robert Bell.
Victoria, N.	Samuel Stanley Peck.
Victoria, S.	Hon. Samuel Casey Wood.
Waterloo, N.	Moses Springer.
Waterloo, S.	James Livingstone.
Welland	Daniel Near.
Wellington, W.	Robert McKim.
Wellington, C.	Charles Clarke.
Wellington, S.	James Laidlaw.
Wentworth, N.	James McMahon.
Wentworth, S.	Nicholas Awrey.
York, E.	George Washington Badgerow.
York, W.	Peter Paterson.
York, N.	Joseph Henry Widdifield, M.D.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Attorney-General, Hon. Oliver Mowat, Q.C.
Deputy Attorney-General, J. G. Scott, \$1,200.
Inspector of Asylums, Hospitals, Common Gaols, &c., J. W. Langmuir, \$3,000.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. S. Hardy, \$3,200.
Assistant Secretary, Geo. E. Lumsden, \$1,600.
Chief Clerk, R. S. Brodie.
Provincial Registrar, Hon. A. S. Hardy.
Deputy ditto J. F. C. Usher.
Chief Clerk, H. S. Crew.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Treasurer, Hon. S. C. Wood, \$3,200.
Accountant, W. R. Harris, \$1,200.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner, Hon. C. F. Fraser, \$3,200.
Secretary, Bureau of Agriculture, Geo. Ruckland, Professor of Agriculture, \$800.
Architect and Superintendent of Public Works, Kivas Tully, \$2,200.
Accountant, Wm. Edwards.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Commissioner, Hon. T. B. Pardee, \$3,200.
Assistant ditto, T. H. Johnson, \$2,800.
Accountant, Dr. Wm. Ford.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Minister of Education, Hon. Adam Crooks, L.L.D., Q.C., \$3,200.
Deputy ditto, J. G. Hodgins, L.L.B., F.R.G.S.
Chief Clerk, Alex. Marling, L.L.B.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (82 MEMBERS).

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Chas. Clarke, \$1,500.
Clerk, Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Gillmor, \$1,800.
Queen's Printer, John Notman, \$1,200.
Law Clerk, Alex. Leith, Q.C.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.

Chief Justice of Ontario,
Prime Judges, Court of Appeal, Hon. G. W. Burton,
Hon. C. S. Patterson, Hon. J. C. Morrison.
Chief Justice, Court of Queen's Bench, Hon. J. H. Hagarty, D.C.L., \$7,000.
Prime Judges, ditto, Hon. J. D. Armour, Hon. M. C. Cameron, \$6,000 each.
Chancellor, Hon. J. G. Spragge, \$7,000.
Vice-Chancellors, Hon. S. H. Blake, Hon. W. Proudfoot, \$6,000 each.
Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Hon. Adam Wilson, \$7,000.
Judges, ditto, T. Galt, and Featherston Osler, \$6,000 each.
Clerk of Crown, R. G. Dalton, \$3,000.
Registrar, Court of Appeal, A. Grant, \$2,000.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Province is represented in the Senate by 24 Senators, and in the House of Commons by 65 Members. She possesses two elective Legislative Chambers—the Legislative Council of 24 Members, and the Legislative Assembly with 65 Members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Theodore Robitaille, \$10,000.

Private Secretary, and
Aide-de-Camp ... } Capt. Sheppard, \$1,200.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, D.C.L., Q.C., \$3,750.
Attorney-General, Hon. L. O. Loranger, Q.C., \$3,750.
Treasurer, Hon. J. G. Robertson.
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. E. J. Flynn, Q.C., \$3,750.
Speaker, Legislative Council, Hon. J. J. Ross, \$3,750.
Provincial Secretary, Hon. E. T. Paquet, \$3,750.
Solicitor-General, Hon. W. W. Lynch, \$2,800.

Clerk of Council, F. Fortier, \$2,000.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. J. J. Ross, *Speaker*.
Geo. De Boucherville, *Clerk*.

Constituencies.	Members.
Alma	Hon. J. L. Beaudry.
Bedford	" T. Wood.
Chauvinigane	" J. J. Ross.
Golfe	" T. Savage.
Grandville	" E. Dionne.
Inkermann	" G. Bryson.
Kennel	" J. Gaudet.
Lanaudière	" P. E. Dostaler.
La Durantaye	" E. Remillard.
Laurentides	" J. E. Gingras.
Lauzon	" A. R. C. de Léry.
Lasalle	" L. Panet.
La Vallière	" J. B. G. Proulx.

Constituencies.	Members.
Lorimier	Hon. J. G. Lavolette.
Montarville	" C. B. de Boucherville.
Mille Isles	" F. H. Lemaire.
Repentigny	" L. Archambault.
Rigaud	" E. Prud'homme.
Rougemont	" P. B. de La Bruere.
Sorel	" P. E. Roy.
Salaberry	" H. Starnes.
Stadacona	" John Hearn.
Victoria	" J. Ferrier.
Wellington	" W. H. Webb.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Hon. Arthur Turcotte, *Speaker*.
Louis De Lorme, *Clerk*.

Argenteuil	Robert G. Meikle.
Bagot	Narcisse Blais.
Beauce	Joseph Poirer.
Beauharnois	Celestin Bergevin.
Bellechasse	Pierre Boutin.
Berthier	Joseph Robillard.
Bonaventure	Joseph I. Tarte.
Brome	Hon. William W. Lynch, Q.C.
Chambly	R. Préfontaine.
Champlain	Dominique N. St. Cyr.
Charlevoix	Onésime Gauthier dit La- rouche.
Chateauguay	Edouard Laberge.
Chicoutimi	E. Beaudet.
Compton	William Sawyer.
Deux Montagnes	Charles L. Champagne.
Dorchester	Nicodème Audet.
Drummond and Ar- thursburg	William J. Watts.
Gaspé	Hon. Edmund J. Flynn.
Hochelaga	Louis Beaubien.
Huntingdon	Alexander Cameron, M.D.
Iberville	Louis Molleur, jun.
Jacques Cartier	Narcisse M. Lecavalier.
Joliette	Vincent P. Lavallée.
Kamouraska	Charles A. E. Gagnon.
Laprairie	L. B. A. Charlebois.
L'Assomption	
Laval	Hon. Louis O. Loranger, Q.C.
Levis	Hon. Etienne T. Paquet.
L'Islet	Jean B. Dupuis.
Lotbinière	Henri G. Joly.
Maskinongé	Edouard Caron.
Megantic	George Irvine, Q.C.
Missisquoi	Ernest Racicot.
Montcalm	Octave Magnan.
Montmagny	Louis N. Fortin.
Montmorency	Charles Langelier.
Montreal East	Louis O. Taillon.
Montreal Centre	Horatio A. Nelson.
Montreal West	James McShane.
Napierville	Laurent D. Lafontaine.
Nicolet	Charles E. Houde.
Ottawa County	Louis Duhamel, M.D.
Pontiac	Levi R. Church, M.D.
Portneuf	François Langelier, Q.C.
Quebec East	Joseph Sheyn.
Quebec Centre	H. F. Rinfret dit Malouin, M.D.
Quebec West	Arthur H. Murphy.
Quebec County	David A. Ross, Q.C.
Richmond and Wolfe	Jacques Picard.
Richelieu	Michel Mathieu.
Rimouski	M. Parent.
Rouville	F. G. Bouthillier.
St. Hyacinthe	H. Mercier.
St. Johns	Felix G. Marchand, N.P.

Constituencies.	Members.
St. Maurice	F. S. L. Desaulniers.
Shefford	Joseph L. Lafontaine.
Sherbrooke	Hon. Joseph G. Robertson.
Soulanges	William Duckett.
Stanstead	Henry Lovell.
Temiscanata	George H. Deschênes.
Terrebonne	Hon. Joseph A. Chapleau, Q.C., D.C.L.
Three Rivers	Hon. Arthur Turcotte.
Vaudreuil	Emery Lalonde.
Vorchères	A. Larose.
Yamaska	J. S. C. Wurtels, Q.C.

Assistant Secretary of Province, P. J. Jolicœur, Q.C., \$2,200.

Assistant to Law Officers of the Crown, J. A. Defoy, \$2,200.

Auditor of the Province, Gaspard Drolet, \$2,400.

Assistant Treasurer, H. T. Machin, \$2,200.

Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, E. Taché, \$2,200.

Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, S. Lesage, \$2,200.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. G. Ouimet, D.C.L., Q.C., \$

Secretary to the Department of ditto, L. Giard, M.D., 2,200.

Assist. Secretary to ditto, H. H. Miles, LL.D., \$1,600.

Clerk of Crown in Chancery, L. H. Huot.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL DEPARTMENTS.

Chief Justice, Queen's Bench, Hon. Sir A. A. Dorion, \$6,000.

Puisne Judges, Queen's Bench—

Hon. S. C. Monk, Hon. T. K. Ramsay, Hon. U. J. Tessier, Hon. A. Cross, \$5,000 each.

Chief Justice, Superior Court, Hon. W. C. Meredith, D.C.L., Quebec, \$6,000.

Puisne Judges, Superior Court—

Hon. A. Stuart, R. McKay, C. Dunkin, F. W. Torrance, F. G. Johnson, J. N. Bosse, L. V. Sicotte, L. E. N. Casault, A. B. Routhier, L. A. Olivier, T. McCord, M. Doherty, S. Bolanger, H. W. Chagnon, M. A. Plamondon, L. B. Caron, F. Rainville, J. B. Bourgeois, A. C. Papineau, L. A. Jetté, H. T. Taschereau, L. Laframboise, Charles Gill, L. F. B. Baby, A. R. Augers, Wm. McDougall, \$4,000 each.

Recorder of Montreal, B. Testard de Montigny.

Ditto, Quebec, Elzéar Déry.

Judge of Sessions of Peace, Montreal, L. A. Desnoyers.

Attorney-General, Hon. L. O. Loranger, Q.C.

Solicitor-General, Hon. W. W. Lynch, Q.C.

Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. G. Okill Stuart, 5000.

Sheriff, Quebec, Hon. C. Alloyd, Q.C., \$2,400.

Ditto, Montreal, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Q.C., \$2,400.

Clerk of Appeal, L. Marchand, \$2,000.

Assistant ditto, L. W. Marchand.

Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Peace, C. E. Schiller.

Ditto, P. A. Doucet, Quebec.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 12 Members in the Senate and 21 Members in the House of Commons.

She possesses also a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Adams G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C., \$9,000.

Private Secretary, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Clerke, \$1,250.

Provincial Aides-de-Camp, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Clerke, Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Stewart.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. S. H. Holmes, Q.C. (*Premier*).

Attorney-General, Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Q.C.
Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, Hon. S. Creelman.

Without Office.

Hon. W. B. Troop. Hon. H. F. McDougall.
" C. J. Townsend. " J. S. MacDonald.
" N. W. White. " John F. Stairs.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Hon. R. Boak.

Hon. R. M. Cutler.	Hon. H. Martell.
" Charles Dickey.	" A. M. Cochran.
" James Cochran.	" T. F. Morrison.
" W. C. Whitman.	" E. R. Oakes.
" Freeman Tupper.	" S. Chipman.
" Robert Boak.	" J. B. Dickie.
" J. McKinnon.	" L. G. Baker.
" Samuel Creelman.	" C. Bourdrot.
" W. O. Hefferman.	" C. M. Francheville.
" D. McN. Parker.	" D. McCurdy.
" James Fraser.	" H. Cameron, M.D.
" W. J. Stairs.	

Clerk, John C. Halliburton.

Chaplain, Rev. G. W. Hill, D.C.L., H. Cameron, M.D.
Black Rod, Robert Romans.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Hon. E. T. Moseley, *Speaker*.

Constituencies.

Members.

Annapolis County.	{ Hon. W. B. Troop, Caleb W. Shafner.
Antigonish "	{ Hon. John S. D. Thompson, Q.C.
Cape Breton "	{ Angus McGillivray. Hon. E. Tilton Moseley.
Colchester "	{ Hon. Hector F. McDougall. William Blair.
Cumberland "	{ William A. Patterson. Charles A. Townshend.
Digby "	{ Edward Vickery. Benjamin Van Blarcom.
Guysborough "	{ Henry M. Robichau. J. W. Hadley.
Halifax "	{ A. N. McDonald. William D. Harrington.
Hants "	{ John Pugh. Hon. J. F. Stairs.
Inverness "	{ Thomas B. Smith. Nathaniel Spence.
King's County "	{ D. J. Campbell. Alexander Campbell.
Lunenburg "	{ W. C. Bill. Hon. James S. McDonald.
Pictou "	{ Edward James. Charles A. Smith.
Queen's "	{ Hon. Simon H. Holmes, Q.C. Alexander McKay.
Richmond "	{ Adam C. Boll. L. S. Ford.
Shelburne "	{ James C. Bartling. Isidore Le Blanc.
Victoria "	{ Alexander McCuish. Hon. N. W. White.
Yarmouth "	{ Nehemiah McGray. William F. McCurdy.
	{ John Morrison. Hon. Albert Gayton.
	{ Joseph R. Kinney.

Clerk, H. C. D. Twining.

Chaplain, Rev. J. Cochrane, D.D.

Sergeant-at-Arms, A. W. Gidney.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Justice, Sir William Young, Knight, \$5,600.

Equity Judge, Hon. J. W. Ritchie, \$5,000.

Assistant Judges,

"	W. F. Des Barres,	} \$2,560
"	H. McDonald,	
"	H. W. Smith,	
"	A. James,	
"	R. L. Weatherbee.	

Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, The Chief Justice.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

J. W. Johnstone, Esq., Q.C., G. A. Blanchard, Esq., Q.C., M. B. Desbrisay, Esq., Q.C., W. A. D. Morse, Esq., Q.C., A. W. Savary, Esq., Q.C., Hon. S. Campbell, Q.C., B. E. Tremain, Esq., Q.C.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Right Rev. Hibbert Binney, D.D.

Archdeacon, Ven. Canon McCawley, D.D.

" *of Prince Edward Island*, Ven. J. H. Read, D.D.

Roman Catholic Archbishop of Halifax, Rt. Rev. M. Hannan, D.D.

Bishop of Arichat, Rt. Rev. A. Cameron.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Moderator, Rev. James Watson.

IMPERIAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Genera Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, General Sir Patrick MacDougall, K.C.M.G.

Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. J. C. Barker, R.E., Lieut. the Hon. F. Elliot, 93rd Regiment.

Assist. Quartermaster-General, Lieut.-Col. Cameron, F.E.

Assist. Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col. F. W. Fre-mantle, F.E., Coldstream Guards.

Brigade-Major, Capt. J. Boughiey, 62nd Regiment.

Town-Major, Capt. Nagle, unatt.

Commanding R.A., Colonel Drayson, R.A.

" R.E., E. Belfield.

LIST OF CHIEF OFFICIALS IN NOVA SCOTIA CONNECTED WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Provincial Secretary's Office.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. S. H. Holmes, Q.C., \$2,400.
Deputy ditto,

Attorney-General's Office.

Attorney-General, Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Q.C., \$2,000.

Treasurer's Office.

Treasurer, Hon. S. Creelman, \$2,000.
Chief Clerk, W. E. Brine.

Department of Mines and Public Works.

Commissioner of Mines and Public Works, Hon. S. Creelman, \$2,000.

Deputy Commissioner, John Kelly.

Inspector of Mines, H. S. Poole.

Chief Clerk of Works, J. A. Cuttley.

Chief Clerk of Mines and Minerals, C. H. Cameron.

Assistant Clerk, Thomas Robertson.

Inspector of Works, H. B. Reid.

Department of Crown Lands.

Commissioner, Hon. S. Creelman.
Deputy Commissioner, W. A. Hendry.
Queen's Printer, R. T. Murray.

LIST OF CHIEF OFFICIALS IN NOVA SCOTIA,
 APPOINTED BY AND CONNECTED WITH THE
 DOMINION OF CANADA.

Finance Department.—Nova Scotia Branch.

Auditor, S. Howe, \$1,600.
Ditto Paymaster, C. E. Ratchford.

Fisheries and Marine.

Agent for Nova Scotia, H. W. Johnston, \$1,600.

Customs Department.

Chief Collector, Hon. Wm. Ross, \$2,600.
Controller of Shipping, H. B. Paulin, \$1,800.
Inspector, J. J. Kerr.

Post Office.

Postmaster, H. W. Blackader.
Inspector, F. M. Passow, \$2,400.
Assistant ditto, J. D. Story, \$1,600.
Superintendent, Money Order Office, J. H. Thorne,
 \$1,600.

Railway Department.

Chief Superintendent, David Pottinger, \$2,400.
Chief Engineer, A. McNab, \$2,400.
Chief Accountant and Secretary, Thos. Foot, \$1,600.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick is represented in the Canadian Senate by 12 Members, and sends 16 Members to the House of Commons.

There is also a Legislative Council and an Elective Assembly.

New Brunswick possesses a Legislative Council of 20 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 41 members.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

Civil Establishment.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. R. D. Wilmot, \$9,000.
Private Secretary, 180l.
Provincial Aides-de-Camp, Lieut.-Col. Saunders,
 Capt. G. F. Ring, A. F. Street, Esq., Capt. W.
 C. Drury.

Executive Council.

President of Council, Hon. R. Young.
Attorney-General, Hon. J. J. Fraser, Q.C. (*Premier*).
Provincial Secretary and Receiver-General, Hon.
 W. Wedderburn, Q.C.
Surveyor-General, Hon. M. Adams.
Commissioner of Board of Works, Hon. P. A. Landry.
Solicitor-General, Hon. J. H. Crawford.
 Hon. W. E. Perley, } without Office.
 " D. L. Hainington, }
President of the Legislative Council, Hon. R. Robinson.
Clerk of ditto, George Botsford.
Black Rod, B. R. Joubert.
Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Brooke.
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. B. R. Stevenson.
Clerk of ditto, G. J. Bliss, \$1,000.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Harry Beckwith.

Provincial Secretary's Office.

Provincial Secretary and Registrar of Records, Hon.
 W. Wedderburn, \$2,400.
Deputy ditto, J. Woodford Smith.

Crown Land Office.

Surveyor-General, Hon. M. Adams.
Deputy, Andrew Inches.
Accountant,
Draftsman, F. O'Connor.

Board of Works.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. P. A. Landry, \$2,400.
Secretary, Asa Coy, 216l.
Civil Engineer, J. Wilkinson, 216l.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Hon. J. C. Allen, 800l.
Justice Judges, Hon. J. W. Weldon, Hon. C. Fisher,
 Hon. A. R. Wetmore, Hon. C. Duff, Hon. A. L.
 Palmer, 650l.
Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. Chas.
 Watters.
Advocate-General, William Jack, Q.C.
Attorney-General, Hon. J. J. Fraser, \$2,400.
County Court Judges, Hon. C. Watters, Hon. J. Stead-
 man, Hon. E. Williston, J. C. Stevens, B. Botsford.
Clerk of the Pleas in the Supreme Court, William
 Carman, 300l.
Clerk of the Crown in the Supreme Court, C. N.
 Skinner.
Clerk of the Crown on Circuits, Hon.

LIST OF CHIEF OFFICIALS IN NEW BRUNSWICK
 APPOINTED AND PAID BY THE DOMINION OF
 CANADA.

Customs.

Collector of Customs, James R. Ruel.
Registrar of Shipping, James Barber.

Post Office.

Inspector of Post Offices, Hon. John McMillan.
Postmaster at St. John, J. V. Ellis.
Secretary, William Paisley.
Superintendent, Money Order Branch, G. F. Everitt.

Finance Department.

Auditor, W. Seely.
Accountant,

Fisheries and Marine.

Agent for New Brunswick, M. W. Smith.
Inspector of River Fisheries, W. Venning.
Emigration Officer, J. Livingston.

MANITOBA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, FORT GARRY.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. J. E. Cauchon, \$10,000.
Private Secretary, J. Cauchon, \$1,200.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Provincial Secretary (Premier), Hon. J. Norquay.
Minister of Public Works, Hon. D. M. Walker, \$2,000.
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. Taylor, \$2,000.
Clerk of Legislative Assembly, Thos. Spence, \$700.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Hon. E. B. Wood.
Justice Judges, Hon. J. Dubuc, Hon. J. A. Miller.

DOMINION OFFICERS.

Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands, Lindsay
 Russell.
Indian Commissioner, Edgar Dewdney.
Chief Commissioner Mounted Police, Lieut.-Col.
 A. G. Irvine.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 3 members in the Senate, and 6 in the House of Commons. The province also possesses a local Legislative Assembly of 24 Members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Albert Norton Richards, Q.C., \$9,000.

Private Secretary and A.D.C., \$1,500.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Hon. G. A. Walkem, Q.C., \$3,500.

Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines, and Clerk of Executive Council, Hon. T. Basil Humphreys.

Minister of Finance and Agriculture, Hon. Robert Beavan, \$3,500.

Deputy Clerk, J. J. Young.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Hon. F. W. Williams, \$750.

Clerk, Thornton Fell, \$500.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Justice, Sir M. B. Begbie, \$5,820.

Puisne Judge, Hon. H. P. P. Crease, \$4,849-92.

Ditto, Hon. J. Hamilton Gray, D.C.L., \$3,599-92

County Court Judges—

Victoria, A. F. Pemberton, \$2,250.

Nanaimo, W. R. Spalding, \$2,250.

Cariboo, H. M. Ball, \$3,899-96.

Yale, P. O'Reilly, \$3,000.

Lillooet, E. H. Sanders, \$3,000

CUSTOMS.

Collector, Hon. W. O. Hamley, \$3,799-93.

Chief Clerk, C. S. Finlaison, \$1,939-92.

Revenue Officer, C. Bunting, \$1,704.

Land Wailer, G. Frye, \$1,704.

Clerk, Nicholas Bunster, \$500.

Deputy Collector, J. C. Haynes, \$1,704.

Sub-Collector (at Kootenay), John Gustavus Norris, \$1,600.

POST OFFICE.

Inspector, R. Wallace, \$2,200.

Postmaster at Victoria, R. Wallace.

Assistant Inspector, E. Fletcher.

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Agent, F. Revely, \$1,600.

DOMINION PUBLIC WORKS.

Engineer, \$2,200.

INLAND REVENUE.

Inspector, C. T. Dupont, \$2,200.

Collector, H. B. Good, \$1,800.

INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Lieut.-Col. Powell, \$2,600.

Jas. Lenihan, \$2,000.

LOCAL DEPARTMENTS.

Provincial Secretary's Office.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. T. Basil Humphreys, \$3,000.

Deputy Ditto, T. Elwykes, \$1,500.

Superintendent Printing Branch, R. Wolfenden, \$800.

Attorney-General's Office.

Attorney-General, Hon. G. A. Walkem, Q.C.

Solicitor, Eli Harrison, junior, \$1,800.

Registrar-General's Office.

Registrar-General of Titles, H. B.W. Aikman, \$2,000.

Lands and Works Department.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. G. A. Walkem, \$3,000

Surveyor-General (temp.), W. S. Gore, \$1,800.

Clerk of Records, J. G. Vinter, \$1,320.

Draughtsman, F. G. Richards, junior, \$1,500.

Accountant, J. Austin, \$1,600.

Treasury.

Minister of Finance, Hon. R. Beaven, \$3,000.

Deputy ditto, J. Judson Young, \$1,800.

Audit Branch.

Auditor, J. J. Austin, \$1,600.

Supreme Court.

Registrar, C. E. Pooley, \$1,940.

Deputy ditto, H. S. Mason, \$340.

heriffs.

Victoria, Thomas Harris, \$500.

New Westminster, H. Y. Edmunds, \$500.

Cariboo, Y. Byrnes, \$500.

Police.

Superintendent, C. Todd, \$1,752.

Government Agents.

Cowichan, H. Fry, fees.

Nanaimo, E. G. Prior (also Inspector of Mines), \$1,800.

Comox, J. Rodello, fees.

New Westminster, J. C. Hughes, \$1,600

Yale, W. Teague, \$1,200.

Lytton, G. Coxon, fees.

Kamloops, J. Ussher, \$1,200.

Clinton, M. O'Connor, fees.

Lillooet, C. Phair, fees.

Okanagan, T. McK. Lambly, fees.

Kootenay, W. Fernie, \$1,404.

Cariboo, J. Bowron, \$1,704.

Quesnelle, J. Stephenson, \$1,500.

Cassiar Mines.

Gold Commissioner and Stipendiary Magistrate, A. W. Vowell, \$2,500.

Assay Office (Cariboo).

Assayer, A. J. Mouat, \$1,200.

Lunatic Asylum.

Superintendent, J. Phillips, \$900.

Education Department.

Superintendent, C. C. McKenzie, \$1,500.

Ecclesiastical.

For list of Bishops see *ante*, new Dominion Establishments.

Archdeacon and Rector of New Westminster, Rev. C. Woods.

Archdeacon, Victoria (vacant).

Dean of Victoria (vacant).

St. John's, Rev. P. Jenns.

Esquimalt, Rev. — Gribell.

Nanaimo, Rev. A. Garrott.

Cowichan, Rev. — Holmes.

Yale, Rev. P. Holmes.

Lytton, Rev. J. B. Good.

Comox, Rev. — Williams.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Prince Edward Island is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 4 Members in the Senate, and 6 in the House of Commons. The island also possesses a Legislative Council (elective) of 13 Members, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 Members.



CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. T. H. Haviland, Q.C. \$7,000.
Private Secretary, E. H. Haviland, \$325.
Provincial Aide-de-Camp, Major Jas. Peake.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. Neil McLeod, \$1,600.
Attorney and Advocate-General, Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Q.C. (*Premier*), \$1,600.
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Donald Ferguson, \$1,600.

Without Portfolio.

Hon. John Lefurgey. Hon. J. O. Arsenault.
 Hon. Peter Gavin. Hon. W. Campbell.
 Hon. Samuel Prowse.

Clerk, Wm. C. Des Brisay.

Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon. J. Balderson.
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Henry Beer.
Railway Commissioners, Daniel Green, *Chairman*, 266l. 18s. 4d.; William Hasland, 200l.; Lawrence Peters, 200l.
Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands, Hon. Joseph Pope.
Provl. Auditor, W. C. des Brisay.
Registrar of Deeds, John A. Dingwall.
Road Correspondent, and Secretary, Board of Works, John W. Morrison, 166l. 18s. 4d.
Assistant Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Arthur Newbery.
Queen's Printer, John Coombs.
Collector of Customs at Charlottetown, D. Currie.
Assistant Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands, Henry Wadman, 100l.
Auditors of Public Accounts, Thomas des Brisay, 33l. 6s. 8d.; 33l. 6s. 8d.
Assistant Postmaster, W. W. McLeod, 100l.
Surveyor of Shipping, Henry Longworth, 100s.
Mayor of Charlottetown, Neil Rankin, 66l. 18s. 4d.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT, SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Edward Palmer, 400l., *Chief Justice and Judge of Court of Vice-Admiralty*.
 Hon. James H. Peters, *Master of the Rolls and Senior Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court*, 333l. 6s. 8d.
 Hon. Joseph Hensley, *Vice-Chancellor and Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court*, 333l. 6s. 8d.
 Daniel Hodgson, *Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary*.
 Geo. Alley, *Judge, County Court, Queen's County*.
 Thomas Kelly, *Judge, County Court, Prince County*.
 Denis O'Meara Reddin, *Judge, County Court, King's County*.
 William Russel Watson, *Sheriff of Queen's County*.
 A. E. Holland, *Sheriff of Prince County*.
 Michael McCormack, *Sheriff of King's County*.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Archdeacon and Rector of Milton, Rev. J. H. Read, D.D., 166l. 18s. 4d.
Rector of Charlottetown, Rev. D. Fitzgerald, A.B. T. C. D., 200l.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. David Laird, \$7,000.
Private Secretary, A. E. Forget, \$1,800.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Matthew Ryan, *Stipendiary Magistrate*, \$3,000.
 Lieut.-Col. Hugh Richardson, *ditto*, \$3,000.
 Lieut.-Col. McLeod, C.M.G.
 Hon. P. Breland.

Clerk of Council, A. E. Forget.

Registrar, William J. Scott, \$2,000.
Sheriff, E. E. Richard, \$1,600.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Extent and Boundaries.

The Cape of Good Hope, strictly speaking, is a small promontory near the south-west extremity of the continent of Africa. But the extensive Colony of the name is washed by the Atlantic and the Southern or Indian Oceans on the west and south; it is bounded on the north by the Orange River, on the north-east by Natal, and on the east by certain districts of Native Kaffraria still independent. The Cape Colony, with adjacent territories (Basutoland and British Transkei), contains an area of 222,308 square miles, that of the Colony being 199,950, of Basutoland 10,293, and of the Transkeian territories 12,065 square miles.

In 1844 Letters Patent were issued annexing Natal to the Cape. But in 1856 it was separated from the Cape and constituted a separate Colony.

By an Act of the Colonial Legislature, No. 12 of 1871, the country known as Basutoland—which on the 13th March, 1868, had been proclaimed British territory—was annexed to the Cape, the Act being confirmed by an order of Her Majesty in Council. In consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the Basuto community, the Act of incorporation expressly declared—that Basutoland was not to be subject to the general law of the Colony, that the Government should have power to legislate for it by proclamation, and to extend to it by proclamation any Cape Act not otherwise in force therein. Affairs are administered by an agent representing the Governor.

In 1876 three large tracts of Kaffraria—namely, Fingoland, Idutywa Reserve, and Noman's Land, were brought under the more direct control of Government, and on the 12th of June, 1876, Letters Patent were issued authorising the Governor to annex these territories to the Cape of Good Hope, on condition of the Cape Parliament passing an Act to provide for their government. Such an Act was passed as No. 38 of 1877, but the territories were not actually incorporated until the 1st of October, 1879. As in Basutoland, the Governor is authorised to legislate for them by proclamation.

On the 12th March, 1878, the Port of Walwich Bay, situated a few miles north of the tropic of Capricorn was proclaimed British territory.

On the 15th October, 1880, the Province of Griqualand West was incorporated with the Cape Colony, and will in future be administered and represented in the Cape Parliament in accordance with arrangements described in the Article GRIQUALAND WEST.

History and Conquest.

On 14th September, 1486, Bartholomew de Diaz, a Portuguese commander, landed in Algoa Bay. Vasco de Gama doubled the Cape 11 years later, from which time it appears to have been resorted to by European navigators of all nations, but chiefly by Portuguese, Dutch, and English. British ships visited the Cape in 1591, and about 1602 the Dutch made it a place of call. In 1620 two English East India Commanders, by a proclamation dated from Saldanha Bay, took possession of the Cape in the name of Great Britain; but no settlement was formed. In 1652 J. A. Van Riebeck, duly commissioned by the "Chamber of Seventeen" at Amsterdam, landed at Table Bay accompanied by 100 persons, and took possession of what is now the site of Cape Town on behalf of the Dutch East India Company. In 1671 the first formal purchase of land was made from the Hottentots, and another purchase took place in the following year. At the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes the European population received a slight addition of French Protestants, but their descendants have not maintained any distinctive position in the country. The rule of the Dutch East India Company proved very distasteful to the Burghers, who were thereby continually prompted to move further and further from the seaboard and original seat of colonization. Following these migratory colonists a magistracy was established at Swellendam in 1745, and another at Graaff Reinet in 1786, and in 1788 the Great Fish River was proclaimed the boundary of the Colony. In 1795, Holland having yielded to the French Revolutionary Government, an English force proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope to secure it against the French for the Prince of Orange, but the Governor refused to obey the mandate of the Prince as conveyed to him by the British Commander, and the British Force thereupon proceeded to take possession, upon which a capitulation was arranged, and the administration of the Government was assumed by General Craig. By the Peace of Amiens the Cape of Good Hope was restored to the Batavian Republic, but it was again captured by a British Force in 1806, and at the General Peace of 1814 it was ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown. During the interval between the Peace of Amiens and the recapture by the British in 1806, the Colony had made rapid and considerable progress owing to the abolition of the rule of the Dutch East India Company, and the wise regulations of government which had been substituted. An important event in the history of the Cape was the expulsion in 1809 of the Kaffirs from the Zuurveldt, a district west of the Great Fish River. In 1817 that district was visited by the then Governor, who saw the importance of its colonization as a barrier against the Kaffir power, and in 1820 Parliament voted a sum of 50,000*l.* to promote emigration to the Cape, by means of which 4,000 British immigrants were brought to the Colony and settled in the eastern districts. In December, 1834, began the first of what are called the Kaffir wars, when the Gaika tribe, 20,000 strong, overran the whole south-eastern portion of the Colony, but were defeated and their lands up to the Kei River proclaimed British territory. Subsequently Lord Glenelg, then Secretary of State, who thought the Kaffirs had had much excuse for their invasion, reversed this Act. In 1846 the second Kaffir war broke out but was speedily suppressed, and the colonial border was extended to the Kei River, as proposed by Sir Benjamin D'Urban. On Christmas Day, 1850,

began the third Kaffir war, which lasted nearly three years, and which in its earlier stages was aggravated by a simultaneous rebellion of the Kat River Hottentots.

In 1836 began what is called the trekking of a part of the Dutch or Boer population, who were so estranged from the British Government that they preferred the perils of the wilderness to remaining under our rule. This remarkable movement, which resulted in the colonization of Natal, the Free State, and the Transvaal, may be ascribed to several causes, of which the chief were:—1. General dislike of the policy of Great Britain in relation to slavery and the Native question. 2. Particular resentment against the policy of Lord Glenelg in reversing the policy of Sir Benjamin D'Urban in relation to the first Kaffir war. 3. Resentment against the mode in which compensation had been made to them for the loss of their slaves under the Imperial Act abolishing slavery, namely, by orders for payment payable in London, which they could only dispose of on the spot at an enormous discount.

The years 1849 and 1850 were years of continued excitement, owing to the proposals of the then Government at home to send convicts to the Cape. In view of the agitation, carried almost to the point of active resistance, the project was abandoned. In 1856 the German Legion, which had been formed during the Crimean war, was brought to the Cape, and the men, numbering 2,300, disposed in selected spots on the frontier for defensive purposes. The same year (1856) was remarkable for the prevalence in Native Kaffraria of a cattle killing delusion preached by a young prophessee, which resulted in wide-spread starvation. The political changes which have occurred in the last 20 years are briefly described under the title *Constitution*. The most important event in the recent economical and social history of the Cape has been the discovery of diamonds beyond the Orange River, which has undoubtedly been one of the main causes of the increase in recent years of the prosperity of the Colony. The measure of that prosperity may be judged from the fact that while the shipping inwards in 1870 amounted to 335,509 tons, in 1879 it amounted to 2,139,182 tons, and in the same period the imports, excluding specie, rose from 2,352,043*l.* in value to 7,080,229*l.*

Climate.

The climate of the Cape is very favourable to people of European birth: the temperature at Cape Town, by tables compiled by Sir Thomas Maclear when Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope, is shown to be less variable than in most countries: the average temperature in winter is but 14°86' below that of summer: the mean temperature is 61°28', the highest is 96°8', the lowest 37°70'. The summer begins in November and lasts till April, when winter commences.

Consumption, in its early stages, has been entirely eradicated by residence at the Cape.

In the western portions of the Colony the rain falls during the winter months; but in other parts the summer is the wet season.

Hot winds are sometimes felt in the eastern districts, and thunder and hailstorms are common in the north and east portions of the Colony, which, on the whole, in the statistics of the Army Medical Department, stands as one of the healthiest in the world. Diseases of the lungs are rare, and there is a remarkable exemption from cholera, fevers, &c. The following table shows the highest and

lowest temperature, and the rainfall registered at certain localities:—

	Highest.	Lowest.	Rainfall.
			Inches
Royal Observatory (near the coast)	99-5	89-8	24
Mossel Bay (on the coast)	97-0	89-0	—
Worcester (60 miles inland)	106-0	29-5	12
Grahamstown (36 miles inland, but elevated)	106-5	32-5	32
Graaff Reinet (inland and shut in)	105-0	28-0	13
Aliwal North (inland, elevated, and open)	98-0	20-0	25

Industries.

The colonists at the Cape are chiefly employed in the production of wool, wine, wheat, barley, oats, tobacco and maize, and in the breeding of horses, cattle, goats, ostriches, and sheep. The wheat of this Colony is not surpassed in quality by any grown elsewhere. Valuable forests cover large areas, and are extensively worked.

Wages—Average rates for Colony, 1879.

	£	s.	d.
Farm Overseers, per month (with board and lodging)	..	4	1 2½
Farm Servants ditto, ditto	..	1	9 8
Day Labourers, per day (with food)	..	0	2 11
Domestic Servants, per month (with board and lodging), male	..	1	18 8
ditto, ditto, ditto, female	..	1	5 0
Tradesmen—Bookbinders	per day	0	8 0
Brickmakers	..	0	6 5
Carpenters	..	0	9 7½
Masons	..	0	10 0
Painters	..	0	9 0
Printers	..	0	8 8
Saddlers	..	0	9 0
Sawyers	..	0	7 8
Stone-cutters	..	0	10 2
Tailors & Shoemakers	..	0	8 8
Tanners	..	0	7 0
Tinsmiths	..	0	8 1
Wagonmakers	..	0	10 8½

Ostrich breeding is now carried on with marked success in all parts of the Colony. Artificial incubation of ostrich eggs has been successfully introduced in many districts.

In 1860, the export of ostrich feathers was 2,287 lbs.; ten years later it was 28,768 lbs., while in 1879 it amounted to 96,582 lbs.

The exports of mohair at corresponding dates were respectively:—385 lbs., 403,163 lbs., and 2,288,116 lbs. The export of wool had risen from 23,172,785 lbs. in 1860, to 40,087,593 lbs. in 1879.

The censuses of 1865 and 1875 supply the following information regarding agricultural produce:—

	1865.	1875.
Wheat, bushels	.. 1,889,766	1,687,935
Barley "	.. 808,318	447,991
Rye "	.. 174,017	214,260
Oats "	.. 433,342	918,494
Oat-hay, 100 lbs.	.. 568,749	987,863
Meals & Millet, bushels..	324,683	1,113,007
Pears, Beans, & Pulse, ..	40,220	60,636

	1865.	1875.
Potatoes, bushels	.. 184,738	871,523
Tobacco, lbs.	.. 1,632,746	3,060,241
Dried Fruits	.. 8,342,014	2,672,784
Wine, Imp. gal.	.. 3,237,428	4,485,665
Brandy & Spirits, Imp. gal.	430,955	1,069,882
Aloes, lbs.	.. 298,408	837,910
Cotton, lbs.	.. ..	136,920
Area of holdings (morgen)	20,464,602	39,947,731
" land cultivated, do.	217,692	274,413

As to agricultural implements and industries the 1875 Census gives the following particulars:—Number of ploughs 28,416, harrows 10,589, reaping machines 219, threshing machines 332, grain crushing machines 24, hay cutting machines 148, winnowing machines 129, maize cleaners 150, corn mills 1,695, saw mills 31, woolwashing machines 57, tannery machines 306, brewery machines 46, distillery 1,444. Statistics of manufactures and works are incomplete, but the undermentioned information was obtained in 1879 as regards *cities and towns*:—Number of boot works 138, brick works 136, jams, &c., works, 44, cooperages 28, gun works 16, iron foundries 13, iron and tin works 105, printing establishments 47, saddlery works 97, fish curing 30, gas 4, boat-building 9, wagon and cart works 247.

The chief exports of the Colony are aloes, argol, copper ore, grain, ostrich feathers, fish, dried fruit, angola hair, hides, horns, ivory, diamonds, skins, wine, and wool.

Railways.

The Railways of the Colony are divided into three groups, converging respectively at the ports of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London. The mileage is as follows:—Western System, 401½; Midland and North-eastern System, 401½; Border System, 167½.

Of these there were in October, 1880, altogether 917½ miles open for traffic; and it was expected that by the middle of the year 1881 an additional length of 53 miles would be ready for opening; making a total of 970½ miles, the entire length at present projected.

With the exception of a few miles of purchased lines, which are on the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, the whole of the railways of the colony have a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in., and it is in contemplation to make the latter the uniform gauge.

The appropriations for these railways amount, in the aggregate, to 8,788,220*l.*, of which there had been spent, up to 31st December, 1879, the sum of 7,915,707*l.*

In 1873, when the first line constructed in the colony, viz., that between Cape Town and Wellington, became the property of the Government, the revenue derived from railways amounted to 65,696*l.*; and the cost of maintaining and working the line was 42,768*l.* Since then, the revenue from this source has increased rapidly, until, in 1879, it had reached 477,814*l.* On the other hand, the expenditure had grown to 356,240*l.*

These results represent the working of an average of 688 miles for the year. During the financial year 1st July, 1880 to 30th June, 1881, the receipts from railways are expected to reach 676,000*l.*, and the expenditure (exclusive of construction and surveys for extensions) 497,000*l.*

Public Works other than Railways.

Harbour works on an extensive scale are being carried on at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Port Alfred (Kowie), and East London.

At Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, the works

are being prosecuted under the direction of local boards appointed for the purpose. At the other places named they are under the direct control of the Government.

The breakwater and docks in Table Bay, which have been in use for some years, were executed at a cost of 443,201*l*. The former has proved of great service to vessels in the roadstead; its length at present is 1,870 eet, but Parliamentary authority for raising 100,000*l*. for the purpose of extending it was obtained in 1880. The dock has an area of 10 acres, and a depth, at the northern end, of 24 feet at low water; the outer basin measures 800 feet by 400 feet, and has a depth of water from 9 to 19 feet. A graving dock, capable of taking up vessels of the largest size, is in course of construction; and, when finished, will add greatly to the facilities already existing for the repair of vessels.

At East London the works are in an advanced condition; and the effects already visible are such as to justify the sanguine expectations of success which have been entertained by the Consulting Engineer, Sir John Coode.

At Port Alfred, also, the works are progressing; and there is every probability of their being brought to a highly successful issue.

The expenditure incurred for harbour improvements directed by the Government was, on 30th June, 1880, as follows:—East London, 245,183*l*.; Port Alfred, 136,960*l*.; Port Nolloth, 5,648*l*.

Considerable sums have also been spent upon other useful works, and in opening up the roads communications of the country. For such purposes the following sums have been appropriated for expenditure in the financial year 1880-1881:—Works and Buildings, 76,550*l*.; Roads and Bridges, 88,422*l*.

In addition to the above-named amounts, provision has been made, to the extent of 120,000*l*., for the erection of suitable houses for the accommodation of Parliament, and of 340,000*l*. for the erection of bridges (4) over the Orange River on the several routes to Griqualand W., and the Orange River Free State. Of these bridges, three (Bethulic, Aliwal, N., and Colesberg) are already completed; the other (Hope Town) is in progress.

Telegraphs.

The value of telegraphic communication has been so fully appreciated in the colony, that there were in use, at the close of 1879, no fewer than 3,575 miles of wire, provided at a cost of 206,089*l*.; while in the session of Parliament for 1879 provision was made for extensions amounting to 594 miles, at an estimated cost of 66,500*l*., independently of a subsidy of 15,000*l*. for 20 years towards the cost of laying and maintaining a submarine cable from Natal to Aden via Zanzibar. The work of laying the cable is now completed, and the colony enjoys the advantages of telegraphic communication with England.

The rates of charge within the colony are one shilling for messages not exceeding 20 words, for distances ranging up to 150 miles, and two shillings and sixpence for all distances beyond.

Mines and Minerals.

Mining operations on a large scale are carried on in the division of Namaqualand, where extensive deposits of copper are found. The O'okiep Mine, the property of the Cape Copper Mining Company (Limited),

is believed to be one of the richest in the world. The yield of ore, at the present rate of working, is about 12,000 tons per annum, and the percentage of copper 33-00. Between this mine and the seaport (Port Nolloth), a distance of 93 miles, a railway of 2ft. 6in. gauge has been laid by the enterprising Company named, at a cost of no less than 158,100*l*.

The average annual export of copper ore is 13,090 tons.

Coal has been discovered in various localities in Southern Africa, extending over an area of fifty thousand square miles. In the Stormberg, at Molteno, Indwe, and elsewhere, extensive deposits are found; and at Aberdeen, in the division of Graaff Reinet, there are encouraging indications of the existence of coal of a very superior quality. Alive to the importance of developing the resources of the colony with respect to this valuable mineral, the Government have ordered from England boring apparatus and other machinery for the purpose of testing the seams discovered at this spot and elsewhere.

A rich mine of manganese ore, yielding from 70 to 90 per cent., exists in the mountains opposite the Paarl, a town distant about 35 miles by rail from Cape Town.

Guano is found in large quantities on the various islets along the coast; and the collection and exportation of it forms a very remunerative industry.

Education.

To promote elementary day-school instruction for all children, industrial training for native lads and girls, and superior instruction to those preparing for the University examinations, the Government gives grants of money in aid of salaries of lecturers and professors (under the Higher Education Act), and of other teachers under Act 13 of 1865, assistance in providing furniture, &c., allowances in aid of expenses of needy boarders at schools amongst the agricultural population, and to maintain native boarders at industrial institutions. In 1854, 91 schools, at which 10,266 children attended, cost the Colony 7,593*l*., while during the year 1878-79 there were in the Colony, the Transkei and Basutoland, no less than 848 schools with 67,122 scholars. The Government expenditure on education in the financial year 1878-79 amounted to 70,082*l*.; as late as 1872 it was only 25,267*l*. The local expenditure was 81,012*l*. in 1878-79.

Under Act No. 16 of 1873, was established the University of the Cape of Good Hope, whose power to confer the degrees of B.A., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., M.B., and M.D., has been recognised by Her Majesty under Letters Patent dated 8th August, 1877.

Chancellor, Right Hon. Sir H. B. E. Frere, Bart., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., &c.

Vice-Chancellor, Langham Dale, Esq., M.A., LL.D.

The Council consists of 20 members. The University is aided by a Government grant, and its revenue is supplemented by endowments, &c. The following table shows the number of persons who—

	Matriculated.	Took direct degrees.	Were admitted ad eundem.
1874.	31	7	13
1875.	34	13	13
1876.	60	11	19
1877.	49	8	7
1878.	73	11	11
1879.	46	8	13
1880.	62	*	11

* M.A. and B.A. Exs. not held yet, September, 1880.

Sea and Land Communications.

Contracts have been entered into for weekly communication between England and the Cape, and *vice versa*, with the Union Steamship Company and Messrs. Donald Currie & Co. The packets leave England on Fridays, and the Cape (Table Bay) on Tuesdays, the passage to be effected in 26 days, and in 27 days when the steamer is required to touch at St. Helena or Ascension, but premiums are paid for quicker runs. The average passage is 22 days. The distance by sea from England to the Cape varies from 5,866 to 6,146 miles, according to the course followed.

Steamers leave Table Bay three or four times a month for Natal (distant about 1,000 miles), calling at Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, and East London, to land and embark passengers; they usually leave about 48 hours after the arrival of the English mail.

The passage to Port Elizabeth takes two days, East London three, and to Natal four to five.

A Union Company steamer leaves Table Bay once a month for Zanzibar, touching at Port Elizabeth, Natal, Delagoa Bay, Inhambane, Quillmane, and Mozambique.

Communication is effected between Cape Town and the chief inland towns, and with Griqualand West (Diamond Fields) three times a week, with Natal once a week, via the Transkei, and once via the Orange Free State, and with the Transvaal twice a week through the Diamond Fields.

Communication by railway is carried on twice a day between Cape Town and Beaufort West, East London, King William's Town, and Queen's Town, and Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown, and Port Elizabeth and Graaf Reinet.

The number of Colonial post offices is 588, and of money order offices, 77. The expenditure on the postal service in 1873 amounted to £63,297, and to 164,188*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in 1879; the revenue from postage in 1873 was £41,478, and from money orders £909, the corresponding figures for 1879 were £76,090 *5s.* 1*d.*, and £1,557 *19s.* 8*d.* The weight of registered packets, addressed to England, and supposed to contain diamonds, which passed the Post Office in the years 1874 to 1879, both inclusive, amounts to 4,999 lbs.

Chief Towns.

Cape Town, which had in 1875 a population of 33,289, and with suburbs, 45,240, is laid out at right angles, and contains numerous handsome shops, offices, and churches. The finest building is the edifice containing the Library and Museum, the former of which has upwards of 40,000 volumes on its shelves.

Port Elizabeth, the second town of the Colony, has a population of 13,049; and Graham's-town, one of 6,903; King William's Town, 5,169; Paarl, 5,760; Graaff Reinet, 4,562; Worcester, 3,788; Queenstown, 2,320; East London, 2,134.

Constitution.

The Government of the Cape from 1806 to 1885 was administered by a Governor, aided by a few Executive Officers; but in that year an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, appointed by the Crown, comprising certain office-holders and some unofficial members, were created.

By Letters Patent, dated 23rd May, 1850, the Governor and Council were empowered to enact Ordinances for the establishment of a Representative Government; three years later, that form of

Government was brought into force. By an Act of the Colonial Legislature passed in the session of 1872, the introduction of the system of Responsible Government, that is the conduct of the Executive Government by the advice of Ministers responsible to the Local Parliament, was pronounced advisable, and the Royal Assent to the measure was given by an Order in Council dated the 9th August, 1872. The first Ministry under Responsible Government was formed in November, 1872. There is a Legislative Council of 22 elected Members, presided over, *ex officio*, by the Chief Justice, and a House of Assembly of 72 elected Members, representing the country districts and towns of the Colony, and the incorporated province of Griqualand West. The Colonial Ministers are the Colonial Secretary (who is Premier), the Treasurer-General, the Attorney-General, the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, and the Secretary for Native Affairs, all of whom are Members of the Legislature, and also have seats in the Executive Council, of which the Governor is President.

Act No. 18 of 1874 provided for the division of the Colony into seven electoral provinces, each electing three members for the Legislative Council for seven years. Under the Griqualand West Annexation Act 39 of 1877, a Member is added to the Council for that province. The qualification for Members is possession of immovable property of 2,000*l.*, or movable property worth 4,000*l.* With the exception of paid office-holders (other than the Ministers), and others specified in the Order in Council, any person may be elected a Member of Assembly. Members of both Houses are elected by the same voters, who are qualified by possession of property, or receipt of salary or wages, of not less than 50*l.* per annum, or not less than 25*l.* with board and lodging. The number of registered electors in 1879 was 44,675.

By an Act No. 5 of 1875, the Ecclesiastical Endowments provided by the Civil List Ordinance of 1852, were abolished prospectively, the life interests of incumbents being respected.

Under Act No. 5 of 1879, the Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and five puisne judges; the Court of the Eastern Districts is composed of three of the judges of the Supreme Court, of whom one, the Judge President, is a Judge of a Court of Appeal, which consists of the Chief Justice, the Judge President, and two Judges of the Supreme Court. By Act No. 12 of 1880, it is provided that from the annexation of Griqualand West to Cape Colony, the Supreme Court is to consist of one Chief Justice and six puisne judges, the additional judge being the Recorder of Griqualand West.

The Judges of the "Supreme Court" hold Sessions in Cape Town, and Circuit Courts in the Western Districts, and the Judges of "The Eastern Districts Court," hold Sessions in Grahamstown, and Circuit Courts in the principal towns of the Eastern Districts.

The Roman Dutch Law prevails in the Colony as modified by Colonial Legislation. Several Acts for the more effectual defence of the Colony were passed during the session of 1878, *viz.*, Cape Mounted Yeomanry Act, Burgher Force and Levies Act, Cape Mounted Rifleman Act, Volunteer Act, Peace Preservation Act, and besides two in the session of 1880, *viz.*, Colonial Forces Discipline Act and Cape Field Artillery Act.

Native Affairs.

The condition and progress of the native population within and without the Cape Colony engages much attention.

Generally an increase of tillage, trade, and personal property is reported, and a growing desire for European clothes and other commodities of civilized life. The great vice of the natives appears to be a tendency to brandy drinking, but this is not carried to outrageous excess.

BAUTULAND, the largest dependant native district, is about 150 miles long and 50 wide, and contains 10,293 square miles.

This land of mountain and grass is well watered and enjoys a delicious climate. The scenery is grand and in many parts extremely beautiful.

Population, 1875.—European, 469

Native 127,707

Stock, etc.—35,257 horses, draught cattle 28,626, other 188,791, sheep, woolled, 240,270, other 49,537, goats, angora, 13,592, other 147,162, pigs 15,236, ploughs 2,770, harrows 269.

Revenue, 1877-78—18,712*l.*; 1878-79—15,551*l.* (excluding advances).

Expenditure, 1877-78—19,722*l.*; 1878-79—31,155*l.* (excluding advances).

Balance, 30th June, 1879—3,005*l.*

Its productions are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. There are indications of iron and copper, and coal has been found and is used in some parts.

Fingoland, Idutywa Reserve, and Noman's Land, as explained in Part I of this Article, were annexed to the Cape in October, 1879.

In 1877 the Gealekas, a tribe residing beyond the Kei, under Krel, one of the leaders of the great Kfir war of 1850-53, defied the authority of the British Government, and even invaded what is now British territory. They were, however, defeated by the Colonial forces under the immediate leadership of Colonel C. D. Griffith, C.M.G., then Commandant of the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police. Their territory was overrun, and Krel deposed, and his country taken as British, by a Proclamation of Sir Bartle Frere dated the 5th of October, 1877, and confirmed by Lord Carnarvon in a despatch dated the 14th of November, 1877.

In 1875-76 the Tembus, of Tembuland proper, gave themselves over to the Government, and in 1878 the Bomvanances did so.

While giving effect to the desire of these tribes to come under the Cape Government, it was also proposed to include in the same scheme of incorporation the conquered province of Gealekaland, and a settlement of British subjects called the Emigrant Tembus.

The annexation of these territories to the Cape Colony, however, has not taken place, for reasons on which it is needless to enter, but they are governed by officials paid by the Cape Government, and under its supervision.

Under a Proclamation of Sir Bartle Frere, dated the 4th September, 1878, Umquikela, for breach of treaty arrangements, has ceased to be recognized as paramount chief of the Pondos, and the sovereignty of the port and estuary of St. John's River has been vested in Her Majesty's Government. A Resident has also been appointed to represent the Government with Umquikela, who remained Chief of East Pondoland. The Cape Colony customs dues are levied at St. John's River mouth.

West Pondoland is under the Chief Umquikela, now independent of his uncle Umquikela. A small strip of his territory at the mouth of the St. John's River was acquired by the Cape Government for 1,000*l.*

These various Transkeian Territories have been recently re-grouped, under three Chief Magistrates, each with several subordinate magistrates, in the following manner, viz. :—

Griqualand East comprising Noman'sland (late Adam Kok's Country), the Gathgeb, and St. John's Territory, all under one Chief Magistrate, the Hon. Charles Brownlee (late Secretary for Native Affairs), and eight subordinate magistrates.

Tembuland, comprising Tembuland proper, Bomvanaland, and Emigrant Tembuland, all under one Chief Magistrate, Major Elliot, C.M.G., and nine subordinate magistrates, who have also charge of the relations of the Government with Pondoland West.

Transkei, comprising Fingoland, the Idutywa Reserve, and the country of the ex-chief Krel (Gealekaland), all under one Chief Magistrate, Captain Blyth, C.M.G., and six subordinate magistrates.

Each of the three Chief Magistrates above-mentioned receives a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum.

The following Tables contain the best available statistics relating to these territories:—

Population and Finance.

	Population, 1879.	Revenue, 1880-1. Estimated.	Expenditure, 1880-1 Estimated.
Griqualand East, including St. John's Territory	78,352	15,736	24,157
Fingoland, Idutywa Reserve, and Gealekaland	83,182	12,749	18,636
Tembuland, Emigrant Tembuland, and Bomvanaland	98,410	14,477	24,261
	259,944	42,962	67,414

Agriculture.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Wagons.	Ploughs.
Fingoland (1874)	4,966	37,298	182,869	50,240	439	1,935
Idutywa Res. (1874)	2,514	17,695	51,302	14,909	46	501
St. John's Territory (1874-76)	4,888	26,844	32,276	18,079	94	504
Tembuland (1879)	5,848	38,749	84,201	47,300	107	898
Griqualand East (1876)	6,767	71,216	52,260	43,112	183	956
	23,983	191,802	402,908	178,640	869	4,794

Statistics of the Cape Colony Proper.—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt.

Year.	Actual Revenue.	Total Expenditure.	Expenditure on Public Works (Works and Buildings, Roads and Bridges, Railways, and Telegraphs.)	Public Debt on 31st December in each Year.
	£	£	£	£
1850	245,785	245,655	43,530	Nil.
1860	525,371	729,690	154,557	368,400
1870	668,240	795,695	18,445	1,106,458
1871	744,788	764,915	37,019	1,160,008
1872	1,047,748	922,568	49,926	1,204,644
1873	1,218,620	2,159,658	1,048,779	1,723,144
1874	1,538,551	1,357,455	383,767	2,007,559
1875	1,602,918	2,272,275	1,298,586	2,425,359
Half-year, 1876	827,386	1,412,677	848,235	4,068,159
1876-77	1,319,063	3,503,671	2,358,929	5,028,959
1877-78	1,586,303	3,627,530	1,805,876	6,986,359
1878-79	2,082,889	3,994,933	1,831,910	9,527,459

Year.	Shipping Inwards.		Shipping Outwards.		Imports, excluding specie and Diamonds.	Exports.
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	£	£
1850	816	224,126	778	214,974	1,277,045	637,253
1860	1,014	329,934	1,042	335,338	2,665,902	2,080,398
1870	981	335,509	993	334,186	2,352,043	2,569,499
1871	1,029	344,037	1,019	344,652	2,585,298	3,531,609
1872	1,209	482,556	1,181	470,691	4,388,728	4,757,494
1873	1,385	612,211	1,376	593,362	5,130,065	3,907,911
1874	1,458	691,855	1,426	656,490	5,558,215	4,233,561
1875	1,639	909,826	1,587	898,436	5,731,319	4,207,594
1876	1,601	1,130,193	1,584	1,117,485	5,556,077	3,499,696
1877	1,615	1,262,557	1,606	1,231,768	5,158,848	3,634,073
1878	1,830	1,635,026	1,789	1,605,672	6,151,623	3,456,291
1879	2,238	2,139,182	2,156	2,050,868	7,080,229	3,805,609

*Population.**Population of the Colony Proper in March, 1875 (detailed.)*

	Males.	Females.
European or White	123,910	112,873
Malay	5,182	5,635
Hottentot	50,579	47,982
Fingo	36,435	37,071
Kaffir and Betchuana	109,817	104,816
Mixed and others	43,705	48,479
Total	720,984.	

Comparison.

	1875.	1865.
Total. Persons	720,984	496,381
Males	369,623	255,760
Females	351,356	240,621
European or White	236,783	181,592
Hottentot	98,561	81,958
All others	385,640	233,191

Persons to the square mile.

	1875.	1865.
European or White	1.18	0.91
Hottentot	0.49	0.41
All others	1.93	1.17

*Agricultural Statistics. Morgen.**

Total area of holdings in 1875	39,947,734
" " " " 1865	20,464,602
" " " " land cultivated in 1875	274,413
" " " " 1865	217,692

* A morgen = 2.116 acres.

*Stock.**Total, 1875. Total, 1865.*

Horses	205,985	226,610
Mules and Asses	29,318	24,279
Draught Cattle	421,762	249,307
Other Cattle	689,951	443,207
Woolled Sheep	9,986,240	8,370,179
Other Sheep	990,423	1,465,886
Angora Goats	877,988	121,424
Other Goats	2,187,214	2,316,020
Pigs	116,738	78,666
Ostriches	21,750	80

List of Governors.

1795 J. H. Craig.
1797 Earl Macartney.
1798 Sir Francis Dundas (Lieutenant-Governor).
1799 Sir George Young.
1801 Sir Francis Dundas (Lieutenant-Governor).

Under the Batavian Government.

1803 Jan Willem Jansens.

British Governors.

1806 Sir David Baird.
1807 Hon. H. G. Grey (Lieutenant-Governor).
1807 Du Pré, Earl of Caledon.
1811 Hon. H. G. Grey (Lieutenant-Governor).
1811 Sir John Francis Cradock.
1813 Hon. Robert Meade (Lieutenant-Governor).
1814 Lord Charles Henry Somerset.
1820 Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin (acting during the absence of Lord Charles Henry Somerset).
1821 Lord Charles Henry Somerset, returned.
1826 Richard Bourke (Lieutenant-Governor).

- 1828 Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole.
 1834 Lieut.-Col. T. F. Wade (acting-Governor).
 1884 Sir Benjamin D'Urban.
 1886 Sir Andries Stockenström, Bart. (Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern Province).
 1838 Sir George Thomas Napier, K.C.B.
 1839 Colonel John Hare (Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern Province).
 1843 Sir Peregrine Maitland.
 1847 Major-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart.
 1847 Sir H. F. Young, Kt. (Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern Province).
 1847 Lieut.-General Sir Henry G. W. Smith, Bart.
 1852 Lieut.-General the Hon. G. Cathcart.
 1852 Ch. H. Darling (Lieutenant Governor).
 1854 Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
 1859 Lieut.-General R. H. Wynyard, C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor).
 1860 Sir G. Grey, K.C.B.
 1861 Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B.
 1870 Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 1877 Sir H. Bartle E. Frere, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
 1880 Major-General Sir H. H. Clifford, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B. (Administrator).
 1880 Major Sir G. C. Strahan, K.C.M.G. (Administrator).
 1881 Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.

Legislative Council.

Clerk to Council, J. A. Fairbairn, 625*l*.
Usher of the Black Rod, F. W. Reitz, 300*l*.
Shorthand Writer and Clerk, W. Buchanan, 360*l*.
Messenger, J. Reilly, 150*l*.

Members.

Western Province:—

The Hon. Martinus Laurentius Neethling.
 The Hon. Alfred Ebdon.
 The Hon. James Murison.

North-Western Province:—

The Hon. Thomas Tennant Heatlie.
 The Hon. Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr.
 The Hon. Willem Anné Janssens de Smidt.

South-Western Province:—

The Hon. Pieter Lourens van der Byl.
 The Hon. John Fraser Hudson.
 The Hon. Pieter Marais.

Midland Province:—

The Hon. Jacobus Arnoldus Burger.
 The Hon. Jeremias Benedictus Auret.
 The Hon. Charles Pritchard.

South-Eastern Province:—

The Hon. George Wood.
 The Hon. John Geard.
 The Hon. John Miller.

North-Eastern Province:—

The Hon. Johannes Adrianus Vermaak.
 The Hon. Charles William Hutton.
 The Hon.

Eastern Province:—

The Hon. Bertram Egerton Bowker.
 The Hon. Thomas Brown.
 The Hon. Edward Hardwich.

House of Assembly.

Sir David Tennant, *Speaker*, 1,000*l*.
 J. Noble, *Clerk to the House*, 600*l*.
 H. J. de Wet, *Sergeant-at-Arms*, 300*l*.
 E. F. Kilpin, *Assistant Clerk*, 300*l*.
 H. W. Bidwell, *Shorthand Writer and Clerk*, 360*l*.
 J. A. Smuts, *Clerk of the Papers*, 240*l*.
 R. W. Barron, *Messenger*, 120*l*.

Members.

Ayliff, Jonathan.
 Ayliff, William.
 Ailing, Robert Nicolaas.
 Auret, Abraham.
 Brown, George.
 Barry, John Joseph.
 Barry, Thomas Daniel.
 Bergh, Michael.
 Blaine, George.
 Bradfield, John Linden.
 De Smidt, William, jun.
 De Villiers, Jacob Isaac, A. P. son.
 De Villiers, Willem Petrus, Rev.
 De Villiers, Mathys Johannes.
 De Wet, Jacobus Albertus.
 Everitt, Herbert, Dr.
 Farmer, William Mortimer Maynard.
 Fuller, Thomas Ekins.
 Fleming, William.
 Frost, John.
 Goldschmidt, Ludwig Henry.
 Gould, Patrick.
 Hofmeyr, John Hendrik, J. H. son.
 Hockley, William Henry.
 Human, Johannes Zacharias.
 Irvine, John James.
 Joubert, Jotham.
 Kirkwood, James Somers.
 Keyter, Bernardus J. hannes.
 Louw, Michael Joseph.
 Laing, John.
 Leonard, James Weston.
 Lewis, Charles.
 Louw, Thomas.
 Marais, Johannes Stephanus.
 Mannal, Charles John.
 Myburgh, Philippus Albertus, R. son.
 Molteno, John Charles.
 Moodie, Thomas.
 Merriman, John Xavier.
 Mackay, John.
 Orpen, Joseph Millerd.
 Pearson, Henry William.
 Proctor, Johannes Jacobus.
 Powell, John.
 Reitz, Gysbert.
 Robertson, Alfred George.
 Rensburg, Johannes Jacobus Janse van.
 Reid, Joseph.
 Solomon, Saul.
 Stigant, Philip John.
 Sauer, Jacobus Wilhelmus.
 Sichel, Godfrey.
 Sprigg, John Gordon.
 Scanlen, Thomas Charles.
 Te Water, Frans Karel.
 Timm, Paul.
 Tennant, Sir David, Kt.
 Tennant, Hercules.
 Upington, Thomas.
 Vincent, Lewis.
 Watermeyer, Philip Johannes Andries.
 Wright, Samuel Cron.
 Wright, Ebenezer Cron.
 Wood, Joseph Garbett.
 Wilman, Herbert.
 Walker, Joseph.
 Zyl, van, Jurie Johannes Wilhelm.

Governor's Establishment.

Governor, Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., 5,000*l*., and 1,000*l*. as *High Commissioner*,

Private Secretary, Lieut. Graham Bower, R 360*l*.
Assistant Private Secretary, Francis J. Newton.
Colonial Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary to the Governor, Captain Beauchamp St. John, 360*l*.
Clerk to the Executive Council and Confidential Clerk, Hampden Willis, J.P., 500*l*. (*Acting under Colonial Secretary in 1880.*)

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary and Premier, Hon. J. Gordon Sprigg, 1,750*l*.
Under Colonial Secretary, Capt. Charles Mills, C.M.G., 1,000*l*.
Chief Clerk, Henry de Smidt, 500*l*.
Clerks of the Second Class:—
 Augustus Charles Dale, 300*l*.
 T. A. C. Hatchard, 270*l*.
 Felix S. Murray, 240*l*.
 George Piers, 230*l*, and 25*l* allowance.
 E. M. Jackson, 230*l*, and 25*l* allowance.
 A. H. Manson, 205*l*.
 Langham Dale, jun., 185*l*.
Clerks of the Third Class:—
 W. G. Bellairs, 160*l*.
 W. H. Milton, 160*l*.
 S. Cowper, 145*l*, and 100*l*. as *Private Secretary to Mr. Sprigg*.
 M. Neligan, 135*l*.
Office-Keeper, W. Keal, 120*l*. and quarters.
Messenger, H. H. West, 100*l*.

Accountant's Branch.

Accountant, J. S. Brydges Todd, C.M.G., 500*l*.
Assistant Accountant, P. Barrow, 250*l*.
Examiner of Accounts, J. B. van Renen, 190*l*.

CONTROL AND AUDIT OFFICE.

General Branch.

Controller and Auditor-General, C. Abercrombie Smith, M.A., 900*l*.
Assistant ditto, J. E. B. Rose, 600*l*.
Inspector and Accountant, George Reynolds, 400*l*.
Examiner of Accounts, T. Penn, 250*l*.
Assistant ditto, B. J. Keane, 160*l*.
Clerk, T. E. Lawton, 120*l*.

Revenue Branch.

Inspector and Accountant, J. F. de Villiers, 400*l*.
Examiners of Accounts, W. F. Beck, 230*l*.
 F. S. Stapleton, 190*l*.
 T. W. Harker, 190*l*.
 J. F. Marshall, 200*l*.
 N. Scholtz, 160*l*.
 R. C. van Renen, 175*l*.
 J. S. Stephenson, 145*l*.

Expenditure Branch.

Accountant and Inspector, C. Wolfe, 450*l*.
Examiners of Accounts, W. C. Stapleton, 360*l*.
 F. J. Hohne, 250*l*.
 H. E. Blanckenberg, 225*l*.
 F. Vereker Bindon, 210*l*.
 E. F. Collard, 200*l*.
 J. C. Spyker, 200*l*.
 A. H. B. Stevens, 190*l*.
 C. B. Fair, 250*l*.
 W. E. Goodman, 250*l*.
 W. H. Tooke, 160*l*.

Registrar of Deeds' Office.

Registrar of Deeds, Ryk le S. Fischer, 700*l*.
Chief Clerk, C. A. McLeod, 500*l*.

Clerks, H. Ford, 800*l*.
 W. Bergh, 220*l*.
 W. J. Roux, 190*l*.
 C. G. Smuts, 190*l*.
 D. Tennant, 120*l*.
Surveyor, T. F. N. Bislser, 400*l*.

General Post Office.

Postmaster-General, G. W. Aitchison, 700*l*, house allowance, 100*l*.
Secretary, R. S. French, 500*l*.
Clerks, Arthur Riden, 300*l*.
 C. E. Pillans, 190*l*.
 C. Wolfe, jun., 160*l*.
Ditto Money Order and Stamp Branch, G. Cloete, 400*l*.
Assistant, W. Moorby, 200*l*.
Controller, Circulation Branch, J. C. Carstens, 380*l*. allowance 50*l*.
Clerks, W. E. Thomas, 260*l*, allowance 40*l*.
 W. Sewell, 180*l*, and 30*l* allowance.

Post Office, Port Elizabeth.

Postmaster, A. Wilmot, 500*l*, allowance 84*l*.

Educational Department.

Superintendent-General of Education, L. Dale, LL.D., M. A., F.R.G.S., 900*l*, and 100*l* allowance.
Secretary, G. Macconochie, 450*l*.
Clerk, W. Bovell, 145*l*.
Accounting Officer, A. J. Kuys, 500*l*.
Deputy-Inspectors of Schools, A. N. Rowan, 450*l*. per annum. F. H. Ely, T. Lewis, B.A.; C. Clarke, 400*l*. each, and 1*l*. per day travelling expenses.
Sub-Accountant, J. Spyker, 300*l*.

South African Museum.

Curator, Roland Trimen, F.L.S., F.Z.S., 400*l*, and quarters.

Government Medical Establishment.

Colonial Medical Committee.

President, Henry A. Ebdon, M.D. 141*l*.
Members, Peter G. Stewart, M.D., A. Chiappini, M.D., Wm. H. Ross, M.D., and A. Abercromby, M.D., 50*l*. each.
Secretary, Phillip Landsberg, M.D., 100*l*.

Somerset Hospital.

Resident Surgeon, F. J. Parson, 300*l*, quarters and rations.
Visiting Medical Officers, J. Wright, M.D., 100*l*.
 A. L. Chiappini, 100*l*.
Dispenser and Dresser, T. D. Mucklow, 185*l*, quarters and rations.
Clerk, J. Eagle, 145*l*, etc.

Old Somerset Hospital.

Officer in Charge, P. Landsberg, M.D., 120*l*.
Keeper, S. Needham, 130*l*, quarters and rations
Robben Island Asylum for Lepers, Lunatics, &c.
Surgeon Superintendent, F. L. C. Biccard, M.R.C.S., Eng., 500*l*, quarters and rations.
Junior Surgeon, Dr. Wynne, 250*l*, and 110*l*. as Dispenser.
Chaplain, Rev. A. Wilsbere, 200*l*, quarters and rations.
Clerk, J. Reid, 215*l*. and ditto.
Steward, T. Raaff, 106*l*.

Lunatic Asylum, Grahamstown.

Surgeon Superintendent, R. Hullah, M.R.C.S., 400*l*.
Clerk and Storekeeper, W. Swanson, 120*l*, allowance 50*l*.

Hospital at King William's Town.

Superintendent, J. Fitzgerald, M.D., 500*l*, 70*l* allowance, quarters and rations.

Dispenser, J. M. Leslie, 240l., quarters and rations.
Steward and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Welch, 100l.
 and 45l., with ditto.

COLONIAL DEFENCE.—CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Commandant-General of Colonial Forces, Brigadier-General C. M. Clarke, C.B., 1,200l., and 300l. allowance.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut. W. F. D. Cochran, 32nd L.I. (Prov.), 550l.

Accountant to Commandant-General, A. H. Garcia, 400l.

Clerks, F. Whitam, 190l.

T. H. Manning, 190l.

H. Tucker (prob.), 120l.

Colonial Commissary of Ordnance, W. H. Wells (prob.), 300l.

Assistant, A. C. K. Allaway, 11s. 6d. per day.

Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Right Wing:

Lieut.-Colonel, Zachary S. Bayly, C.M.G., 900l.

Majors, W. L. Hutchinson (Paymaster), 550l.,

C. Bailie, 25s. a day.

W. Bourne, 24s. a day.

Captains, J. W. Goldsworthy (Adjutant and Instructor), 500l.

J. Leatherland (Quartermaster), 20s. a day.

J. K. Maclean, 24s. a day.

A. Blaine, 21s. a day.

C. Sprenger, 21s. a day.

G. Giles, 25s. a day.

Lieutenants, H. McCallum, 11s. 6d. a day.

G. F. Russ, 11s. a day.

H. G. Fynn, 15s. a day.

F. G. Shoolt, 11s. a day.

R. Watson, 11s. a day.

L. Winslow, 11s. a day.

C. Goldsworthy, 11s. 6d. a day.

J. Best, 11s. 6d. a day.

Surgeon-Majors, E. B. Hartley, 456l.

R. Cumming, 456l.

Veterinary Surgeon, J. B. S. Dawkins, 400l.

Left Wing:

Lieut.-Colonel, F. Carrington, C.M.G., 900l.

Major, J. W. Grant, 25s. a day.

Captains, J. T. Bowers (Adjutant and Instructor of Musketry), 500l.

J. McCabe (Paymaster), 400l.

W. A. McCarter (Quartermaster), 365l.

C. D'Arcy, 16s. a day.

J. C. Waring, 21s. a day.

H. Montagu, 21s. a day.

Lieutenants, A. H. Carstensen, 11s. a day

E. Sutherland, 12s. a day.

C. West, 11s. a day.

J. C. Birbeck, 17s. a day.

N. Neylan, 11s. a day.

G. McMullen, 12s. a day.

R. Kennan, 11s. a day.

G. H. White, 12s. a day.

E. F. Hatton, 17s. 6d. a day.

J. P. Cochran, 12s. 6d. a day.

H. Goldsworthy, 11s. a day.

Surgeon, J. A. J. Smith, 456l.

Veterinary Surgeon, G. Garnett, 400l.

Total Force, Officers, 37.

Medical Officers, 5.

Serjeants, 88.

Corporals, 45.

Privates, 782.

Cape Mounted Yeomanry (Act No. 5 of 1878).

1st Regiment, Colonel Commanding, E. Y. Brabant.

2nd " " " R. G. Southey.

3rd " " " T. E. Minto.

DIVISIONAL COURTS AND OFFICES.

CAPE TOWN.

Resident Magistrate, Cape Town, J. Campbell, 700l. allowances 186l.

Clerk, J. W. H. Russouw, 350l.

Police Branch.

Clerk, G. Herholdt, 380l.

2nd ditto, James Ford, 220l.

Surgeon and Health Officer, W. H. Boss, 300l., 50l. allowance.

Inspector of Police, T. Sayle, 240l., and quarters.

4 Sub-Inspectors, 3 at 145l. and 1 at 120l. and quarters.

CAPE DIVISION.

Civil Commissioner, C. Piers, 350l.

Clerks, J. C. Stapleton, 300l.

S. J. Galloway, 190l.

F. Aitchison, 145l.

Receiver of House Duty, J. Sission, 300l.

DISTRICT OF SIMON'S TOWN

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, F. J. Van der Riet, 300l.

Clerk, Horace Cole, 235l.

DISTRICT OF WYNBERG.

Resident Magistrate, C. Piers, 350l.

Clerk, W. H. Sealy, 190l.

DIVISION OF STELLENBOSCH.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. B. Chalmers, 600l.

1st Clerk, J. G. Freislich, 300l.

2nd ditto, E. Schroder, 120l. (on probation).

DIVISION OF THE PAARL.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, S. V. Cloete, 600l.

Clerks, J. A. Munnik, 300l.

J. W. Morgenrood, 300l.

H. J. Dreyer, 120l.

E. H. Turner, 145l.

DIVISION OF MALMESBURY.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, G. Rex Duthie, 600l.

1st Clerk, W. P. Beck, 190l.

2nd ditto, T. H. Roux, 145l.

DIVISION OF PIQUETBERG.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Alex. Bisset, 500l.

Clerk, G. J. Vos Bergh, 300l.

DIVISION OF CLANWILLIAM.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. D. Hugo, 600l.

1st Clerk,

2nd Clerk, L. Neethling, 145l. (acting 1st).

Clerk, W. Whitehead (acting), 145l.

DIVISION OF NAMAQUALAND.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. T. Eustace, 600l.

Clerk, W. Van der Reit, 190l.

DISTRICT OF PORT NOLLOTH.

Resident Magistrate, C. Barber (acting), 200l. (50l. as Harbour Master).

Clerk, F. Wrensch, 145l.

DIVISION OF CALVINIA.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. F. J. Wrensch, 600*l*.
Clerk, F. Korsten, 230*l*.
 „ J. W. Kuys, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF TULBAGH.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, P. A. Mader, 500*l*.
Clerk, R. D. Allman, 201*l*.
Clerk, P. G. Herman, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF WORCESTER.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate E. A. Judge, 600*l*. and quarters.
Acting 1st Clerk, W. van R. van Oudtshoorn, 220*l*.
2nd ditto, H. O. Badnall (acting), 145*l*.

DIVISION OF FRASERBURG.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, P. Nightingale, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, J. C. Gie, 190*l*.
2nd ditto, J. J. F. Wege, 145*l*.
3rd ditto, J. F. Joubert (provisionally), 120*l*.

DIVISION OF VICTORIA WEST.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. N. P. de Villiers, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, R. B. Howe, 190*l*.
2nd ditto, S. E. S. Shawe, 145*l*.
3rd ditto, J. McTaggart, 145*l*.

C. C. AND DIVISION OF CAERNARVON.

Resident Magistrate, H. Pugh, 500*l*.
Clerk, W. G. Llewellyn, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF BEAUFORT.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, E. Garcia, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, F. Ford, 220*l*.
2nd ditto, S. D. Cloete, 145*l*.
3rd ditto, H. J. Horne, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF PRINCE ALBERT.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, G. G. Rainier, 500*l*.
Clerk, C. G. B. Borchers, 220*l*.

DIVISION OF WILLOWMORE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, H. Okes, 500*l*.
Clerk, A. B. Van Ryneveld, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF CALEDON.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, R. C. R. Boyes, 600*l*.
Clerk, J. E. C. Hodges, 260*l*.

DIVISION OF BREDASDORP.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, P. W. F. W. Herold, 500*l*.
Clerk, C. J. Roux, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF ROBERTSON.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Arthur Smyth, 600*l*.
Clerk, J. E. Robertson, 220*l*.

DIVISION OF SWELLENDAAM.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, T. Tilney, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, A. M. Meiring, 275*l*.
2nd ditto, J. F. Reitz, 160*l*.

DIVISION OF RIVERSDALE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, L. H. Meurant, 500*l*.
Clerk, S. Tilney (acting), 190*l*.
 H. Jennings (on probation), 120*l*.

DIVISION OF LADYSMITH.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. D. Rainier, 500*l*.
Clerk, F. E. Allman, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF MOSSEL BAY.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, R. J. Crozier, 500*l*.
Clerks, P. Bergh, 360*l*.
 „ D. A. Campbell, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF GEORGE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, James Fichat, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, J. Foster, 230*l*.
2nd ditto, T. Scotland (on probation), 120*l*.

DIVISION OF UNIONDALE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, G. B. Blackall, 500*l*.
Clerk, J. G. Blanckenberg, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF OUDTSHOORN.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, G. C. Bayne, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, E. A. Rudd, 190*l*.
2nd ditto, G. O'Connell, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF KNTSNA.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, M. J. Jackson, 500*l*.
Clerk, T. E. Wright, 200*l*.

DIVISION OF HUMANSDORP.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, T. R. M. Cole, 500*l*.
Clerk, W. H. D. English, 300*l*.

DIVISION OF Uitenhage.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, E. Philpott, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, F. E. Wollaston, 220*l*.
2nd ditto, G. J. Mathews (on probation), 120*l*.
3rd ditto, W. de N. Lucas (on probation), 120*l*.

DIVISION OF JANSENVILLE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. J. Watson, 500*l*.
Clerk, T. D. Hugo, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF PORT ELIZABETH.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, A. C. Wyld, 700*l*., allowance 55*l*., 150*l*. house rent.
1st Clerk, H. Halse, 230*l*.
2nd ditto, R. J. V. D. Riet, 205*l*.
3rd ditto, W. Philpott, 190*l*.
4th ditto, J. A. Gibbs, 145*l*.
5th ditto, A. P. de Villiers, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF ALEXANDRIA.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, M. A. van Breda, 500*l*.
Clerk, F. H. O. Hewett, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF ALBANY.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, C. H. Huntley, 700*l*.
Clerks, R. C. Ferris, 200*l*.
 A. P. Ham, 145*l*.
 E. S. Booth (on probation), 120*l*.

DIVISION OF BATHURST.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, A. R. Innes, 200*l*.
Clerk, R. P. Venning, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF PEDDIE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. F. Webb, 500*l*.
Clerk, W. Hare (acting), 190*l*.

DIVISION OF VICTORIA (EAST).

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. C. Faure, 500*l*.
Clerk, A. S. Hoole, 220*l*.
Clerk and Interpreter, S. Mzimba, 92*l*.

DIVISION OF STOCKENSTROM.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, P. B. Borchers, 500*l*.
Clerk, J. G. Nicholson, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF FORT BRAUFORT.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, B. H. Holland, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, J. W. Honey, 400*l*.
2nd Clerk, B. Mitford, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF BEDFORD.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, A. Stewart, 500*l*.
Clerk, A. W. Baker, 220*l*.
 F. Ross (on probation), 120*l*.

DIVISION OF SOMERSET.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, L. Boyes, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, C. Horne, 230*l*.
2nd Clerk, W. S. R. Dorrington (on probation), 120*l*.

DIVISION OF CRADOCK.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. Ayliff, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, M. Smuts, 220*l*.
2nd Clerk, F. B. Gedge (on probation), 120*l*.

DIVISION OF MIDDELBURG.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. W. Maskew, 500*l*.
Clerk, A. E. C. Fielden, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF GRAAFF-REINET.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, H. Hudson, 700*l*.; 100*l*. house allowance.
1st Clerk, R. Meiring (acting), 210*l*.
Clerk, W. Le Sueur, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF ABERDEEN.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Arthur Twood, 500*l*.
Clerk, W. C. Scully, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF MURRAYSBURG.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, F. P. Pett, 500*l*.
Clerk, A. B. Montagu, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF RICHMOND.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, H. F. Burton, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, F. E. Kretschmar, 190*l*.
2nd Clerk, C. J. Nicholson, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF HOPE TOWN.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. Hudson, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, G. M. Edye, 200*l*.
2nd Clerk, J. A. de Oliveira, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF COLESBURG.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, F. J. Hodges, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, H. J. Shea, 210*l*.
2nd Clerk, W. C. Morris, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF HANOVER.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, C. R. Beers, 500*l*.
Clerk, M. Smuts (on probation), 150*l*.

DIVISION OF ALBERT.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, C. W. Andrews, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, R. H. Nesbitt, 190*l*.
2nd Clerk, J. S. Harrison, 120*l*.

DIVISION OF ALI WAL NORTH.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. C. Hunt, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, C. R. Haw, 230*l*.
2nd Clerk, W. G. Sutton, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF TARKA.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, T. I. M. Gie, 500*l*.
Clerk, W. W. Hare, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF HERSCHEL.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Captain Hook, 500*l*.
1st Clerk, L. M. Harison, 190*l*., and 30*l*. allowance.
Clerk, C. Tainton, 145*l*., and 30*l*. allowance.

DIVISION OF WODEHOUSE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, L. G. Rawstorne, 500*l*.
1st Clerk, H. A. Jenner, 250*l*.
2nd Clerk, C. H. Hilliard, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF BARKLY.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, G. G. Munnik, 500*l*.
Clerk, A. S. van Coller, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF QUEEN'S TOWN.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. Hemming, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, H. J. de W. van Breda, 300*l*.
2nd Clerk, G. C. Dreyer, 220*l*.
3rd Clerk, G. M. Huntley, 145*l*.
Clerk and Interpreter, James Verity, 145*l*.

DISTRICT OF GLEN GREY.

Resident Magistrate, C. H. Driver, 500*l*.
Clerk, W. E. Jeffrey, 145*l*. (on probation).

DIVISION OF CATHCART.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. J. Christio, 500*l*.
Clerk, F. Schermbucker, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.

Civil Commissioner, Resident Magistrate, and Registrar of Deeds, Acting Administrator Griqualand West, 1880; J. R. Innes, C.M.G., 700*l*., and quarters.
Clerks, L. Gerardy, 300*l*., and 50*l*. allowance.
 C. Huntley, 220*l*.
 A. G. Gill, 190*l*.
 G. H. B. Shaw, 145*l*.
 A. J. Vaughan, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF STUTTERHEIM

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. Wright, 500*l*., and 50*l*. allowance.
Clerk, W. A. Hudson, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF KOMGHA.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, E. B. Chalmers, 500*l*.
Clerk, W. R. Pease, 200*l*.

DIVISION OF EAST LONDON.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. M. Fleischer, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, P. T. Truter, 220*l*.
2nd ditto, H. McA. Blakeway, 190*l*.
3rd ditto, W. F. Bergh, 145*l*.
4th ditto, G. Mallet, 145*l*.

TRASURY.

Treasurer of the Colony, Hon. H. W. Pearson, 1,500*l*.
Assistant Treasurer, H. M. H. Orpen, 850*l*.
Deputy Assistant Treasurer, J. H. Collard, 600*l*.
Accountant, T. S. Hull, 450*l*.
Assistant ditto, H. Nicolay, 400*l*.
Bookkeeper, Calcott M. Stevens, 250*l*.
2nd Class Clerks, E. Philpott, 220*l*.
3rd Class Clerks, F. Joubert, 180*l*.
 " J. J. Herbert, 160*l*.
 " W. F. Reynolds, 120*l*.
 " J. A. Sampson, 120*l*.
Controller Savings Banks, W. Gadney, 200*l*.

Stamp Branch.

Distributor of Stamps, S. J. Brodribb, 520*l*.
Sub-Distributors, P. Borchers, 225*l*.
 " T. Blake Turner, 180*l*.

Stationery Branch.

Officer in Charge, G. McC. Theal, 250*l*.
Clerk, R. Lawrence, 210*l*.

Customs Department.

Collector and Principal Controller, M. Jennings, 900*l*.
Chief Clerk, C. W. Pearson, 500*l*.
1st ditto, R. W. T. Wehr, 275*l*.
2nd ditto, J. Heckrodt, 200*l*.
3rd ditto, W. W. Speid, 160*l*.
4th ditto, P. Berrange, 145*l*.
5th ditto, T. D. Achison, 145*l*.

PORT OF CAPE TOWN.

Sub-Collector and Surveyor, F. Burrowes, 700*l*. and 100*l*. allowance.
Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper, E. S. D'Arcy, 450*l*.
2nd ditto, J. C. Hoets, 225*l*.
3rd ditto, F. C. R. Pennell, 160*l*.
Additional ditto (temporary), 145*l*.
Chief Examining Officer, H. Le Sueur, 400*l*.
2nd ditto, W. M. Morris, 360*l*.
3rd ditto, P. van Breda, 275*l*.
4th ditto, H. P. Denning, 210*l*.
5th ditto, P. Hertslet, 200*l*.
Additional Examining Officer, R. J. de Korte, 175*l*.
1st Locker, G. F. Baumann, 180*l*.
2nd ditto, W. Miller, 145*l*.
3rd ditto, J. Young, 132*l*.
4th ditto, M. Coughlan, 132*l*.
Locker and Tide Waiter, W. A. Page, 132*l*.
2nd Tide Waiter, H. Lyons, 120*l*.
3rd ditto, J. Fillent, 120*l*.
4th ditto, R. Woodlands, 112*l*.
5th ditto, J. J. Kunz, 100*l*.
6th ditto, H. Russell, 100*l*.
7th ditto, J. Breakey, 100*l*.
8th ditto, J. J. Reeve, 100*l*.
9th ditto, W. G. Townsend, 100*l*.
10th ditto, M. Leeson, 90*l*.
11th ditto, W. Hansford, 90*l*.
12th ditto, W. Lambé, 90*l*.

PORT OF SIMON'S TOWN.

Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, F. J. van der Riet, 300*l*.
Tide Waiter and Locker, J. H. Glynn, 120*l*.

PORT NOLLOTH.

Sub-Collector, C. Barber (acting), 200*l*. and 50*l*. allowance.
Tide Waiter, C. Bennett, 120*l*.

PORT OF PORT BEAUFORT.

Officer, H. Davies, 250.

PORT OF MOSSEL BAY.

Sub-Collector, Examining Officer, and Warehouse-keeper, A. H. L. Morkel, 300*l*. and quarters.
Locker and Tide Waiter, A. Tosch, 120*l*.
Tide Waiter, T. McInerney, 100*l*.

PORT OF PORT ELIZABETH.

Sub-Collector and Surveyor, A. R. Orpen, 700*l*. allowance 150*l*.
Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper, M. J. Bedford, 400*l*.
2nd ditto, W. H. Haswell, 275*l*.
3rd ditto, S. B. Boss, 175*l*.
4th ditto, T. C. Purland, 145*l*.
1st Examining Officer, H. Smyth, 400*l*.
2nd ditto, C. D. E. Bell, 300*l*.
3rd ditto, G. C. Chase, 250*l*.
4th ditto, F. J. Galty, 175*l*.
5th ditto, F. K. Chase, 175*l*.
6th ditto, H. Marshall, 175*l*.
1st Locker, N. Lynch, 170*l*.
2nd ditto, F. O. Sweeney, 160*l*.
3rd ditto, P. Brophy, 120*l*.
1st Tide Waiter, M. Kenny, 120*l*.
2nd ditto, F. Sinnigan, 110*l*.
3rd ditto, R. H. Nevin, 100*l*.
4th ditto, A. Brydon, 100*l*.
5th ditto, W. Bryant, 100*l*.
6th ditto, D. Clarkson, 100*l*.
7th ditto, T. O'Connor, 100*l*.
8th ditto, Roberts, 100*l*.

PORT OF PORT ALFRED.

Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, A. R. Innes, 300*l*. allowance 90*l*.
Clerk and Examining Officer, J. Campbell, 225*l*.
Tide Waiter Locker and, G. Bing, 132*l*.
Assistant ditto, W. C. Henman, 100*l*.

PORT OF EAST LONDON.

Sub-Collector, Surveyor, and Warehouse-keeper, H. C. G. Fielding, 450*l*. and 100*l*. allowance.
1st Examining Officer, J. D. Overbeck, 400*l*.
2nd " George Hawkins, 225*l*.
3rd " J. J. Cleverley, 175*l*.
Clerk, A. H. Wilshoro, 220*l*.
Ditto, A. Murray, 120*l*.
Locker, A. Duncan, 132*l*.
Tide Waiter, D. M. Clear, 120*l*.
Ditto, A. Paterson, 100*l*.
Ditto, D. Martin, 100*l*.
Ditto, W. Dingwell, 100*l*.
Ditto, W. Hansen, 100*l*.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, His Honour Sir J. H. de Villiers, 2,000*l*.
Præsne Judges, E. Dwyer, * 1,500*l*.
 " C. T. Smith, † 1,500*l*.
Registrar, J. B. C. Serrurier, 600*l*.
Assistant Registrar, G. St. V. Cripps, 300*l*.
Interpreter, F. G. Watermeyer, 500*l*. and 50*l*. allowance.

* Acting Judge of Court of Appeal.

† Judge of Court of Appeal.

*Eastern Districts Court.**Judge President*, Sir J. D. Barry, 1,500*l.* **Puisne Judges*, S. Jacobs, 1,500*l.**S. G. A. Shippard*, 1,500*l.* (E. Buchanan acting).*Registrar and Master*, W. R. Piers, 400*l.**Clerk*, W. C. van Rynoveld, 145*l.**Interpreter*, R. Ayliff, 550*l.**Vice-Admiralty Court.**Judge*, Sir J. H. de Villiers.*Proctor*, C. A. Fairbridge.*Registrar*, J. R. Reid.*Marshal*, J. M. Hoets.*Surrogate*, P. Elizabeth, A. C. Wyld.*Master's Office, Supreme Court.**Master and Guardian of Orphans*, J. Hofmeyr, (acting), 800*l.**Orphan Chamber Branch.**Acting Chief Clerk*, J. A. le Camp, 450*l.**Clerks*, C. F. Silberbauer, 225*l.*C. J. Muller, 200*l.*P. G. van Mekerk (prob.), 120*l.**Insolvent Branch.**Clerks*, D. G. Cloete, 400*l.*R. Shaw, 200*l.**Attorney-General's Office.**Attorney-General*, Hon. Thomas Upington, M.A., 1,500*l.**Chief Clerk and Clerk of Peace*, J. J. Graham, 500*l.**2nd Clerk* S. P. Townsend, 145*l.**Clerk*, H. R. Dale (prob.), 120*l.**Parliamentary Draughtsman*, A. W. Cole (temp.) 400*l.**Accountant*, J. Perkins, 300*l.**Deputy Auditor*, F. E. Philpott, 300*l.**Solicitor-General's Office.**Solicitor-General*, A. F. S. Maasdoorp, 700*l.**Clerks*, F. Graham, 225*l.*M. B. Robinson, 190*l.**High Sheriff's Office.**High Sheriff*, J. M. Crosby, 700*l.**Clerk*, E. T. Anderson, 250*l.**Clerk*, A. C. Fitzgerald, 145*l.**Department of Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works.**Commissioner*, Hon. J. Laing, 1,500*l.**Assistant Commissioner*, C. B. Elliott, LL.B., 700*l.**Chief Accountant*, H. H. McNaughton, 550*l.**1st Clerk*, Charles Currey, 800*l.**Clerks*, C. Lyon Henry, 190*l.*Noel Janisch, 150*l.*F. J. du Plessis, 135*l.*B. McMillan, 135*l.*W. M. Millard, 135*l.**Convict Branch.**Chief Clerk*, W. T. Hawthorn, 450*l.**Clerk*, G. Carr Selby, 145*l.**Stores Issuer*, W. Keal, 60*l.**CONVICT STATIONS.**Breakwater.**Superintendent*, W. von Luisingen, 350*l.*, and allowances.*Visiting Magistrate*, J. Campbell, 36*l.**Accountant*, J. H. Webb, 300*l.*, and allowances.*Chaplain*, G. H. R. Fisk, 257*l.*, and allowances.*Surgeon*, J. F. Parson, 200*l.*

* Judge of Court of Appeal.

*Kowie.**Superintendent*, A. W. H. Aitchison, 225*l.*, and allowances.*Visiting Magistrate*, A. R. Innes, 25*l.**Ditto Surgeon*, A. P. R. Preston, 55*l.*, and allowances.*Ditto Chaplain*, D. W. Dodd, 150*l.**East London.**Superintendent*, J. Dallas, 225*l.*, and allowances.*Visiting Magistrate*, W. M. Fleischer, 25*l.**Ditto Surgeon*, B. F. Dunning, 200*l.**Ditto Chaplain*, C. H. E. Wycho, 54*l.* 15s.*Heerdtini.**Superintendent*, F. Dreyer, 150*l.*, and allowances.*Visiting Surgeon*, C. Gorman, 75*l.*, and allowances.*Ditto Chaplain*, B. C. Mortimer, 50*l.**Ditto Magistrate*, M. J. Jackson, 50*l.**Tzitzikama.**Superintendent*, H. M. Dreyer, 130*l.*, and allowances.*Visiting Magistrate*, W. H. Newdigate, 50*l.**Ditto, Chaplain*, E. Gibbs, 50*l.**Resident Surgeon*, J. B. Woolby, 200*l.**PORT DEPARTMENT.**Port Captain, Table Bay*, M. H. Penfold, 500*l.*, and allowance 100*l.**Clerk*, A. T. V. Bridge, 200*l.**Port Officer, Simon's Bay*, T. Bynon, 225*l.**Ditto, Mossel Bay*, G. E. Bird, 225*l.*, and allowance 24*l.**Pilot, Kurpua*, J. Benn, 150*l.**Port Officer, Plettenberg's Bay*, J. T. Sewell, 50*l.**Harbour Master, Port Elizabeth*, T. Skead, 500*l.**Shipping Master*, A. Bristow, 250*l.**Port Officer, Port Alfred*, W. Clifford, 100*l.**Harbour Master, East London*, C. G. Thomson, 400*l.**Crown Forests and Plantations.**Superintendent, Cape Flats*, J. S. Lister, 150*l.*, and allowance 55*l.**Conservator, Kurpua*, Captain C. Harison, 400*l.*, and allowance 75*l.**Ditto, King William's Town*, Baron J. de Fin, 200*l.*, and allowance 25*l.**Hydraulic Engineer.*J. G. Gamble, 1,000*l.**Surveyor-General's Office.**Surveyor-General*, A. de Smidt, 800*l.**Examiner of Diagrams*, L. Marquard, 600*l.**Assistant Surveyor-General*, J. T. Horne, 550*l.**Chief Clerk*, W. H. Horne, 400*l.**Clerks*, G. R. Wentzel, 350*l.*T. Maclear, 250*l.*F. R. de Wet, 225*l.*E. Stapleton, 200*l.*A. Harker, 135*l.*R. Hanson, 120*l.*E. H. Stokes, 120*l.*M. Kempton, 120*l.**Chief Compiler*, G. N. Thomas, 400*l.**Ditto Draughtsman*, W. C. Krup, 300*l.**Assistant Draughtsman*, M. Brink, 275*l.**Ditto, ditto*, A. J. van Helsingden, 200*l.**Ditto, ditto*, A. Krynaur, 200*l.**Public Works Office.**Chief Inspector*, J. Florde, 1,200*l.**Engineering Assistant*, W. M. Grier, 600*l.**Architectural ditto*, H. S. Greaves, 500*l.**Hydrographical ditto*, D. May, 500*l.**Chief Clerk*, A. H. English, 400*l.**Clerk*, W. W. Thompson, 150*l.**Accountant*, H. R. Horner, 450*l.*

Assistant Accountant, L. J. de J. de Villiers, 800*l*.
Clerk, C. J. Carrol, 185*l*.
Storekeeper, J. Art, 300*l*.
Clerk, P. Jainsch, 200*l*.
Road Inspector, T. Bain, 550*l*, and allowances.

Western Railways.

Railway Engineer, W. G. Bronnger, 1,200*l*.
Chief Clerk, J. McNaughton, 450*l*.
Clerk, M. R. Lewis, 250*l*.
Chief Draughtsman, J. Logan, 550*l*.
Locomotive Superintendent, M. Stephens, 475*l*, and 100*l*. allowance.
Storekeeper, C. Andrew, 450.
Traffic Manager, J. Dell, 800*l*.
Chief Accountant, J. Steytler, 500*l*.
Assistant Accountant, J. M. Davis, 300*l*.
Audit Clerk, A. Robb, 300*l*.
Cashier, D. Dyke, 300*l*.

Midland and North Eastern Railway

Chief Resident Engineer, J. P. Watson, 900*l*.
Chief Accountant, P. Connor, 600*l*.
Traffic Manager, A. W. Howell, 800*l*.

East London and Queen's Town Railway.

Chief Resident Engineer, F. G. Slessor, 900*l*.
Chief Accountant, Clarke Thwaites, 450*l*.
Traffic Manager, A. Difford, 800*l*.

Telegraph Department.

General Manager, J. Sivewright, C.M.G., 900*l*.
Chief Clerk, B. Duff, 500*l*.
Assistant Accountant, J. Searle 350*l*.
Audit Clerk, T. Searle, 275*l*.

Department of Native Affairs.

Secretary, Hon. W. Ayliff, 1,500*l*.
Under Secretary, H. E. Richard Bright, Esq., 600*l*.
Chief Clerk, P. de Smidt, Esq., 400*l*.
Clerk, L. Chiappini, Esq., 245*l*.
Ditto, B. K. Turner, Esq., 190*l*.
Ditto, F. Baker, Esq., 190*l*.
Accountant A. F. Robertson, Esq., 350*l*.
Audit Clerk, E. H. Hogge, Esq., 200*l*.

Northern Border.

Special Commissioner and Magistrate, J. H. Scott, Esq., 800*l*, and allowance 100*l*.

DIVISION OF ALBANY.

Superintendent of Natives, S. Barrett, 160*l*.
Inspectors of Native Locations, S. Barrett, 100*l*;
 W. C. Nicholson, 200*l*.

DIVISION OF ALEXANDRIA.

Inspector of Native Locations, J. R. Shaw, 150*l*.

DIVISION OF BATHURST.

Inspectors of Native Locations, J. N. Cock, 200*l*;
 J. S. Baines, 200*l*.

DIVISION OF BEDFORD.

Inspector of Native Locations, G. M. King, 250*l*.

DIVISION OF EAST LONDON.

Inspectors of Native Locations, A. F. Krohn, 250*l*;
 W. Hartley, 250*l*; Charles Lloyd, 250*l*.

DIVISION OF FORT BEAUFORT.

Superintendent of Fingoes, Heald Town, B. Dugmore, 200*l*; allowance 25*l*.
Inspector of Native Locations, B. Booth, 250*l*.

DIVISION OF HERSCHEL.

Superintendent of Natives at the Telle, W. E. Ayliff, 250*l*; allowance 50*l*.

DIVISION OF KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.

Special Magistrate, Keiskamahock, J. S. Simpson, Esq., 250*l*; allowance 50*l*.
Ditto, Tamacha, R. J. Dick, Esq., 325*l*; allowance 100*l*.
Clerk, ditto, C. J. Rayner, 175*l*.
Special Magistrate, Middleburg, R. M. B. Fielding, Esq., 400*l*; allowance 100*l*.
Clerk and Interpreter, J. Howse, Esq., 120*l*; allowance 25*l*.
Inspectors of Native Locations, J. Dorrington, 250*l*; allowance 25*l*; J. A. Tapson, 250*l*; J. M. Stevenson, 250*l*; J. Landrey, 250*l*; H. Sprigg, 250*l*.

DIVISION OF KOMGHA.

Inspector of Native Locations, J. Cowie, 250*l*.

DIVISION OF PEDDIE.

Inspectors of Native Locations, J. B. Hartley, 250*l*; E. Bartholomew, jun., 250*l*; Cecil N. Barker, 350*l*; and W. J. Dell, 250*l*.

DIVISION OF QUEENSTOWN.

Superintendent of Natives, Bolotwa, R. W. Stanford, Esq., 200*l*; allowance 25*l*.
Clerk, C. W. Chaband, 60*l*.
Superintendent of Fingoes, Kamastone, &c., E. C. Jeffrey, 200*l*; allowance 25*l*.
Clerk, C. A. King, 150*l*.
Inspectors of Native Locations, F. J. Evens, 225*l*; Geo. Lynn, 225*l*; G. Judd, 225*l*.

DIVISION OF SOMERSET EAST.

Inspector of Native Locations, A. T. Trollip, 25*l*.

DIVISION OF STOCKENSTROM.

Inspector of Native Locations, H. T. Elliott, 200*l*.

DIVISION OF STUTTERHEIM.

Inspector of Native Locations, A. Kropf, 200*l*.

DIVISION OF VICTORIA EAST.

Inspectors of Native Locations, J. L. Vincent, 250*l*; B. Green, 250*l*.

BASUTOLAND.

Governor's Agent, Basutoland, and Chief Magistrate, Basutoland, Charles D. Griffith, C.M.G., 1,200*l*; house free.

Clerk, F. E. C. Bell, 220*l*; allowance 50*l*.
Accountant, A. G. Hubbard, Esq. (provisionally), 145*l*; allowance 25*l*.

District Surgeon, L. C. Daumas, M.D., 300*l*; house free.

Director Model School, Rev. E. S. Rolland, 600*l*; house free; 1*l*. per diem allowance for travelling.
Assistant Magistrate, Maseru, H. L. Davies, Esq., 450*l*; allowance 50*l*.

Clerk, C. J. Maitin, 170*l*.
Magistrate, Mafeteng, A. C. S. Barkly, Esq., 450*l*; allowance 50*l*.

Clerk J. E. Surmon, 170*l*.
Resident Magistrate, Berrea, C. G. H. Bell, Esq., 450*l*, house free.

Clerk A. E. G. Hatchard, 145*l*.
Resident Magistrate, Cornet Spruit, W. H. Surmon, Esq. 450*l*; house free.

Clerk, W. M. Carlisle, Esq., 200*l*.
Resident Magistrate, Leribe, Major C. H. Bell, 450*l*; allowance 50*l*.

Clerk, F. P. Jervis, Esq., 200*l*.
District Surgeon, H. S. Taylor, M.D., &c., 250*l*; allowance 50*l*.

Resident Magistrate, Quithing, 450*l*; allowance 50*l*.
Clerk, Ben. Liefeldt, 145*l*.

TRANSKEI.

Chief Magistrate, Captain. M. S., Blyth, C.M.G., 1,000; allowance 75*l.*, and house free.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, R. L. Harries, Esq., 300*l.*; allowance 25*l.*, and house free.
Clerk and Interpreter, W. T. Brownlee, Esq., 150*l.*; allowance 25*l.*
District Surgeon, J. H. Nankivell, Esq., M.R.C.S., 200*l.*; allowance 50*l.*
Inspector of Roads, E. E. Prichard, Esq., 400*l.*; allowance 200*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Ngamakwe, F. P. Gladwin, Esq., 450*l.*; allowance 50*l.*, and house free.
Clerk, N. O. Thomson, Esq., 120*l.*; allowance 25*l.*, and house free.
Resident Magistrate, Tsomo, T. A. King, Esq., 500*l.*; allowance 50*l.*, and house free.
Clerk, R. B. Garner, Esq., 120*l.*; allowance 25*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Kentani, M. B. Shaw, Esq., 500*l.*; allowance 50*l.*, and house free.
Clerk, A. Rein, Esq., 120*l.*; allowance 25*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Willowdale, F. N. Streatfeild, C.M.G., 500*l.*; allowance 50*l.*, and house free.
Clerk, C. J. Warner, 120*l.*; allowance 25*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Butterworth, T. R. Merriman, Esq., 500*l.*; allowance 50*l.*, and house free.
Clerk, A. W. Fuller, 150*l.*; allowance 25*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Idutywa, T. P. M. Pattle, Esq., 500*l.*; allowance 50*l.*, and house free.
Clerk, J. M. Hamilton, 120*l.*; allowance 25*l.*, and house free.

GRIGUALAND EAST.

Chief Magistrate, Hon. Charles Brownlee, 1,000*l.*; allowance 75*l.*, and house free.
Accountant, V. Sampson, Esq., 250*l.*; allowance 75*l.*
Chief Clerk, E. Barker, Esq., 200*l.*; allowance 25*l.*
Clerk, S. B. Liefeldt, Esq., 125*l.*; allowance 50*l.*
District Surgeon, R. K. Guild, Esq., M.B., &c., 300*l.*; allowance 100*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Kokstad, J. Truro Wylde, Esq., 350*l.*; allowance 100*l.*
Clerk, H. P. Tillard, 125*l.*; allowance 25*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Umzimkulu District, G. W. Hawthorn, Esq., 350*l.*; allowance 100*l.*
Clerk, J. C. Garner, Esq., 160*l.*; allowance 25*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Matatiele, M. W. Liefeldt, Esq., 350*l.*; allowance 100*l.*
Clerk, A. G. Austen, Esq., 120*l.*; allowance 50*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Mount Frere, W. B. G. Blenkins, Esq., 350*l.*; allowance 100*l.*
Clerk, W. P. Leary, 120*l.*; allowance 50*l.*
Resident Magistrate with "Jojo", Mount Aydliff, W. H. Read, Esq., 300*l.*; allowance 100*l.*
Clerk, Harry B. Warner, 120*l.*; allowance 25*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Qumba, 500*l.*; allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, 120*l.*; allowance 50*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Gathberg, J. R. Thomson, Esq., 400*l.*; allowance 100*l.*
Clerk, R. T. Cumming, Esq., 120*l.*; allowance 50*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Tsolo, A. R. Welsh, Esq., 400*l.*; allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, J. P. Cumming, Esq., 145*l.*; allowance 25*l.*

TEMBULAND, &c.

Chief Magistrate, Tembuland, and *British Resident in Western Pondoland*, Major H. G. Elliot, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*; allowance 100*l.*
Financial Clerk, C. J. Sweeney, Esq., 250*l.*; allowance 25*l.*
Clerk, L. G. H. Tainton, Esq., 120*l.*; allowance 50*l.*
Ditto, R. E. Warren, 120*l.*; allowance 25*l.*
Magistrate at Umtata, A. H. Stanford, Esq., 300*l.*; allowance 75*l.*
Clerk, W. H. Henman, 120*l.*; allowance 25*l.*

Resident Magistrate, Emgvali, Major J. F. Boyes, 400*l.*; allowance 50*l.*, and house free.
Clerk, J. G. Leary, Esq., 120*l.*; allowance 25*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Engcobo, W. H. E. Stanford, Esq., 450*l.*; allowance 75*l.*
Clerk, C. Daniell, Esq., 120*l.*; allowance 25*l.*
Clerk in charge at Marongo's Hoek, J. W. Morris, Esq., 250*l.*; allowance 50*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Mganduli, C. F. Blakeway, Esq., 350*l.*; allowance 75*l.*
Clerk, J. W. Nesbitt, 120*l.*; allowance 25*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Elliotdale (Bomancaland), Captain J. O'Connor, 350*l.*; allowance 75*l.*
Clerk, H. S. Vice, 120*l.*; allowance 25*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Southeyville (Emigrant Tembuland), C. J. Levey, 500*l.*; allowance 75*l.*
Clerk, G. Fenix, 120*l.*; allowance 25*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Xalanga (Emigrant Tembuland), W. Cumming, Esq., 250*l.*; allowance 100*l.*
Clerk, W. H. Bunn, 120*l.*; allowance 25*l.*
Acting Resident Magistrate, and Sub-Collector of H.M. Customs, Port St. John's, Pondoland, H. M. Edye, Esq., 400*l.*; allowance 150*l.*
Acting Clerk and Examining Officer, J. Fleming, Esq., 240*l.*
Harbour and Shipping Master and Pilot, T. R. Bangay, Esq., 300*l.*
British Resident, Pondoland East (Egoso), Rev. J. Oxley Oxland (provisionally), 600*l.*; allowance 50*l.*
Clerk and Interpreter, C. S. Canham (provisionally), 150*l.*; allowance 25*l.*

TRANSGARIEF.

Commissioner to the Tribes North of the Orange River, W. Coates Palgrave, Esq. (provisionally), 3*l.* 3*s.* per diem.
Clerk and Interpreter, W. G. Kleinschmidt, 175*l.*
Acting Resident, Okhanjia, Major B. D. Musgrave (provisionally), 500*l.*
Clerk and Interpreter, J. J. Moyer, Esq. (provisionally), 175*l.*

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Capetown and Metropolitan, Most Rev. W. W. Jones, D.D.
Dean of Capetown, Very Rev. C. W. Barnett Clarke, M.A., 400*l.*
Archdeacon of the Cape, Ven. H. Badnall, D.D., 150*l.*
Archdeacon of George, Ven. P. P. Fogg, 200*l.*
Bishop of Grahamstown, Rt. Rev. W. J. Merriman.
Dean of Grahamstown, Very Rev. F. H. Williams, 400*l.*
Archdeacon of Grahamstown, Ven. H. M. White, M.A., 400*l.*
Archdeacon B. Kaffiraria, Ven. H. Kitton.
Bishop of St. John's, Rt. Rev. Dr. Callaway.
Bishop of Bloemfontein, Orange River Free State, Rt. Rev. Dr. Webb.
Roman Catholic Bishop, Capetown, Rt. Rev. Dr. Leonard.
Roman Catholic Bishop of Grahamstown, Rt. Rev. Dr. Richards.

Royal Observatory.

(Expenses defrayed from Admiralty Chest.)

Latitude, 33° 56' 3"; longitude, 1h. 13m. 55s. east of Greenwich.

Astronomer Royal, D. Gill.
1st Assistant, W. H. Finlay.
2nd Assistant, G. W. H. Maclear.
3rd Assistant, — Pett.
4th Assistant, J. Freeman.

ISLAND OF CEYLON

Scale of Miles

0 5 10 15 20 25 30



Revised & Enlarged by S. Martin Lane 1900

CEYLON.

An island situated in the Indian Ocean, off the southern extremity of Hindostan; lying between 5° 55' and 9° 51' N. lat., and 79° 41' and 81° 54' E. long.: its extreme length from north to south, i.e., from Point Palmyra to Dondra Head, is 266 miles; its greatest width 140½ miles, from Colombo on the west coast, to Sangemankande on the east.

The climate for a tropical country is comparatively healthy; the heat in the plains, which is nearly the same throughout the year, being much less oppressive than in Hindostan. Along the coast the annual mean temperature is about 80° Fahr.; at Kandy, 1,665 feet above sea level, it is 76° (average of ten years); at Colombo the annual variation is from 76° to 86°; at Galle 70° to 90°; and at Trincomalee 74° to 91°. In the mountain ranges there is of course a great variety of climate, the thermometer at the hill station, Nuwara Eliya, which is some 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, falling at night as low as 32°.

Ceylon was visited in early days by the Greeks, Romans, and Venetians: in 1505 the Portuguese formed settlements on the west and south of the island: in the next century they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1795-6 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements in the island. They were then annexed to the Presidency of Madras, but five years later, in 1801, Ceylon was constituted a separate Colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native Government of the interior; the Kandyan King was taken prisoner, and the whole island fell under the rule of the British.

The Cocos or Keeling Islands were transferred to the Colony by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom. They lie between lat. 11° 50' to 12° 45', long. 96° 50' E., and contain very few inhabitants.

By letters patent under the Great Seal, April, 1831, a Council of Government was appointed, and by a supplementary commission to the then Governor (March, 1833) the form of Government almost as now existing was established.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members, viz., the Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary, the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Queen's Advocate, the Treasurer, and the Auditor-General; and a Legislative Council of 15 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and six unofficial members.

In the Legislative Council no vote or resolution can be passed, and no question be admitted to debate, when the object of such ordinance, resolution, or question is to dispose of or charge any part of the revenue of the Island, unless the Governor shall have first proposed such vote.

Rs.1,240,000 per annum are paid to the Imperial Government as the cost of the European garrison, the nominal strength of which is 1,092 men.

The population of Ceylon was ascertained by the Census taken in 1871 to be 2,401,066, exclusive of military and shipping, the total being made up as follows:—

British, 2,708; Burghers, 5,771; Eurasians, 8,481; Moors, 163,516; Sinhalese, 1,669,998; Tamils, 534,339; others, 21,308.

The number of Indian coolies on coffee estates was estimated at 123,803, but the number employed at present is probably over 200,000. They are under no indentures, and are free to quit on giving a month's notice.

The area of the Island is 24,702 square miles, or

15,809,280 acres; and rather more than one-sixth of this, after deducting backwaters, &c., is under cultivation, the most important productions being:—

Rice, 700,000 acres; other Grain, roughly estimated at about 100,000 acres; Coffee, 837,000 acres; Tea, 3,000 acres; Cinchona, 7,000 acres; Cocosnats, 260,000 acres; Cinnamon, 26,000 acres; Tobacco, 19,000 acres; Areka, Palmyrah, and other Palms, 60,000 acres.

The upset price of Crown land is ten rupees an acre, and forest land suitable for coffee cultivation has fetched as much as 230 rupees.

The revenue is principally derived from Customs duties, land sales, a land revenue (usually one-tenth of the production of grain), Licences (under which head is entered the amount realised by the sale of Arrack Kents), Salt (which is a Government monopoly), Stamps, and Railway Receipts.

The statement of revenue for 1879 shows the following amounts under these heads:—

Imports (there is no duty on exports), 2,966,439 rupees; Land Sales, 694,030 Grain Revenue, &c., 898,308; Licences, 1,724,261; Salt, 797,274; Stamps, 1,220,819; Railway Receipts, 3,365,141—against which should be set off Contribution to Sinking Fund and Interest on Debentures, 620,554 rupees, and Working Expenses, &c., 1,536,539 rupees.

The grand total—14,748,676 rupees—is exclusive of the local revenues raised by the Municipalities of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, by the Provincial Road Committees, and by the Local Boards of Health and Improvement which have been established in the towns of Kalutara, Negombo, Matara, Puttalam, Gampola, Nuwara Eliya, Kurunégala, and Badulla.

The imports (including specie) were valued at 53,647,306 rupees, and the exports (deducting specie, 921,130 rupees) at 52,916,673 rupees, or which 49,643,628 rupees is returned for Ceylon produce, and 2,351,913 rupees for imports exported. Coffee to the value of 40,292,291 rupees, or about four-fifths of the total exports, passed through the Customs; the bulk of it, to the value of £3,057,482, being shipped to England. The aggregate tonnage of the shipping entered inwards and cleared outwards during the year was 1,305,748 and 1,308,983 tons respectively. A large increase may be expected when the Breakwater at Colombo, already commenced, has been finished.

For purposes of general administration, the Island is divided into seven Provinces, presided over by Government Agents, who protect the rights of the Crown and promote the welfare of the people, and, with their Assistants and subordinate Headmen, are the channel of communication between the Government and the natives.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, which has an original criminal jurisdiction and decides appeals from the inferior Courts both in civil and criminal cases; the Police Courts and Courts of Requests, which dispose, respectively, of trivial criminal and civil suits; and the District Courts, which have a criminal jurisdiction intermediate between that of the Supreme Court and the police Courts, and a civil jurisdiction in all cases not cognizable by the Courts of Requests. In addition to these there are the Gansabawas, or Village Councils, instituted under the Ordinance No. 26 of 1871, with powers to deal with petty offences and trifling claims. They have worked admirably, being thoroughly adapted to the genius of the people, and, besides settling a considerable amount of litigation, have provided a valuable machinery for carrying out local improvements

They are empowered to make rules, subject to the approval of the Governor and the Executive Council, relating to their village economy, and it is noticeable that in many instances they have not only voluntarily provided school buildings and undertaken the cost of the running expenses and repairs, but have made elementary education compulsory.

Satisfactory progress is being made in education. The number of scholars at the end of 1879 in Government schools was 19,120, and in schools aided and inspected by Government was 55,944, and the cost 445,228 rupees, as compared with 1868, when the number was 6,879, and the expenditure 161,660 rupees. The improvement is due to the institution of a Department of public Instruction, and the adoption of the system of payments for results.

In the matter of communication, great efforts have been made to keep pace with the growing requirements of the Colony. The principal towns are connected by the telegraph, which is worked in connection with the Indian telegraph system—866 miles are open in Ceylon. There is a railway from Colombo to Kandy (74 miles) and a branch line of 17 miles into the coffee districts. Southwards, the railway has been extended to Kalutara (27 miles from Colombo.) A railway from Kandy to Matale (17 miles) was to be open for traffic on the 1st October, 1880, and the contractors have commenced the construction of a line through the mountains from Nawalapitiya to Nanu Oya (42 miles.) Of metalled roads, there are 1,120 miles; of gravelled and natural roads, 785 and 731 miles; of canals, 167 miles. This is exclusive of roads within Municipal limits, and of minor roads which are not in the charge of the Department of Public Works. The cost of construction is great, and the expenses of upkeep very great owing to the heavy traffic constantly passing over the roads where railway carriage is not available. Every male between the ages of 18 and 55 is bound to perform six days labour in the year on the roads, or to contribute a rupee and a-half (two rupees in the town of Colombo) by way of commutation. The Road Committees who collect the commutation received during 1879 a revenue of 852,266 rupees; but the amount derived from this source is inconsiderable as compared with the outlay. The total expenditure on public works (not including the railway) in 1879 was 4,914,000 rupees.

The daily average number of criminals in jail during the year 1879 was 1,907. The strength of the Police was 1,655; and the charges 629,436 rupees.

A fortnightly mail service is carried on by the steamers of the P. and O. Company between Ceylon and Brindisi, Venice, and intermediate ports and Bombay on one side, and Madras, Calcutta, Straits, and China on the other; also a monthly service between Ceylon and Australia. There is also a fortnightly mail service by the steamers of the M. M. Company between Ceylon and Marseilles, and between Ceylon and Calcutta, Straits and China. The passage to Brindisi or Marseilles generally occupies from 18 to 21 days, and to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, and China 4, 2, 6, 7, and 15 days respectively.

Further facilities are afforded by the British India Steam Navigation Company for communication with ports in India. Their steamers leave Colombo weekly for Bombay and Calcutta, calling at intermediate ports.

British Governors.

- 1796 The Hon. the Governor of Madras in Council.
 1798 The Hon. Fred. North (late Earl of Guildford).
 1805 Lieutenant-General Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, G.C.B.
 1811 Major-Gen. John Wilson, Lient.-Governor.
 1812 General Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart., G.C.B.
 1820 Major-General Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor.
 1822 Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, K.C.B.
 1822 Major-General Sir James Campbell, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor.
 1824 Lient.-General Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.B.
 1831 Major-General Sir John Wilson, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor.
 1831 The Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart., G.C.H.
 1837 The Rt. Hon. James Alex. Stewart Mackenzie.
 1841 Lient.-General Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde), K.C.B.
 1847 Sir J. E. Tennant, K.C.S., Lient.-Governor.
 1847 The Right Hon. the Viscount Torrington.
 1850 C. J. MacCarthy, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor.
 1850 Sir George William Anderson, K.C.B.
 1855 C. J. MacCarthy, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor.
 1855 Sir Henry George Ward, K.C.M.G.
 1860 Sir C. J. MacCarthy, Knt.
 1865 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Knt., G.C.M.G.
 1871 The Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Gregory, K.C.M.G.
 1875 A. N. Birch, Lieutenant-Governor.
 1877 Sir James R. Longden, K.C.M.G.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1866	962,873	917,669
1867	969,986	927,932
1868	925,265	974,950
1869	946,494	881,878
1870	1,091,606	1,026,871
1871	1,121,679	1,064,184
1872	1,174,698	1,062,994
1873	1,290,918	1,176,258
1874	1,241,558	1,110,180
1875	1,354,123	1,220,180
1876	1,375,888	1,276,930
1877	1,596,205	1,437,266
1878	1,543,320	1,448,496
1879	1,882,688	1,876,984

Public Debt, July, 1880. £

6 per cent. Debentures issued in England for Railway Construction . . .	350,000
4½ per cent. Debentures issued in England for the construction of Colombo Harbour . . .	200,000
Borrowed in London, January, 1880, at 4 per cent. . .	700,000
Borrowed from the Public Works Loan Commissioners for Colombo Harbour (being part of a loan of 250,000l. authorised by Act of Parliament), bearing interest at 8½ per cent. . .	125,000
Total	1,375,000
Amount of Sinking Fund applicable to the repayment of the 6 per cent. Debentures (June, 1880)	263,678

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1866	4,961,060	3,586,452
1867	4,504,338	3,530,224
1868	4,403,177	3,786,721
1869	4,635,023	3,631,065

	£	£
1870	4,634,297	3,803,731
1871	4,797,952	3,634,853
1872	5,169,524	3,139,060
1873	5,574,538	5,438,591
1874	5,336,119	4,394,427
1875	5,361,240	5,375,410
1876	5,562,884	4,509,595
1877	5,885,964	5,730,050
1878	4,980,917	4,438,137
1879	5,029,434	4,960,938

Executive Council.

His Excellency Sir James Robert Longdon.
K.C.M.G., Governor.
John Douglas, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor and
Colonial Secretary.
Major-General W. Wilby, C.B., Commanding the
Forces.
Bruce Lockhart Burnside, Queen's Advocate.
G. Vane, C.M.G., Treasurer.
W. H. Ravenscroft, Auditor-General.
G. T. M. O'Brien, Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

His Excellency Sir James Robert Longdon,
K.C.M.G., Governor.
John Douglas, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor and
Colonial Secretary.
Major-General W. Wilby, C.B., Commanding the
Forces.
Bruce Lockhart Burnside, Queen's Advocate.
W. H. Ravenscroft, Auditor-General.
G. Vane, C.M.G., Treasurer.
F. R. Saunders, Government Agent, Western Province.
F. B. Templer, Government Agent, Central Province.
Col. A. B. Fyers, R.E., Surveyor-General.
W. D. Wright, Collector of Customs.
P. Ramanathan, R. B. Downall.
J. Van Langenberg, H. Bois.
J. P. Obeyesekere.
Clerk, J. A. Swottenham.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, &c., His Excellency Sir James Robert
Longdon, K.C.M.G., Rs. 80,000.
Private Secretary, W. M. S. Twynam.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. A. Nevill Hayne, 57th Regt.
Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, John Douglas, C.M.G., Rs. 24,000.
Principal Assistant, G. T. M. O'Brien, Rs. 12,000.
Second ditto, J. A. Swettenham, Rs. 7,200.
Writers, commencing at Rs. 3,000 per annum :—
H. L. Crawford, J. P. Lewis, T. McC. Twigg,
E. M. de C. Short, C. T. D. Vigors, M. S. Craw-
ford, G. S. Saxton, J. Maclean, Colville Eardley
Wilnot, H. White, J. H. F. Hamilton, W. H.
Jackson, W. R. B. Sanders, S. M. Burrows,
W. E. Davidson.

Maha Mudaliyar, C. P. Dias Bandaranayaka,
Rs. 2,500.

Government Printer, W. H. Herbert, Rs. 5,000.
Assistant ditto, G. J. A. Skeen, Rs. 3,000.

Treasurer's Department.

Treasurer, Hon. G. Vane, C.M.G., Rs. 18,000.

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, Hon. W. H. Ravenscroft, Rs.
18,000.
Assistant ditto, C. Dickman, Rs. 4,000.

Government Agencies.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, Hon. F. R. Saunders, Rs. 18,000.
Office Assistant, Colombo, H. C. P. Bell, Rs. 4,500.

Assistant Government Agent, Ratnapura, E. N. Ather-
ton, Rs. 9,600.

Ditto, ditto, Kegalla, R. W. Jeyers, Rs. 7,200.

Ditto, ditto, Negombo, H. W. Green, Rs. 7,200.

Ditto, ditto, Kalutara, H. H. Cameron, Rs. 7,200.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, W. E. T. Sharpe, Rs. 14,400.

Office Assistant, Kurunégala, G. C. Roosmalecocq,
Rs. 4,500.

Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam, P. A. Templer,
Rs. 9,600.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, W. W. Hume, Rs. 16,800.

Office Assistant, Galle, R. H. Sinclair, Rs. 4,500.

Assistant Government Agent, Ilambastota, G. S.
Williams, Rs. 9,600.

Ditto, ditto, Mátara, F. C. Fisher, Rs. 7,200.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, R. W. D. Moir, Rs. 14,400.

Office Assistant, Batticaloa, C. E. Dunlop, Rs. 4,500

Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, P. W
Conolly, Rs. 9,600.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, W. C. Twynam, Rs. 18,000.

Office Assistant, Jaffna, J. E. Smart, Rs. 4,500.

Assistant Government Agent, Mannár, A. R. Dawson,
Rs. 7,200.

Ditto, ditto, Mullattivu, S. Haughton, Rs. 7,200.

Ditto, ditto, Varuniya Vilan Kulam, R. C. Pole,
Rs. 9,600.

NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE

Government Agent, J. F. Dickson, Rs. 14,400.

Office Assistant, Anurádhapura, H. Waco, Rs. 4,500.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Government Agent, Hon. F. B. Templer, Rs. 18,000.

Office Assistant, Kandy, G. A. Baumgartner, Rs.
4,500.

Assistant Government Agent, Badulla, A. A. King,
Rs. 9,600.

Ditto, ditto, Mátala, H. L. Moysey, Rs. 7,200.

Ditto, ditto, Nuwara Eliya, C. A. Murray, Rs. 7,200.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Hon. R. Cayley, Rs. 25,000.

Private Secretary, W. Danuwille, Rs. 2,700.

Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. L. B. Clarence, Rs.
18,000.

Private Secretary, Rs. 1,800.

Junior Puisne Judge, Hon. H. Dias, Rs. 18,000.

Private Secretary, J. de Alwis, Rs. 1,800.

Queen's Advocate, Bruce Lockhart
Burnside, Rs. 18,000.

Deputy ditto, C. L. Ferdinands,
Rs. 10,000.

Deputies to the Queen's Advocate :—

Kandy, O. W. C. Morgan, Rs. 5,000.

Jaffna, C. S. Hay, Rs. 4,000.

Galle, L. Nell, Rs. 4,000.

Kurunégala, P. D. M. Ondaatje, Rs. 3,000.

Colombo, R. H. Morgan, Rs. 3,000.

Registrar of Supreme Court, H. Thwaites, Rs. 6,000.

Deputy ditto, ditto, J. R. Loos, Rs. 3,500.

2nd Deputy ditto, G. Grenier, Rs. 3,000.

District and Minor Courts.

DISTRICT OF COLOMBO AND MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

District Judge, Colombo, T. Berwick, Rs. 14,40

District Judge and Joint Commissioner of Requests
Kandy, A. C. Lawrie, Rs. 14,400.

District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at:—

Anurādhapura, J. F. Dickson,
 " (additional Magistrate), H. Wace,
 Kalutara, G. W. Paterson, Rs. 9,600.
 Kurunēgala, J. H. de Saram, Rs. 9,600.
 Negombo, F. J. de Livera, Rs. 7,200.
 Badulla, C. E. D. Pennycuik, Rs. 7,200.
 Ratnapura, R. Massie, Rs. 7,200.
 Kēgalla, W. Penney, Rs. 7,200.
 Commissioner of Requests, Colombo, H. Novill, Rs. 7,200.
 Police Magistrate, Colombo, W. J. S. Boake, Rs. 7,200.

Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at:—

Kandy, T. M. Gibson, Rs. 7,200.
 Gampola, J. W. Gibson, Rs. 4,500.
 Navalapitiya, G. M. Fowler, B.A., Rs. 4,500.
 Mātale, H. W. F. C. Brodhurst, Rs. 4,000.
 Haldummulla, E. F. Hopkins, Rs. 4,500.
 Galagedera, L. O. Pyemont-Pyemont, Rs. 4,000.
 Panadure, G. D. L. Browne, Rs. 4,000.
 Kalutara, P. Arunachalam, B.A., Rs. 4,500.
 Nuwara Eliya, C. A. Murray,
 Panewela, A. M. Ashmore, Rs. 4,000.
 Ariassawela, L. W. Booth, Rs. 4,000.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at:—

Galle, A. H. Roosmalecocq, Rs. 14,400
 Tangalla, G. S. Williams.
 Mātara, E. M. D. Byrde, Rs. 7,200.

Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates, at:—

Galle, J. D. Mason, Rs. 7,200.
 Hambantota, G. S. Williams.
 Balapitimidara, C. M. Lushington, Rs. 4,000.
 Mātara, Z. J. Tate, Rs. 4,000.
 Ditto, additional, W. G. Haines, Rs. 4,000.
 Tangalle, E. T. Noyes, Rs. 4,500.

*District Judge and Joint Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Jaffna D. E. de Saram, Rs. 12,000.**District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at:—*

Batticaloa, G. E. Worthington, Rs. 9,600.
 Chilaw, W. Wrang, Rs. 7,200.
 Trincomalee, P. W. Conolly.
 Mannar, A. R. Dawson.
 Mullaitivu, S. Houghton

Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at:—

Jaffna, F. R. Ellis, Rs. 4,500.
 Point Pedro and Chivakachchēri, F. H. Price, Rs. 4,000.
 Kayts, C. Edmonds, Rs. 4,000.
 Kalpitiya, H. P. Baumgartner, Rs. 4,000.
 Mining District Judge, G. W. Templer, Rs. 9,600.
 Fiscal, Western Province, L. F. Liesching, Rs. 9,600.
 Ditto, Central Province, C. F. H. L. Liesching, Rs. 7,200.

Customs Department.

Principal Collector, W. D. Wright, Rs. 14,400.
 Deputy ditto, W. Halliley, Rs. 9,600.
 Landing Surveyor, Colombo, L. F. Lee, Rs. 7,200.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Collector, R. Reid, Rs. 8,400.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Collector, W. C. Twynam (Government Agent).
 Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor, Jaffna, J. G. Houghton, Rs. 4,500.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Collector, R. W. D. Moir (Government Agent).
 Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor, Trincomalee, C. J. R. Le Mesurier, Rs. 4,000.

Harbour Department.

Master Attendant, Colombo J. Donnan, Rs. 5,000.
 Assistant ditto B. de Waas, Rs. 1,350.
 Master Attendant, Galle, D. Blyth, Rs. 5,000.
 Ditto Trincomalee, C. J. R. Le Mesurier,
 Ditto Batticaloa, R. W. D. Moir.
 Ditto Hambantota, G. S. Williams.
 Ditto Jaffna, J. G. Houghton.

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works, J. R. Mosse, M.I.C.E.)
 Rs. 15,000 (J. F. Churchill, M.I.C.E., acting).
 Financial and Office Assistant, R. D. Ormsby, M.I.C.E.,
 Rs. 8,000. (A. Murray, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 6,000, acting.)
 Architect, J. G. Smither, F.R.I.B.A., Rs. 7,500.
 Provl. Assistant, Central Province, J. F. Churchill, M.I.C.E. (H. MacBride, M.I.C.E., acting), Rs. 10,000.
 Provl. Assistant, Southern Province, R. MacBride, Rs. 8,000 (T. Smith, A.M.I.C.E., acting), Rs. 7,000.
 Provl. Assistant, Eastern Province, J. A. Arneil, Rs. 8,000 (H. B. Harvey, A.M.I.C.E., acting), Rs. 6,000.
 Provl. Assistant, Western Province (Maritime), Frank Vine, M.S.E., Rs. 8,000.
 Provl. Assistant, Uva, C. Prime, Rs. 8,000 (R. D'Ormsby, M.I.C.E., Rs. 8,000, acting).
 Provl. Assistant, North-Western Province, T. Smith, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 6,000 (H. M. Finch, Rs. 6,000, acting).
 Provl. Assistant, Northern Province, H. T. Deslandes, Rs. 6,000. (C. Prime, A.M.I.C.E., acting).
 Provl. Assistant, North Central Province, H. M. Finch, Rs. 6,000. (E. Venning, Rs. 4,750, acting).
 Engineer of the Factory, E. C. Davies, Rs. 4,500.
 Second Financial Assistant, A. Murray, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 4,000. (L. Creary, Rs. 3,750, acting).
 Bookkeeper and Storekeeper, C. J. H. F. Townsend, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 4,500.
 Superintending Officers:—
 E. Dalton, C.E., Rs. 6,000.
 J. Robertson, Rs. 5,000.
 G. Burton, Rs. 5,050.
 F. Cummins, Rs. 5,000.
 J. Gunn, Rs. 5,000.
 Capt. K. H. Cox, Rs. 4,500.
 E. Holland, Rs. 4,500.
 E. Case, Rs. 4,000.
 S. Fuller, Rs. 4,000.
 E. J. H. Christie, Rs. 3,500.
 W. H. Hawkes, Rs. 3,500.
 M. Macgregor, Rs. 3,500.
 H. B. Christie, Rs. 3,500.
 H. E. H. Hayes, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 3,500.
 F. Armstrong, Rs. 3,500.
 H. S. Potger, Rs. 3,000.
 J. T. Stewart, Rs. 3,000.
 J. F. Coulson, Rs. 3,300.
 W. Burton, Rs. 3,000.
 T. Johnstone, Rs. 3,000.
 A. W. Taffs, Rs. 3,000.
 R. Macpherson, Rs. 3,000.
 C. J. Koch, Rs. 3,000.
 A. G. Burleigh, Rs. 3,000.
 W. Wrightson, Rs. 3,000.
 A. J. Winchester, Rs. 3,000.
 H. F. A. Robinson, Rs. 3,000.
 W. Deed, Rs. 3,000.
 H. T. S. Ward, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 3,000.
 H. A. Grant, Rs. 3,000.
 C. E. Spooner, Rs. 3,000.
 A. W. Butlin, Rs. 3,000.
 A. S. Moss, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 3,000.

W. H. Long, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 3,000.
 L. M. Acland, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 3,000.
 G. L. Bouchier, Rs. 3,000.
 A. E. Williams, Rs. 3,000.
 F.W. Johnson, Rs. 3,000.
 MacDonnell, Rs. 3,000.
 F. Target, Rs. 3,000.
 E. Robins, Rs. 3,000.
 E. H. Bouchier, Rs. 3,000.
 P. Cottrell, Rs. 3,000.
 J. Trump, Rs. 3,000.
 H. Mayes, Rs. 3,000.
 W. D. Shrine, Rs. 3,000.
 B. Smith, Rs. 3,000.
 F. M. Templer, Rs. 3,000.
 R. Price, Rs. 2,500.
 C. E. L. Murray, 2,190.
 E. R. Pretz, Rs. 2,000.
 J. H. Pretz, Rs. 2,000.

Inspectors:—

W. H. Grateaur, Rs. 1,500.

Irrigation Officers:—

J. H. Dawson, Rs. 6,000.
 H. Parker, Rs. 6,000.
 W. Simpkins, Rs. 3,400.
 J. F. Brunton, Rs. 3,000.
 J. H. Mulholland, Rs. 3,000.

Survey Department.

Surveyor-General, Col. A. B. Fyers, R.E. Rs. 14,400.
Office Assistant, G. H. Symonds, Rs. 6,500.
Trigonometrical Computer, H. J. MacVicar, Rs. 5,000.
Chief Surveyor, Central Province, John Stoddart, Rs. 8,000.
Ditto, Southern Province, Rs. 6,500 (vacant).
Ditto, Western Province, D. G. Mantell, Rs. 6,500.
Ditto, North Western and North Central Provinces, Rs. 5,500 (vacant).
Ditto, Northern and Eastern Provinces, J. W. Robertson, Rs. 5,000.

District Surveyors:—

T. J. Reynolds, Rs. 4,500.
 G. B. Cepper, Rs. 4,500.
 F. H. Grinlinton, Rs. 4,500.
 W. A. Coulter, Rs. 4,000.
 H. L. Ward, Rs. 4,000.
 E. J. Vansittart, Rs. 4,000.
 J. Ingleby, Rs. 3,500.
 H. P. Lovering, Rs. 4,000.
 W. F. Thomson, Rs. 3,250.
 S. J. More, Rs. 3,500.
 W. A. B. Fyers, *Supt. of Chena Surveys* Rs. 4,500.

Registrar General's Department.

Registrar-General, J. B. A. Bailey, Rs. 9,600.
Assistant Registrar, B. E. Alvis, Rs. 2,500.

Post-Office.

Postmaster-General, T. E. B. Skinner, Rs. 9,600.
Assistant Postmaster-General, F. W. Vane, Rs. 4,500.
Additional Assistants, W. C. Macready, Rs. 2,000.
 T. Twynam, Rs. 1,500.
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central Province, C. C. Durnford, Rs. 3,500.

Telegraphs.

Director, T. E. B. Skinner, Rs. 4,800.
Electrician, E. B. Hurley, Rs. 7,000.
Superintendent, G. Simpson, Rs. 3,500.

Royal Botanic Garden.

Director, H. Trimen, Rs. 5,500.
Cryptogamist, M. Ward, Rs. 4,500.

Colombo Museum.

Director, A. Haly, Rs. 5,000.

Department of Public Instruction.

Director, C. Bruce, Rs. 10,000.
Inspector of Schools, E. Blair, Rs. 5,000.

Inspector of Schools, J. A. Marsh, Rs. 5,000.
Ditto, W. H. de Aluis, Rs. 4,000.
Principal of the Colombo Academy, J. B. Cull, Rs. 7,500.
1st Principal Assistant, A. Walker, Rs. 4,000.

Medical Department.

Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, W. R. Kynsey, 12,000.
Colonial Surgeons, P. D. Anthonisz, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., F.R.C.S., Edin., M.R.C.P., Lon., Rs. 8,000.
 J. Loos, M.D., Aberd., M.D. & M.R.C.P., Edin., L.R.C.S., Rs. 8,000.
 W. C. Ondaatje, Rs. 6,000.
 J. W. Marginout, Rs. 6,000.

Superintendent of Vaccination, Colombo, W. C. Ondaatje.

Surgeon Lunatic Asylum, J. L. Plaxton, Rs. 6,000.

Assistant Colonial Surgeons:—

M. Covington, Rs. 4,500.
 R. Andree, Rs. 4,500.
 J. T. Morgan, M.R.C.S.E., Rs. 3,750.
 W. Dias, M.D., Rs. 3,750.
 J. L. Vanderstraeten, M.D., M.R.C.P., Rs. 3,750.
 F. Keyt, Rs. 3,750.
 John Attygalle, M.B.C.M., M.R.C.R., Eng., Rs. 3,000.
 W. C. Rockwood, Rs. 3,000.
 F. A. Van Dersmagt, M.D., Rs. 3,000.
 E. Gratiaen, Rs. 3,000.
 W. E. Misso, M.R.C.S., Edin., Rs. 3,000.
 J. Carbery, M.B.C.M., Rs. 3,000.
 C. J. Kriekenbeck, M.B.C.M., Rs. 3,000.
 W. G. Keith, M.B.C.M., Rs. 3,000.
 H. T. Staples, Rs. 3,000.
 T. F. Garvin, M.B.C.M., Rs. 3,000.
 G. P. Schokman, Rs. 3,000.
 E. de Livera, Rs. 3,000.
 H. A. Morais, Rs. 3,000.
 W. H. Swan, Rs. 1,500.
 S. P. Jansz, Rs. 1,500.
 R. Jansz, Rs. 1,500.
 S. Fernando, Rs. 1,500.
 A. G. Maartusz, Rs. 2,000.
 A. H. Touseaint, Rs. 2,000.
 E. Wytealingam, Rs. 1,750.
 W. H. Meier, Rs. 1,750.

Medical Inspector, Coffee Districts, J. D. M. Coghill, M.D., Rs. 7,000.

Police.

Inspector-General of Police, G. W. R. Campbell, Rs. 12,000. Allowances for house, &c., and travelling.
Provincial Superintendent, Galle, Captain D. D. Graham, Rs. 5,000, and allowances.
Ditto, Western Province, Lieut. A. Hansard, Rs. 4,000, and allowances.
Ditto, Kandy, Major E. T. Tranchell, Rs. 5,000, and allowances.
Superintendent, W. S. Le Feuvre, Rs. 4,000, and allowances.
Assistant Superintendents, W. S. Murray, and E. Croasy, Rs. 3,500 each, and allowances.

Prisons.

Inspector-General of Prisons, E. Elliott, Rs. 10,000.
Superintendent of the Colombo Convict Establishments, Capt. Wyndham A. R. Thompson, Rs. 6,000.
Assistant ditto, E. R. Templer, Rs. 4,000.

Colonial Store Department.

Colonial Storekeeper, Capt. W. J. Gorman, Rs. 8,000.
Assistant ditto, D. S. Power, Rs. 4,000.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Bishop of Colombo, Rt. Rev. R. S. Copleston, D.D.
Rs. 20,000, and Rs. 22.50 a day travelling allowance.*
Registrar of the Diocese, R. H. Morgan, Rs. 1,000
Archdeacon, Ven. W. E. Matthew, Rs. 1,000.

*List of Colonial Chaplains.**Church of England:—*

Rev. J. Bamforth, *Galle*, Rs. 7,000.
Rev. C. Boyd, *Colombo*, Rs. 6,000.
Colombo (vacant), Rs. 6,000.
Ven. W. E. Matthew, *Kandy*, Rs. 6,000.
Rev. S. W. Dias, *Colombo*, Rs. 4,000.
" C. de Hoedt, *Colombo*, Rs. 3,000.
" C. A. Koch, *Jaffna*, Rs. 3,000.
" S. Ondaatje, *Colombo*, Rs. 2,500.
" W. Ellis, *Nuwara Eliya*, Rs. 2,000.
" A. Mendis, *Morotuwaa*, Rs. 1,250.
" C. Sennanayake, *Galkisse*, Rs. 1,250.

Presbyterian Church:—

Rev. H. L. Mitchell, *Galle*, Rs. 4,500.
" J. Watt, *Kandy*, Rs. 4,500.
" J. Burnet, *St. Andrew's Church, Colombo*,
Rs. 4,500.
" S. Lindsay, *Wolfendahl Church Colombé*,
Rs. 4,500.

Railway Department.

Director-General, J. R. Mosse, C.E.
Locomotive Engineer, E. Strong, M.I.E., Scotland,
Rs. 10,000.
Finance and Traffic Manager, E. Robinson, Rs. 10,000.
Assistant Traffic Manager (vacant), Rs. 5,000.
Storekeeper, W. Mitchell, Rs. 4,500.

DOMINICA.

(See Leeward) Islands, p. 111.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The Falkland Islands are situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, between 51° and 53° S. lat., and between 57° and 62° W. long.; they consist of the East Falkland (area 3,000 square miles), the West Falkland (2,300 square miles), and about 100 small islands with an area of nearly 1,200 square miles. Mount Adam, the highest ground in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea.

The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. In 1763 they were taken possession of by France; subsequently, they were held by the Spaniards until 1771, when they were for a time abandoned, and the sovereignty of them given up to Great Britain.

In 1820 the Republic of Buenos Ayres established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831.

In 1833 they were taken possession of by the British Government, for the protection of the Whale Fishery.

The climate is healthy. During the summer a calm day is unusual. The winds rise at about 10 a.m., and fall away again between 4 and 5 p.m. During the middle of the day, the wind often

* Paid from Colonial funds; total amount to be drawn limited to Rs. 5,000 a year.

amounts to a gale. The mornings and evenings are delightful. In winter the weather is less boisterous than in summer, and the thermometer seldom falls below 30°. Ice has not been known to exceed two inches in thickness, and snow seldom lies on the low lands. The temperature, on the whole, is equable. The thermometer ranges from 30° to 50° in winter, and from 40° to 65° in summer. The dryness of the atmosphere in summer is remarkable, and evaporation is rapid.

A peculiar feature in the geology of these islands is presented by streams of stones or fragments of quartz, which appear to flow down the sides of the hills. These streams are twenty to thirty feet wide, and the stones vary in size from one to four cubic feet, and are spread out in the valleys to a great extent. Sandstone, in which are beautifully perfect impressions of shells, occurs in beds. The soil is chiefly peat, but near the surface, where the clay is of a lighter quality and mixed with vegetable remains, it is good soil fit for cultivation. Stone of two or three kinds suitable for building is found in different parts of the islands.

There is a great variety of sweet-scented flowers, which in November and December nearly cover the ground. The tussock grows to the height of seven feet, with a breadth of three-quarters of an inch, feeding on which the cattle get very fat; but it cannot be raised without a strong fence, the cattle uprooting it. On all the small islands along the coast the tussock grass still abounds, but it has disappeared on the East and West Falkland since the cattle have been imported. Anti-scorbutics are very plentiful in a wild state, such as celery, scurvy grass, sorrel, &c., cranberries, and a small red fruit, growing like the strawberry, but in appearance and taste more like a half-ripe blackberry, besides a small plant called the tea-plant, known and much used by the sealers and Gauchos.

Rabbits abound in various parts of the islands, and snipe, geese, swans (black and white), wild duck, dotterel, and teal are plentiful. The harbours swarm during the summer months with excellent fish, and trout, weighing from one to two pounds, are to be found in the rivers and lakes of the interior, and hares have recently been imported, and are doing well.

Wild cattle, horses, and pigs are very numerous. Sheep have been introduced, and found to do exceedingly well. The wool is of excellent quality and realizes a high price in the London markets. The exports consist of wool hides, horns, hoofs, bones, and tallow.

There is mail communication with England twelve times a year. In June, 1880, a contract was entered into between the Government and the German "Kosmos" Steamship Company, to perform the service. The steamers call at Stanley on their voyage out to Callao, six times a year, and six times on the return voyage. The voyage between Stanley and Havre occupies five weeks.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive and Legislative Council. The members of both Councils are appointed by the Crown.

The tonnage of vessels entered in 1878 was 7,287 tons.

The export of wool in 1878 was 1,259,249 lbs., worth 35,732l.

Population.

	Males, 710	Females, 340	Total, 1,050
1876	" 769	" 384	" 1,153
1877	" 835	" 485	" 1,320
1878	" 902	" 513	" 1,415

CEDED TO HER MAJESTY 10TH OCT 1874.

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Governors.

Colonel Moody, 1842.
 W. H. Rennie, 1848.
 Captain Moore, R.N., 1855.
 Captain McKenzie, R.N., 1862.
 W. F. C. Robinson, 1866.
 Colonel D'Arcy, 1870.
 T. F. Callaghan, C.M.G. 1876.
 Thomas Kerr, 1880.

Local Revenue, and Expenditure.

	£	£
1868	2,070	6,850
1869	2,163	8,475
1870	3,173	7,839
1871	3,005	8,218
1872	4,368	8,592
1873	4,518	7,852
1874	3,968	9,790
1875	4,133	10,163
1876	3,194	8,119
1877	3,286	6,266
1878	3,838	6,364

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1868	20,609	12,695
1869	18,172	18,072
1870	20,596	19,894
1871	23,715	24,692
1872	24,441	31,435
1873	36,540	40,386
1874	28,156	41,720
1875	42,460	38,987
1876	27,056	37,127
1877	33,283	59,878
1878	36,792	51,055

Executive Council.

Thomas Kerr, *Governor*.
 Arthur Bailey, *Police Magistrate*.
 Samuel Hamilton, *Colonial Surgeon*.

Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council is composed of the Governor and the two Justices of the Peace whose names stand first on any general Commission of the Peace, who are members of the Board *ex officio*.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Thomas Kerr, 1,000*l*.
Chief Justice, the Governor.
Treasurer, Collector of Customs, Harbour Master, and Postmaster (acting as Colonial Secretary), John Wright Collins, 200*l*.
Colonial Surgeon and Public Vaccinator, Samuel Hamilton, 300*l*., and fees.
Assistant Colonial Surgeon and Public Vaccinator, B. T. Heuston, 200*l*.
Police Magistrate, Arthur Bailey, 100*l*.
Coroner, Fees.
Registrar General and Receiver of Wrecks, Arthur Bailey. Fees.
Clerk and Registrar to the Supreme Court, J. W. Collins.
Lighthouse Keeper, George Broom, 150*l*.
Schoolmaster, 100*l*.
Bishop, Right Rev. W. H. Stirling, D.D., 600*l*. (paid by the South American Missionary Society).
Colonial Chaplain, the Rev. Lowther E. Brandon, M.A., 800*l*.
Presbyterian Minister, the Rev. Anthony Yeoman, 100*l*.
Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. James Foran, 50*l*.

Consuls.

Consul for German Empire, Italy, and Chili, Mr. Cobb.
Consul for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and
Vice-Consul for United States, G. M. Dean.
Consul for United States, George Gerard.

FIJI.

The Fiji Islands proper lie between 15° and 22° south latitude, and 175° east and 177° west longitude. They are consequently wholly within the tropics. They were discovered in 1643 by Tasman. They number about 255, of which 80 are inhabited, varying in size from Viti Levu, with an area of about 4,250 square miles, and Vanua Levu, with an area of about 2,600 square miles, to the mere coral islet, crowned with a single clump of cocoa-nut trees. The larger islands are mostly mountainous, rising abruptly from the shores to an altitude of from 2,000 to 6,000 feet, clothed to the summits with dense forests and rich grasses. The rivers are numerous, and subject to heavy and sudden mountain floods. Skirting the foot of the mountains and fringing the numerous bays which indent the coasts, are rich alluvial plains, stretching sometimes many miles into the interior. The aboriginal population belongs to the darker of the two great Polynesian families, but, living on the confines of the fairer race, its blood has received some admixture. It was estimated in 1859 at 200,000 in number; in 1868 at 170,000; and in 1874 at 140,000. By the epidemic of measles which occurred in 1875 the population has been reduced to about 110,000. The people were formerly cannibals, but they have now been converted to Christianity by the Wesleyan missionaries.

By Letters Patent dated the 17th December, 1880, Rothumah, and all islets and rocks lying between the 12° and 15° of south latitude, and 175° and 177° of east longitude, have been included in the Fiji Government.

In 1859 Thakombau, the most powerful chief of Fiji, offered the sovereignty of the islands to Great Britain. This offer, upon the recommendation of Colonel, now Lieutenant-General, W. J. Smythe, R.A. (who had been sent out to investigate the case), was declined by the Duke of Newcastle in 1862. About that time the demand for cotton, owing to the American civil war, led to an influx of Europeans into Fiji for the purpose of cotton cultivation. In June, 1871, certain Englishmen set up a Fijian Government, with the principal chief, Thakombau, as king. This government received the adherence of the Europeans, who persuaded the other chiefs to acquiesce in the supremacy thus claimed for Thakombau. A constitution was agreed upon, and a Parliament elected. The Parliament and the Government before long drifted into attitudes of mutual hostility, and the Ministry latterly governed without the aid of the Parliament, and in a manner at variance with the terms of the constitution. The question of annexing Fiji to Great Britain has been agitated both in Australia and England since 1869 on many grounds, both of local expediency and Imperial obligation; and in August, 1873, the Earl of Kimberley commissioned Commodore Goodenough, commanding the squadron on the station, and Mr. E. L. Layard, Her Majesty's Consul in Fiji, to investigate the facts of the case on the spot, and report as to the best course to be adopted in the matter. These commissioners, on the 21st of March, 1874, reported an offer of the cession of the sovereignty of the islands from the chiefs, with the assent of the Europeans, but on certain terms, which were not acceptable to Her Majesty's Government, and Sir Hercules Robinson, the

Governor of New South Wales, was despatched to Fiji in September, 1874, to negotiate. This mission was completely successful, and the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to Her Majesty by Thakombau, Maafu, and other the principal chiefs, in a deed of cession dated the 10th day of October, 1874; the form of government, the land question, and the various pecuniary questions then pending being virtually left to the discretion of Her Majesty. A charter was shortly afterwards issued by Her Majesty, erecting the islands into a separate colony, and providing for their government. A Legislative Council is established, to consist of not less than two persons, nominated by Royal instructions or warrant. An Executive Council is also established, and the usual powers of appointing and suspending officers, making land grants, and granting pardons, are conferred on the Governor.

Governor Sir A. H. Gordon arrived in the Island in June, 1875, but the Government continued to be administered by Mr. E. L. Layard, C.M.G., until the 1st September, when the Charter was proclaimed, and Sir A. H. Gordon assumed the Government.

By virtue of an Order in Council of the 13th August, 1877, which came into force on the 4th February, 1878, Sir Arthur Gordon exercises the duties of Her Majesty's High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific Ocean, with certain powers and jurisdiction therein expressed.

He has also been appointed Her Majesty's Consul-General for the Western Pacific.

The climate of Fiji is cool and bearable for the tropics, and the country is remarkably free from zymotic and enteric diseases. Dysentery is the only disease to which Europeans are peculiarly exposed in Fiji. The islands are well adapted for the growth of sugar, the cultivation of which might place their prosperity on a secure footing. Their geographical position, their fine harbours, and the advantages which their occupation affords for preventing and punishing the outrages which have too frequently been practised against the Polynesian Islanders, render their inclusion within the British Dominions an important and fortunate event.

Shortly after the cession an epidemic of measles swept off not fewer than 40,000 of the natives. The alarm and distrust produced by this visitation, contributed with some other causes to produce in the following year, an insurrection among the imperfectly subjugated mountain tribes of the interior of Viti Levu. This rising was, however, expeditiously suppressed, and the mountain districts thoroughly pacified, the inhabitants all adopting Christianity, and abandoning the use of arms. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the progress of the Colony has been satisfactory, every year showing a large increase in the revenue and in the amount and value of exports and imports. Considerable progress has been made in the settlement of titles to land, and sugar and coffee cultivation have been undertaken in several localities on a considerable scale. To the natives a large share of self-government has been conceded, their own system of village and district councils recognized and improved, and supplemented by an annual meeting of the high chiefs and representatives from each province, presided over by the Governor. The regulations recommended by these bodies have, however, to receive the sanction of the Legislative Council before acquiring the force of law.

The present European capital of Fiji is Levuka, in the Island of Ovalau, with a population of 550

souls. Suva, on the south coast, with a fine harbour, has been chosen as the future capital.

Executive Council.

Composed of the official members of the legislative council.

Clerk, W. M. Gordon.

Legislative Council.

The Governor.

The Chief Justice.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Attorney General.

The Receiver General.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Chairman of Lands Commission.

C. J. Smith.

R. B. Leefe.

J. Hill.

N. Chalmers (acting).

J. E. Mason.

A. Barrack.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and Deputy High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, G. W. Des Vœux, C.M.G., 5,000*l*.*

Private Secretary, 3,000*l*.

Aide-de-Camp, 1,700*l*.

*Colonial Secretary and Auditor-General, John B. Thurston, 600*l*.*

*1st Clerk and Clerk of Council, John Langford, 250*l*.*

*Receiver-General, William McGregor, M.D., 500*l*.*

*Clerk of the Treasury, R. Scott, 250*l*.*

*Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, David H. Smart, 250*l*.*

*Harbour Masters, Levuka, R. Cocks, 200*l*.; Suva, N. S. Hedstrom, 200*l*.*

*Clerk, Audit Office, Daniel J. Chisholm, 200*l*.*

Crown Surveyor, J. Berry.

*Colonial Postmaster and Commissioner of Stamps, Leslie Walker, 800*l*.*

*Commissioner of Lands, and Agent-General for Immigration, C. A. W. Mitchell, 500*l*.*

*1st Clerk (Immigration), Henry Bentley, 250*l*.*

*2nd Clerk (Crown Lands), W. M. Gordon, 250*l*.*

*Medical Officer, Dr. J. Calder, 300*l*.*

*Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Ghio, 150*l*.*

*Colonial Surgeon and Vaccinator (acting), Bolton G. Corney, 300*l*.*

*Chief Justice, John Gorrie, 1,200*l*.*

*Attorney-General, P. S. Solomon (acting), 500*l*.*

*Police Magistrate, Hamilton Hunter, 350*l*.*

*Registrar, Supreme Court, Cyril H. H. Irvine, 350*l*.*

Stipendiary Magistrates, Walter S. Carew, Jas. Blyth,

*A. Eastgate, G. R. Le Hunte, C. R. Swaine, 300*l* each; P. S. Friend, Archd. Taylor, Captain C. F. Halkett, H. Anson, and — Harvey (acting), 250*l* each.*

*Commissioner for Interior of Viti Levu, Walter S. Carew, 100*l*.*

Chairman of Lands Commission.

There are twelve Superior Native Chiefs, styled "Boko Tui," exercising executive functions under the Government, enjoying salaries varying from 600*l*. to 100*l*., and amounting in the aggregate to 2,580*l*.; and also twenty-six Native Magistrates at salaries from 24*l*. to 6*l*., amounting to 316*l*.

*Clerk of the Peace, H. L. Tripp, 150*l*.*

*Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles, Horaco G. U. Emberson, 450*l*.*

*Superintendent of Police, J. W. Seed, 400*l*.*

*Sub-Inspectors of Police, W. Fowler, 250*l*.*

*J. Forster, 200*l*.*

* Sir A. H. Gordon, G.C.M.G., late Governor of Fiji, and now Governor of New Zealand, is High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and by direction of Her Majesty's Government continues to be consulted by the Governor of Fiji on certain branches of the administration.

Commandant of Armed Native Constabulary, Capt.
L. F. Knollys, C.M.G., 130l.
Gaoler, John Cox, 200l.
Government Store Keeper and Magazine Keeper, J. D.
H. Vaughan, 180l.
Chief Interpreter and Native Commissioner, D.
Wilkinson, 450l.

<i>Revenue of King Thakombau's Government, £</i>	
1873	14,221
<i>Expenditure of his Government, 1873</i>	31,266
<i>Revenue, 1875</i>	16,433
<i>Expenditure, 1875</i>	42,265
<i>Revenue, 1876</i>	38,524
<i>Expenditure, 1876</i>	71,715
<i>Revenue, 1877</i>	46,688
<i>Expenditure, 1877</i>	64,592
<i>Revenue, 1878</i>	61,021
<i>Expenditure, 1878</i>	65,266
<i>Revenue, 1879</i>	67,021
<i>Expenditure, 1879</i>	67,362

The deficit has been made up from the proceeds of a loan from the Imperial Government, but it is anticipated that such aid will not be further required.

Population—

Natives	120,000
Europeans	1,800

Area of Fiji, 7,403 square miles.

	1873.	1874.	1875.
<i>Imports of Levuka</i>	87,653l.	109,000l.	100,000l.
<i>Exports</i>	84,802l.	110,000l.	84,714l.
<i>Imports of the whole Colony, 1876.</i>		112,086l.	
" " " " 1877.		134,688l.	
" " " " 1878.		136,607l.	
<i>Exports</i>		1876.	107,464l.
" " " " 1877.		140,893l.	
" " " " 1878.		192,865l.	

GIBALTAR.

The Rock of Gibraltar was captured by the British Forces on the 24th of July, 1704. The territory consists of an elevated promontory, running southwards. Its greatest elevation is 1,439 feet, its length is 2½ miles, and its greatest breadth ¾ of a mile.

The promontory forms one side of a bay, called the Bay of Gibraltar, which is about 4 or 5 miles across, and affords good anchorage for the shipping passing through the straits. Gibraltar is now extensively used as a port of call by such shipping, and it is also an *entrepôt* of the trade between England and the Arabian states of Northern Africa, for which it has many advantages, having been ever since its occupation by the British a free port.

The revenue is derived from port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and trifling dues upon packages and wine, and a few licence duties.

The eastern face of the Rock is an inaccessible precipice. The larger portion of the town lies on the northern portion of the west slope of the Rock. It is one of the most thickly inhabited places in the world, the population being at the rate of 60,000 to the square mile; but, owing probably to a well-devised scheme of drainage and water supply, the town is very healthy.

The two portions of the town are separated by a picturesque public garden, called the Alameda.

There is no Executive Council, nor any legislative body; the Governor, who is also the General commanding the garrison, exercising by himself all the functions of government and legislation.

Total Population (exclusive of Military) according to Census of 1878, 18,014.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1868	36,873	36,788
1869	37,833	29,724
1870	36,397	41,920
1871	38,155	42,015
1872	43,204	46,712
1873	48,456	46,491
1874	45,285	42,430
1875	42,143	42,288
1876	40,038	42,433
1877	39,846	41,585
1878	41,162	43,405
1879	47,390	47,271

Assets of the Government, December, 1879, 30,457l.
Liabilities, nil.

Governor, the Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., 5,000l.

Aides-de-Camp, Major The Hon. R. W. Napier, and Major G. J. Gilbard.

Civil Establishment.

Colonial Secretary, Major-General R. S. Baynes, 900l.

Chief Clerk and Secretary to the Board of Health (vacant). 200l. to 300l., as chief clerk, and 50l. for Board of Health.

2nd Clerk, J. C. King, 150l. to 200l. (and 25l. allowance for aiding in Audit duties).

3rd Clerk, J. Porral, 100l. to 150l.

Treasury.

Collector of Revenues and Treasurer, Melfort Campbell, 600l.

1st Clerk, George Bassadone, 200l. to 275l.

2nd Clerk, A. Podesta, 150l. to 200l.

3rd Clerk, W. G. Stoneham, 100l. to 150l.

Crown Land Office, Head Clerk, J. Terry, 200l. to 250l.

2nd Class Clerk, A. Porral, 150l. to 200l.

Port Office.

Captain of the Port, Commander F. Baker, R.N., 400l. to 500l.

Chief Clerk, James Davidson, 200l. to 250l.; 4 other clerks.

Colonial Engineer, Captain Buckle, R.E., 400l., and 100l. allowances (and foreman of works).

Auditor of Public Accounts, Major T. E. McClintock (Staff-Paymaster), 100l.

Clerk, F. Guibara, 150l. to 200l.

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice Admiralty, and Judge of the Court of Requests, G. Phillippo, 1,250l.

Registrar of the Supreme Court, &c., E. J. Baumgartner, 700l.

Attorney-General, Robert French Sheriff, 800l.

Clerks in the Supreme Court, J. B. Recaño, 150l. to 200l., A. Sanchez, 100l. to 150l.

Clerk to the Attorney-General, 100l. to 150l. (vacant).

Police Magistrate, W. I. Byrne, 650l.

Coroner, Registrar of Births, &c. (vacant), 180l. to 200l.

Clerk to Magistrate, J. G. Gordon, 200l.

Clerk in Police Office, H. Terry, 150l. to 200l. (and 2 supplementary clerks).

Chief Inspector of Police, Captain Samuel Blair, R.A., 340l.

Inspector of Health, Surgeon-General W. Munro, M.D., C.B., 150l.

Superintendent of the Gibraltar Government Telegraph,
Miss Crosswell 100l. (500l. from Imperial Funds as
Deputy Postmistress-General at Gibraltar).

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop, The Right Rev. C. W. Sandford, D.D.
Civil Chaplain, The Rev. M. Moore, M.A., 300l.,
and allowances, 150l.

THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

The Gold Coast Colony which comprises the British Settlements on the Gold Coast and at Lagos, was constituted by a Charter under the Great Seal, bearing date the 24th day of July, 1874.

THE GOLD COAST PROPER.

The Gold Coast is the name generally given to a portion of Upper Guinea, between 5° W. long. and 2° E. long., between which points are the settlements of Axim, Dixcove, Secondee, Elmina, Cape Coast Castle, Anamaboo, Accra, and Addah. In 1672 a Company was formed, called the Royal African Company, which built forts at Dixcove, Secondee, Commendah, Anamaboo, Winnebah, and Accra, besides strengthening Cape Coast Castle, which was already in existence. This company was succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants, constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and to form establishments on the West Coast of Africa, between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. This company was dissolved in 1821 by Act of Parliament, and the forts transferred to the Crown, by whom they were placed under the Government of Sierra Leone.

First Ashanti War.

The then Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Charles MacCarthy, on visiting Cape Coast Castle, found the neighbouring country of the Fantis in possession of the victorious and marauding armies of the Ashantis. He formed the resolve of inciting the Fantis against their oppressors, and himself led an army of them, with a few disciplined soldiers, against the Ashantis at Essamkow, when on the 24th of January, 1824, he was killed, and his force totally routed.

The war which ensued was ended by the victory of the English at Doodowah, near Accra, in 1827. Peace was formally concluded by a tripartite Treaty in 1831 between the English, the Fantis, and the Ashantis.

Government of the Merchants.

In the meantime, Her Majesty's Government, which had been at one time minded to quit the coast altogether, had transferred the government of the forts to the local and London merchants interested, who secured as their Governor Mr. George Maclean, a man of marked energy and capacity. This gentleman, with a force of no more than 100 men at command, and a revenue of only about 4,000l. a-year, contrived to extend and maintain the influence of his government over the whole tract of country lying behind the British forts, and now known as the Gold Coast Protectorate. Here he preserved the peace, remedied injustice, and repressed the cruel customs of the native chiefs and priesthood. In 1843, it having been suspected that the Merchant Government connived at the Slave Trade, the forts were resumed by the Crown, a Lieut.-Governor being appointed. Mr. Maclean was continued in the direction of Native Affairs, under

the title of Judicial Assessor to the Native Chiefs, which post he held until his death in 1847.

In 1850 the Danish forts at Accra and Quittah were purchased from the King of Denmark for 10,000l.

Second Ashanti War.

In 1863 a raid was made into the Protectorate by an Ashanti force, in revenge for the Governor having refused to surrender to the King of Ashanti two fugitives from his kingdom. A force of West Indian troops was marched to the Prah, where it encamped, but the enemy made no appearance, and the troops were withdrawn, after suffering great loss from sickness.

Acquisition of Dutch Forts.

Interspersed amongst the British settlements there had always been a number of Dutch forts. This circumstance was an abiding source of embarrassment to the British Government, as, the Dutch settlements being free ports, no appreciable customs duties could be imposed at the British ports without driving trade into those of the Dutch. For these reasons on our part, and for sufficient reasons on the part of the Dutch, a partition of the coast was effected by a Convention, which came into force on the 1st of January, 1868, the Dutch taking the country west of the Sweet river, the British that lying to the east. Under this partition the Dutch acquired Dixcove, Apollonia, Secondee, and Commendah; the British acquired Dutch Accra, Bor-raco, Apam, Cormantyne, and Moree. Her Majesty also relinquished to the King of Holland Her protectorate over the two Wassaws, Apollonia, and Denkerah.

The Dutch found their new possessions extremely unruly. Their authority was defied by the protected tribes of the interior, and their officers outraged and ill-treated on the coast. And by a convention, signed at the Hague in 1871, they abandoned to Great Britain the whole of their rights on the coast. The Convention was not immediately ratified, but an assurance was first sought and received from the King of Ashanti that he had no claim on the Dutch settlements of Elmina. The formidable objection to the transfer arising out of this supposed claim having been apparently removed, the Ratifications were exchanged at the Hague in February 1872, and on the 6th of April, 1872, the actual transfer of the sovereignty of the forts took place, when the Dutch Governor, Ferguson, handed, in the presence of chiefs and people, the ancient gold and ivory baton of Do Ruyter to Mr. John Pope-Hennessy, the Acting Governor-in-Chief of the West Africa settlements.

Third Ashanti War.

On the 9th of December, 1872, the King of Ashanti despatched from Coomassie an army of 40,000 men to invade the British Protectorate. It is not clearly known what may have been the motives prompting him to this proceeding. He himself made various statements on the subject, and it may probably be ascribed to a variety of motives—the solicitations of the disloyal people of Elmina, an unfounded fear that the British would subjugate him, and rage on account of having been foiled in an attempt to cheat the Local Government in negotiations then pending for the redemption of certain German missionaries, whom he held in captivity.

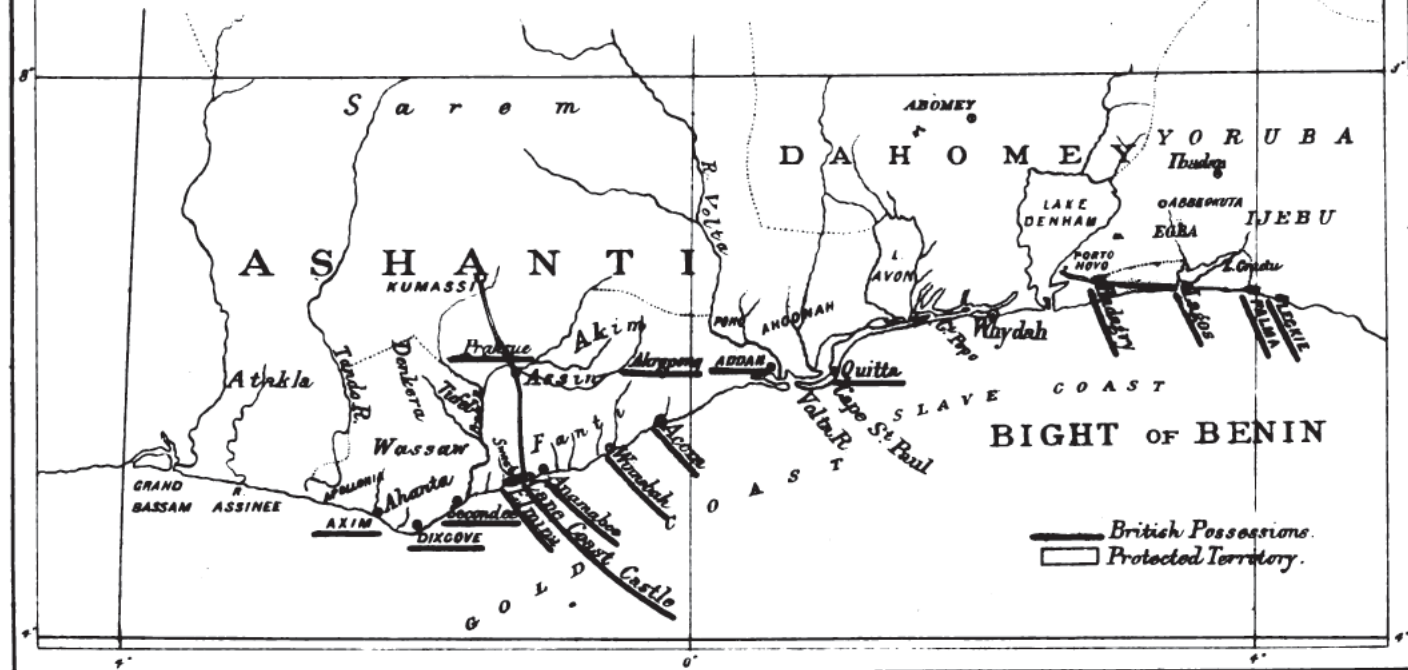
His army did not cross the Prah until the 29th of January, 1873. It then spread itself slowly over the country, ravaging as it advanced. In April it met and defeated the Fanti allies at Dunquah, and

GOLD COAST COLONY

(Erected into a Colony, 24th July, 1874)

AND THE
ADJACENT PROTECTORATES.

B A R B A



again in June at Jouquah. After this victory the commander had the hardihood to attack the fortress of Elmina, where he was entirely defeated by the seamen and Marines of the Fleet, in conjunction with the Colonial Forces, all under the command of Colonel, now Sir Francis, Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B. After this the war languished for some time, but Her Majesty's Government deemed it incumbent on them to commence operations on a more extensive and systematic plan for concluding it. In pursuance of this resolution, Captain, now Sir John Glover, G.C.M.G., was commissioned to repair to the eastern districts of the Protectorate, and organise the tribes in that quarter for a flank movement against the Ashanti territory.

At the same time Sir Garnet Wolseley was despatched to the Gold Coast to concert other measures for bringing about the objects in view. He was appointed Civil Administrator, received the local rank of Major-General, and was assisted by a numerous and distinguished staff. But before Captain Glover had been able to make much progress in marshalling his native levies, it was determined to make a further effort for the more immediate expulsion of the enemy from the Protectorate, and his effective punishment; and Sir Garnet Wolseley quickly decided that the native chiefs were wanting in the qualities necessary for his purpose, and reported strongly to Her Majesty's Government that in his judgment it would be necessary to send three battalions of white troops to the Coast. Within 48 hours of the receipt of this despatch in England two battalions were on their way to the Coast. A third followed on the 8th of November. The troops arrived early in December, but a good road to the Prah not having been completed, they were sent to sea again. In the meantime Sir Garnet Wolseley, by the aid of native levies, West Indian troops, and seamen and Marines, had been driving the enemy further and further towards the Prah, which river they crossed on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of November. The white troops landed towards the end of December, and Sir Garnet Wolseley and his head-quarters crossed the Prah on the 20th of January. The King of Ashanti now begged for peace, and sent the captive missionaries and others to the British camp; but as his language and acts were not satisfactory, Sir Garnet Wolseley continued his advance, and on the 31st of January came into general engagement with the enemy at Amoafu, where, after desperate resistance, he drove them from their position. The next days were employed continuously in fighting, until, on the evening of the 4th of February, the British force entered Coomassie. The King had fled to the bush. Negotiations were opened with him, but without result, and on the 6th Sir Garnet Wolseley quitted Coomassie and commenced his march to the Coast, the Royal Engineers firing the city as the force marched out. In the meantime Sir John Glover had been advancing from the east with Houssas and native allies, and on the 12th he passed through the burning ruins of Coomassie. On the 13th messengers sent by the King signed a peace with Sir Garnet Wolseley at Fommanah, which was afterwards signed with a pencil cross by King Coffee (who cannot write). Thus ended the war. By the Treaty of Fommanah the King of Ashanti renounced all claims on the Protectorate, promised to protect traders, to abandon human sacrifices, to keep up a good road to the Prah, and to pay an indemnity of 50,000 ozs. of gold to the Queen. The King has paid by three instalments about 1,600 ozs. of gold. He also asked that the Queen would permit him to send his son to be

educated in England. This was allowed, and the boy (Kofi Intee) is now at the Surrey County School, near Guildford.

Constitution.

At the conclusion of peace, measures were taken for placing the British Government of the Gold Coast upon a proper footing of efficiency and security.

A new charter was issued, dated the 24th of July, 1874, separating the settlements of the Gold Coast and Lagos from the government of the West Africa settlements, and erecting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony, under a Governor-in-Chief, with an Administrator at Lagos. There is one Executive Council and one nominated Legislative Council for the two settlements, and there is one Superior Court to administer justice amongst the inhabitants of the settlements.

By an Order in Council, dated the 6th of August 1874, Her Majesty empowered the new Legislature to regulate by Ordinance or Ordinances all such powers as she may enjoy in the protected territories adjacent to the British settlements.

Measures taken since the War.

For the present the tariffs of the two settlements of the Gold Coast and Lagos remain distinct, and their Revenue is separately accounted for. The police force, officered by Europeans, numbering nearly 1,000 rank and file, is armed with the Snider, and part is trained in artillery exercise. This force is largely composed of men of the Housea tribe—a people noted for their military qualities. The Ahoonahs beyond the Volta have acknowledged their country to be under the Queen's jurisdiction, and Government and Revenue stations have been formed along the coast as far as Addafia.

Since the peace the Adansis, Juabins, and other tribes hitherto tributary to Ashanti, have revolted and refused tribute, and in some cases made overtures of fealty to the British Crown. The relations between Ashanti and Juabin being most threatening, in the summer of 1876, Capt. Lees volunteered to go to Coomassie, and if possible arrange for the maintenance of peace. His perilous and difficult task proved successful for the time, and the misfortune of a war in the interior was averted. Unfortunately the peace did not prove lasting, and hostilities took place between the Ashantis and Juabins, which resulted in the defeat of the latter, who sought refuge within the British Protectorate.

The road to the Prah, constructed during the war by the late Colonel Home, K.E., C.B., has been maintained by the labour of the natives, under the direction of the armed police. The seat of Government has been transferred to Accra.

Domestic Slavery.

At its first meeting, the Legislative Council, exercising the powers in relation to the Protectorate conferred by Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 6th of August, 1874, passed two ordinances disposing of the question of slavery.

Domestic slavery has existed from time immemorial on the Gold Coast, as in other parts of Africa. The slave population consisted partly of native-born slaves, and partly of Donkos, slaves purchased from Ashanti importers. Slavery was an emanation of parental authority, every man being saleable either by his father or mother, according to the character of the union subsisting between his parents, and the consequent status of the mother. In addition to slavery emanating from parental authority, there was a species of slavery called pawning, founded on contract, which

arose when a debtor gave to his creditor, as a security, either himself, or a child or slave, to be a temporary slave in the hands of the creditor until debt and interest were paid.

Within the British possessions on the Gold Coast, slavery is abolished by force of the statute 3 & 4 Will. iv., c. 73, but the British territory on the Gold Coast is of very narrow local range, and slavery within the Protectorate was not affected by that statute. Nor was any attempt made on the part of the British Government to uproot it. "If the laws or usages of those countries," observed Lord John Russell (desp. 14 July, 1841) "tolerate slavery, we have no right to set aside those laws or usages except by persuasion, negotiation, and other peaceful means." But even at that time the harsher usages of slavery were appreciably mitigated by the action of the court of the "judicial assessor to the Native Chiefs" and other magistrates. At the conclusion of the war the question was seriously taken in hand, and settled by the two ordinances in question. One prohibits, under penalties, the introduction of slaves into the Protectorate, and the buying and selling, and pawning of slaves and other persons within the Protectorate; and the second declares, that henceforth no court, native or British, shall take notice of, so as to give effect to the relations between master and slave, except in so far as those relations may be in accordance with the law of England relating to master and servant.

Mail Communication.

The distance from—	Miles.
Lagos to Cape Coast is	288
Cape Coast to Sierra Leone	869
Sierra Leone to Madeira	1,580
Madeira to England (Liverpool).	1,420

The length of voyage from Liverpool to Madeira is about 7 days; and from Madeira to Cape Coast about 14 days.

LAGOS.

The British settlements at Lagos formerly constituted a kingdom which was ceded by the reigning monarch Docemo on the 6th of August, 1861, to the British Crown, he being guaranteed a pension of 1,000*l.* a-year.

They were erected into a separate government by Letters Patent dated the 13th of March, 1862.

By the charter of the 19th of February, 1866, Lagos became a part of the Government of the West Africa Settlements, having a separate Legislative Council, but subject to the Governor-in-Chief at Sierra Leone.

By the charter of the 24th July, 1874, it became an integral part of the Gold Coast Colony.

By this charter the term Lagos is defined to comprise all British settlements lying between 2° and 5° E. long.

The British settlements are—Badagry on the west, Lagos Island in the centre, and Palma and Leckie on the east. Sovereignty is virtually exercised over the intervening sea board; and the adjacent country, as far as we are related with the tribes by treaty, is vaguely said to be a Protectorate, but there is no regular authority exercised inland, as at the Gold Coast.

The waters of Lagos, though the entry to them is rendered perilous by a bar, constitute the only safe harbour along six hundred miles of coast, and the trade of the port, if peace prevailed in the interior, would reach magnificent proportions. The trade, which has suffered more or less ever since the British occupation, from the wars of the Egbas

and Ibadans, was paralysed by the action of the Egbas and Jebus in closing their trade paths in 1872. But a more friendly understanding having been arrived at between these tribes and the British Government, the paths are again open and trade has revived.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	Gold Coast.	
	£	£
1869	24,127	18,836
1870	30,851	35,609
1871	28,609	29,094
1872	40,165	42,785
1873	65,706*	61,207
1874	74,868	47,796
1875	67,368	71,644
1876	64,788	93,994
1877	93,347	82,741
1878	100,591	68,410
1879	88,980†	98,064

Lagos.

	£	£
1869	40,438	39,431
1870	41,683	42,379
1871	45,612	45,611
1872	41,346	41,346
1873	52,240‡	52,255
1874	39,350	37,296
1875	43,366	44,379§
1876	46,448	45,170||
1877	59,389	42,305
1878	50,889	49,735
1879	54,934	45,934

No Debt.

Imports and Exports.

	Gold Coast.	
	£	£
1869	213,491	281,913
1870	253,397	378,239
1871	250,672	295,207
1872	260,101	385,281
1873	225,525	330,624
1874	no trustworthy returns.	
1875	364,672	327,012
1876	446,088	465,268
1877	327,274	387,002
1878	394,152	393,457
1879	323,039	751,850

Lagos.

	£	£
1869	416,895	689,598
1870	400,558	515,365
1871	391,653	539,302
1872	366,256	444,848
1873	258,883	406,986
1874	348,636	486,227
1875	459,736	517,535
1876	476,812	619,260
1877	614,359	734,707
1878	483,623	577,336

Population.

Gold Coast	400,000¶
Lagos	62,021

* Exclusive of 40,000*l.* voted by Parliament.

† The Gold Coast received a contribution of 1,132*l.* from Lagos towards salaries of certain officials.

‡ 20,999*l.* proceeds of loans.

§ Including 10,000*l.*, repayment of loan, of which the balance, 10,000*l.*, was paid off in 1876.

|| Debt paid off, 15,000*l.*

¶ Estimated and including the Protectorate.

STATEMENT of the Establishment of the Settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos, showing Rank, Names, Salaries, and Allowances of each Officer.

Rank.	Name.	Annual Salary.	Allowances.		Remarks.
			House.	Ham-mock.	
<i>Civil Establishment.</i>					
Governor-in-Chief	Sir S. Rowe, K.C.M.G. .	£ 3,000	£ —	£ —	And 500 <i>l.</i> allowance.
Lieutenant-Governor . . .	William Brandford Griffith, C.M.G.	—	—	—	
Aide-de-Camp & Private Secretary		300	—	—	
<i>Executive Council.</i>			<i>Legislative Council.</i>		
The Governor, <i>President.</i> The Administrator of Lagos. The Colonial Secretary. The Queen's Advocate. The Collector and Treasurer. The Officer Commanding Troops. <i>Clerk</i> , the Colonial Secretary.			The Governor, <i>President.</i> The Administrator of Lagos. The Chief Justice. The Colonial Secretary. The Queen's Advocate. The Collector and Treasurer. The Officer Commanding Troops. <i>Clerk</i> , the Private Secretary, 50 <i>l.</i>		
<i>Governor's Office.</i>					
First Clerk	J. A. Williams . . .	180	—	—	
Second „	A. J. Quansah . . .	120	—	—	
Third Clerk and Interpreter .	C. W. Badger . . .	100	—	—	
Office Messenger	Quamina Agill . . .	24	—	—	
<i>Colonial Secretariat.</i>					
Colonial Secretary	O. A. Moloney . . .	1,000	—	—	Free quarters.
Assistant „	J. S. Hay	700	—	—	
Chief Clerk	J. B. Davies	200	—	—	And 80 <i>l.</i> allowance.
Second Clerk	J. F. Ribeiro . . .	120	—	—	
Third „	J. P. Huydecoper . .	100	—	—	
Messenger	James Brown	18	—	—	
<i>Customs and Treasury.</i>					
Collector and Treasurer . . .	G. T. Carter	700	—	—	Free quarters.
Assistant Collector	S. Bannerman . . .	450	—	—	„ „
Chief Examining Officer . .	Joseph Worall . . .	400	—	—	
Supervising Officers, Ningo .	H. A. Hore	300	—	—	Free quarters.
„ „ Axim	J. A. Dillet	250	—	—	„ „
„ „ Salt Pond	A. Allan	250	—	—	„ „
„ „ Elmina	T. Stevens	250	—	—	„ „
„ „ Dixcove	W. J. Elliott	200	—	—	„ „
Chief Clerk and Bookkeeper .	C. C. Brown	250	—	—	And 50 <i>l.</i> allowance.
Second Clerk	W. G. Hesse	100	—	—	
Third „	T. T. C. Fleischer . .	60	—	—	
Fourth „	R. W. Richter . . .	60	—	—	
Warehousekeeper	G. H. Brooks	150	—	—	
Port and Examining Officer .	Vacant	100	—	—	
Assistant „ „	Robert Dodoo	50	—	—	
Second „ „	Vacant	50	—	—	
Out-door Officer	W. S. Saunders . . .	36	—	—	
„ „	T. F. Bemasko . . .	36	—	—	
„ „	C. V. E. Graves . . .	36	—	—	
„ „	Vacant	36	—	—	

Rank.	Name.	Annual Salary.	Allowances.		Remarks.
			House.	Ham-mock.	
Gold Taker	Cobbina Ackromah	£ 50	—	—	
Office Messenger	T. Nappier	24	—	—	
Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, Prampram	A. A. Ruble	75	—	—	
Out-door Officer, Prampram	Vacant	86	—	—	
Clerk and Examining Officer, Addah	G. J. Stoové	50	—	—	
Assistant " " "	J. W. Meyers	50	—	—	
Out-door Officer " " "	G. A. Robertson	36	—	—	
" " " Attititch	C. H. Hesse	36	—	—	
Clerk and Examining Officer, Axim	W. E. Anfom	60	—	—	
Out-door Officer " " "	E. S. Esilfie	36	—	—	
Assistant Examining Officer, Apponia	John Abinaquah	50	—	—	
Assistant Examining Officer, Half Assinee	B. B. Wilson	50	—	—	
Sub-Collector & Examining Officer, New Town	Vacant	75	—	—	
Assistant Examining Officer, New Town	Vacant	50	—	—	
Sub-Collector Cape Coast	D. B. Yorke	175	—	—	
Clerk " " "	A. Mensah	80	—	—	
Port and Examining Officer " " "	Barend Anan	120	—	—	And 120% boat allowance.
Assistant Examining Officer " " "	J. Welsing	75	—	—	
Second " " "	Ernest Aikins	50	—	—	
Out-door Officer " " "	W. E. F. Niezen	36	—	—	
" " " " "	Vacant	36	—	—	
Gold Taker " " "	Cudjoe Korsan	50	—	—	
Clerk & Examining Officer, Dixcove	J. A. Wilson	60	—	—	
Out-door Officer " " "	H. A. Bemasko	36	—	—	
Clerk and Examining Officer, Elmina	W. A. Lutterodt	80	—	—	
Assistant " " "	Joseph B. Aacht	50	—	—	
Out-door Officer " " "	J. Esilfie	36	—	—	
" " " " "	J. Niezer	36	—	—	
Assistant Examining Officer, Com-mendah	F. W. H. Stoové	50	—	—	
Clerk & Examining Officer, Saltpond	J. L. Minnow	75	—	—	
Assistant " " "	J. M. Stoph	70	—	—	
Out-door Officer " " "	H. W. O. Davies	36	—	—	
" " " " "	E. E. Quist	36	—	—	
Assistant Examining Officer, Anamaboe	A. Teschemaker	50	—	—	
Out-door Officer, Anamaboe	R. H. Woolley	36	—	—	
Sub-Collector & Examining Officer, Quittah	J. Brown	75	—	—	
Assistant Examining Officer, Quittah	Vacant	50	—	—	
Out-door Officer " " "	S. P. Arkoful	50	—	—	
" " " " "	T. Heemans	36	—	—	
Assistant Examining Officer, Addafia	D. S. Turkson	50	—	—	
Out-door Officer, Elmina Chica	J. B. O. Cromwell	36	—	—	
" " " Attokoh	Vacant	36	—	—	
Sub-Collector, Danoe	Vacant	200	—	—	
Assistant Examining Officer, Jellah Coffee	G. P. Coleman	50	—	—	
Out-door Officer, Jellah Coffee	J. B. Shadrachson	36	—	—	
" " " " "	E. M. Solomon	36	—	—	
Clerk & Examining Officer, Secondeo	J. A. F. Ulzen	60	—	—	
Out-door Officer " " "	J. E. Andoh	36	—	—	
Sub-Collector & Examining Officer, Adjua	A. Vialia	100	—	—	
Out-door Officer, Adjua	Charles Davidson	36	—	—	
Sub-Collector & Examining Officer, Chamah	J. D. Gardiner	100	—	—	
Out-door Officer, Chamah	J. Loo	50	—	—	
Sub-Collector & Examining Officer, Winnebah	F. J. Loo	75	—	—	
Assistant Examining Officer, Winnebah	R. Kwofl	50	—	—	

Bank.	Name.	Annual Salary.	Allowances.		Remarks.
			House.	Ham-mock.	
Out-door Officer, Winnebah . . .	J. W. E. Biney . . .	£ 36	£	£	
Sub-Collector & Examining Officer, Appam . . .	R. R. Aikins . . .	36	—	—	
Out-door Officer, Appam . . .	J. L. Niezen . . .	36	—	—	
Sub-Collector & Examining Officer, Mumford . . .	J. M. Halm . . .	75	—	—	
Out-door Officer, Mumford . . .	J. E. Franco . . .	36	—	—	
Audit Office.					
Auditor	W. Manford . . .	700	—	—	Free quarters.
First Clerk	J. A. T. Buckle . . .	150	—	—	
Second Clerk	E. W. Bruce . . .	72	—	—	
Messenger	Jones Hesse . . .	12	—	—	
Post Office.					
Postmaster, Accra	E. R. Cole . . .	200	—	—	
Clerk and Sorter, Accra	N. S. Thompson . . .	75	—	—	
Messenger	John Vanderpuyo . . .	12	—	—	
Postmaster Cape Coast	E. J. da Costa . . .	80	—	—	
Clerk and Sorter	H. R. Blankson . . .	40	—	—	
Assistant Clerk	Vacant . . .	20	—	—	
Postmaster, Quittah	J. F. Thompson . . .	10	—	—	
Printing Department.					
Government Printer	S. S. Cole . . .	180	—	—	
Second "	G. T. A. Thompson . . .	80	—	—	
Third "	Vacant . . .	50	—	—	
Pressman	J. T. Clegg . . .	25	—	—	
Second Pressman	H. H. Vanderpuyo . . .	20	—	—	
Apprentice	Enoch Meyers . . .	15	—	—	
"	Vacant . . .	12	—	—	
Bookbinder	Quamina Agill . . .	26	—	—	
Judicial Department.					
Chief Justice, Accra	James Marshall . . .	1,500	—	—	Free quarters.
Registrar, Accra	A. W. Thompson . . .	170	—	—	
Chief Interpreter, and Clerk to Chief Justice	John Robertson . . .	100	—	—	
Messenger and Caretaker, Accra	J. Williams . . .	24	—	—	Free quarters.
Puisne Judge, Western Province	J. W. Smith (acting) . . .	1,000	—	—	
Deputy Registrar, Western Province	T. Blankson . . .	120	—	—	
Messenger and Caretaker, Western Province		12	—	—	
Queen's Advocate's Department.					
Queen's Advocate	Thomas Woodcock . . .	1,000	—	—	Free quarters, private practice.
Clerk	W. Z. Coker . . .	60	—	—	
Ecclesiastical Department.					
Colonial Chaplain	T. Maxwell . . .	440	—	—	
Sexton	James Classpeter . . .	18	—	—	
Organist	Thomas Duncan (acting) . . .	20	—	—	
Educational Department.					
Schoolmaster, Cape Coast	Ernest Hayford . . .	100	—	—	
Monitor	J. W. Bunna . . .	40	—	—	
"	Vacant . . .	40	—	—	
Pupil Teacher	T. Duncan . . .	12	—	—	
"	J. Fry . . .	12	—	—	
Schoolmistress	S. A. Johnson . . .	72	—	—	
Assistant	Vacant . . .	24	—	—	

Rank.	Name.	Annual Salary.	Allowances.		Remarks.
			House.	Ham-mock.	
Schoolmaster, Accra	T. M. Wulff	£ 100	—	—	
Monitor "	D. Cornelius	40	—	—	
" "	M. C. Wilson	40	—	—	
Schoolmistress, Accra	Elizabeth Brew	72	—	—	
Assistant Schoolmistress, Accra	Rose Miller	50	—	—	
Pupil Teacher "	H. Vanderpuye	12	—	—	
" " "	M. Miller	12	—	—	
<i>District Commissioners.</i>					
Civil Commissioner, Cape Coast	Edmund Watt	700	—	—	Free quarters.
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter, Cape Coast	J. E. Catilino	50	—	—	
Messenger to Native Chiefs	James Davis	60	—	—	
" to Interior	Vacant	86	—	—	
Civil Commissioner, Tacquah		600	—	—	
" " Volta River	Lieut. Rumsey, R.N. . . .	600	—	—	
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter	Christian Asante	80	—	—	And 20% allowance.
District Commissioner, Accra	C. de F. Green	—	—	—	
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter	J. H. Bannerman	50	—	—	
Messenger and Carefaker, District Commissioner's Court, Accra	S. Bampo	20	—	—	
District Commissioner, Addah	J. S. Parker	250	—	—	
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter	G. Owve	50	—	—	
District Commissioner, Axim	F. M. F. G. Hackett	—	—	—	
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter	H. P. Brown	60	—	—	
District Commissioner, Dixcove	George Smith	200	—	—	
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter	H. Brew, jun	50	—	—	
District Commissioner, Elmina	L. A. Brydon	—	—	—	
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter	J. E. Mends	40	—	—	
District Commissioner, Quittah	H. H. Graves	—	—	—	
Deputy Registrar	J. F. Thompson	50	—	—	
Interpreter	J. Malm	50	—	—	
District Commissioner, Saltpond	John Smith	850	—	—	And 60% allowance.
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter	Joseph Hughes	60	—	—	
District Commissioner, Secondee	Jacob Simons	250	—	—	
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter	J. G. Jones	50	—	—	
District Commissioner, Winnebah	C. H. Bartels	300	—	—	And 60% allowance.
District Commissioner, Prampram	H. Vroom	200	—	—	And 30% allowance.
<i>Constabulary.</i>					
Inspector General	Alexander Grant	700	—	—	Free quarters.
First-Class Inspector	Cecil Dudley	450	—	—	"
" "	Vacant	450	—	—	"
" "	" "	450	—	—	"
Adjutant and Musketry Instructor	D. Lysaght	4s. per diem	—	—	"
Artillery Inspector	E. W. Newenham	400	—	—	"
Pay and Quartermaster	E. G. Woolhouse	350	—	—	"
Assistant to Pay and Quartermaster	Charles Wharton	150	—	—	
Assistant Inspector	H. H. Graves	350	—	—	Free quarters.
" "	L. A. Brydon	350	—	—	"
" "	Louis Wyatt	350	—	—	"
" "	C. de F. Green	350	—	—	"
" "	P. D. O'Brien	350	—	—	Free quarters, Lagos.
" "	R. W. Bastow	350	—	—	Free quarters, Lagos.
" "	F. M. F. G. Hackett	350	—	—	Free quarters.
" "	J. R. H. Wilton	350	—	—	"
" "	W. A. Cuscaden	350	—	—	"
" "	R. H. B. Campbell	350	—	—	"

Rank.	Name.	Annual Salary.	Allowances.		Remarks.
			House.	Ham-mock.	
Assistant Inspector . . .	A. W. Forbes. . .	£ 350	—	—	Free quarters, Lagos.
" " . . .	C. S. Cade . . .	350	—	—	"
" " . . .	R. E. Firmingen . . .	350	—	—	"
" " . . .	Geo. Brennan . . .	350	—	—	"
	2 Native Officers . . .				
	8 Sergeant Majors . . .				
	40 Sergeants . . .				
	40 Corporals, including				
	2 Drummer Corporals				
	1 Drum Major. . .				
	800 Privates . . .				
	12 Boys . . .				
	1 Armourer Sergeant . . .				
	80 Gunners . . .				
	4 Clerks and Interpreters				
	3 Priests . . .				
	1 Orderly Room Clerk . . .				
	<i>Gaols.</i>				
Sheriff, Western Province . . .	L. A. Brydon . . .	—	—	—	
Deputy Sheriff, Central Province . . .	C. de F. Green . . .	—	—	—	
	E. Watt . . .	—	—	—	
	E. W. Newenham . . .	—	—	—	
	Dr. Ross . . .	—	—	—	
Visiting Committee. . .	L. A. Brydon . . .	—	—	—	
	Dr. Nundy . . .	—	—	—	
	T. Woodcock . . .	—	—	—	
	John Pagan . . .	—	—	—	
	Dr. Grant . . .	—	—	—	
	E. G. Woolhouse . . .	—	—	—	
Officer in charge of Gaol, Western Province . . .	L. A. Brydon . . .	50	—	—	
Clerk to Officer in charge . . .		36	—	—	
Officer in charge of Gaol, Central Province . . .	C. de F. Green . . .	40	—	—	
Gaoler, Accra . . .	T. C. Trant . . .	50	—	—	
Turnkey " . . .	J. Reffell . . .	40	—	—	
Matron " . . .	Sarah Rochester . . .	36	—	—	
Gaoler, Elmina . . .	G. J. Peters . . .	100	—	—	
Turnkey " . . .	W. R. Niezer . . .	50	—	—	
Second Turnkey, Elmina . . .	J. Baffoe . . .	40	—	—	
Matron " . . .		36	—	—	
Overseers " . . .	10 <i>l</i> . and 36 <i>l</i> . per annum.	360	—	—	
Gaoler, Cape Coast . . .	J. O. Peters . . .	60	—	—	
Turnkey " . . .		40	—	—	
Overseer " . . .		36	—	—	
Gaoler, Dixcove . . .	L. Thorpe . . .	36	—	—	
" Saltpond . . .	A. D. Amour . . .	36	—	—	
" Secondee . . .	J. Van Dyke . . .	36	—	—	
" Axim . . .	J. W. Lewis . . .	36	—	—	
" Addah . . .	G. Edwards . . .	36	—	—	
" Winnebah . . .	H. E. Cobbold . . .	36	—	—	
" Quittah . . .	T. Reader . . .	36	—	—	
	<i>Medical Department.</i>				
Colonial Surgeon . . .	J. H. Jeans . . .	600	—	—	Free quarters.
	Dr. C. S. Grant . . .	400	—	—	" "
	Dr. C. F. Castor . . .	400	—	—	" "
	Dr. E. Nundy . . .	400	—	—	" "
	Dr. J. W. Rowland . . .	400	—	—	" "
Assistant Surgeons . . .	Dr. F. O. Ross . . .	400	—	—	" "
	Dr. A. L. Peacock . . .	400	—	—	" "
	Dr. Forell Easmon . . .	400	—	—	" "
	Dr. M. P. Duke . . .	400	—	—	" "
	Dr. J. Booth . . .	490	—	—	" "

Rank.	Name.	Annual Salary.	Allowances.		Remarks.
			House.	Ham-mock.	
Dispenser, Cape Coast . . .	N. E. Browne . . .	£ 75	£ —	£ —	
Dresser " . . .	T. F. Gorman . . .	36	—	—	
" " . . .	" . . .	36	—	—	
Wardman " . . .	" . . .	20	—	—	
" " . . .	" . . .	20	—	—	
Smallpox Hospital Keeper, Cape Coast . . .	J. Hagan . . .	50	—	—	
Wardman, Cape Coast . . .	" . . .	20	—	—	
Dispenser and Clerk, Elmina . . .	J. Vanderpuyo . . .	75	—	—	
Dresser, Elmina . . .	" . . .	36	—	—	
Wardman " . . .	S. Ulzen . . .	20	—	—	
Messenger " . . .	" . . .	20	—	—	
Dispenser, Accra . . .	J. Randle . . .	70	—	—	
Dresser " . . .	V. Freeman . . .	36	—	—	
Wardman " . . .	J. W. Sackey . . .	20	—	—	
Messenger " . . .	G. Eton de Great . . .	12	—	—	
<i>Sanitary Department.</i>					
Inspector of Nuisances, Cape Coast . . .	P. L. Bartels . . .	40	—	—	
" " Accra . . .	J. A. Mills . . .	40	—	—	
" " Elmina . . .	J. S. Anderson . . .	45	—	—	
" " Christiansberg . . .	A. Limberg . . .	40	—	—	
<i>Marine Lighthouses.</i>					
Lighthouse Keeper, Cape Coast . . .	John Paul . . .	36	—	—	
Assistant " " . . .	J. Classpeter . . .	24	—	—	
Lighthouse Keeper, Accra . . .	Quow Thompson . . .	36	—	—	
Assistant " " . . .	A. Thompson . . .	24	—	—	
Lighthouse Keeper, Cape 3 Points . . .	John Hansen . . .	36	—	—	
Assistant " " . . .	J. P't Hoen . . .	24	—	—	
<i>Public Works and Survey.</i>					
Surveyor General . . .	John Pagan . . .	800	—	—	Free quarters.
Assistant Surveyor . . .	M. Jones . . .	350	—	—	" "
Foreman of Works . . .	J. Snowley . . .	300	—	—	" "
" " . . .	H. Baxter . . .	300	—	—	" "
Clerk and Accountant, Accra . . .	M. D. Thorpe . . .	60	—	—	
Storekeeper " " . . .	W. Rush . . .	20	—	—	
Foreman of Works, Elmina . . .	" . . .	250	—	—	Free quarters.
Clerk and Storekeeper " . . .	W. L. Morgan . . .	50	—	—	
Foreman of Works " . . .	T. Djapia . . .	80	—	—	
Blacksmith " . . .	Vacant . . .	30	—	—	
Carpenter " . . .	S. Roberts . . .	30	—	—	
Messenger and Yardkeeper, Elmina . . .	Charles Affull . . .	20	—	—	
Foreman of Works, Cape Coast . . .	" . . .	250	—	—	Free quarters.
Gardener " . . .	" . . .	20	—	—	
<i>Lighthouse Keepers.</i>					
Lighthouse Keeper, Cape Coast . . .	John Paul . . .	36	—	—	
Assistant " " . . .	Jacob Francis . . .	24	—	—	
Lighthouse Keeper, Accra . . .	Quow Thompson . . .	36	—	—	
Assistant " " . . .	Albert Thompson . . .	24	—	—	
Lighthouse Keeper, Cape Three Points . . .	John Dutton . . .	36	—	—	
Assistant " " " . . .	J. P. A. Howen . . .	24	—	—	
<i>LAGOS.</i>					
Administrator . . .	W. B. Griffith, C.M.G. . .	1,700	—	Horse.	250 <i>l</i> . table money
First Clerk and Interpreter . . .	A. L. Hethersett . . .	120	—	—	
Second Clerk . . .	C. R. Colo . . .	100	—	—	

Rank.	Name.	Annual Salary.	Allowances.		Remarks.
			House.	Ham-mock.	
<i>Assistant Colonial Secretary's and Audit Department.</i>					
		£	£	£	
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Local Auditor	Frank Simpson, M.D.	700	—	—	
Chief Clerk	J. S. Taylor	150	—	—	
Second Clerk	Vacant	80	—	—	
Messenger	Josiah B. Ashton	24	—	—	
<i>Customs and Treasury.</i>					
Assistant Collector and Treasurer	C. Pike	450	—	—	
Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper	Colin Blackburn	350	—	—	
First Clerk and Bookkeeper	S. S. Davies	250	—	—	
Second Clerk	W. R. Harding	150	—	—	
Third	J. T. Leigh	75	—	—	
Extra Clerk and Powder Magazine-keeper	E. F. Harrison	75	—	—	
Examining Officer	B. J. Gilpin	175	—	—	And 12l. in lieu of fees.
First Assistant Examining Officer	Vacant	75	—	—	"
Second " " " "	P. N. Jones	60	—	—	"
Third " " " "	O. H. Turner	50	—	—	"
Fourth " " " "	L. W. W. Decker	50	—	—	"
Assistant Examining Officer Badagry Point (Apapa)	James S. Cole	50	—	—	
Messenger	Joseph Harding	24	—	—	
Assistant Examining Officer, Beach Warehouse	M. J. Coker	50	—	—	
Sub-Collector, Badagry	H. H. Graves	100	—	—	Free quarters
Examining Officer, Badagry	M. E. Craig	50	—	—	
Sub-Collector, Palma	F. C. Green	100	—	45	
Examining Officer, Leckie	W. J. King	60	—	—	
<i>Printing.</i>					
Head Printer	Jacob S. George	60	—	—	
First Journeyman	Isaiah London	84	—	—	
Second "	H. A. Phillips	24	—	—	
<i>Public Works Department.</i>					
Colonial Surveyor	T. G. Talman	600	—	45	
Assistant Colonial Surveyor	W. L. G. Lawson	300	—	45	
Clerk	J. J. Williams	50	—	—	
Clerk and Foreman of Works	J. T. Johnson	80	—	—	
Clerk of Grants	I. E. Peters	80	—	—	
Junior Clerk	J. T. Leigh	50	—	—	
Messenger	P. J. Martin	24	—	—	
<i>Harbour Master's Department.</i>					
Harbour Master	T. J. Whittington	350	—	—	Free quarters.
Clerk	G. C. Byron	48	—	—	
Engineer of Government Vessels.	— Sheldon	350	—	—	Free quarters.
" " " "	— Adamson	350	—	—	
Engine Driver	M. Z. Turner	100	—	—	"
<i>Post Office.</i>					
Postmaster	W. E. Cole	150	—	—	
Clerk	G. J. Cole	50	—	—	
Messenger	A. D. Stowe	24	—	—	

Rank.	Name.	Annual Salary.	Allowances.		Remarks.
			House.	Horse.	
	<i>District Commissioners.</i>		£	£	
District Commissioner, Lagos	C. D. Turton . . .	350	—	—	Free quarters.
<i>Western District, Badagry—</i>					
District Commissioner . . .	R. W. Bastow, G.C.C. . .	—	—	—	
Clerk	M. E. Craig	24	—	—	
Political Agent	T. Tickel	150	—	—	
<i>Palma and Leckie—</i>					
District Commissioner . . .	A. W. Forbes, G.C.C. . .	350	—	—	
Clerk	T. W. Jones	60	—	—	
<i>Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c.</i>					
Registrar.	J. A. Payne	100	—	—	
<i>Prison Department.</i>					
Deputy Sheriff	Assist. Inspector O'Brien	—	—	—	Ex-officio.
Visitor of Prisons	C. D. Turton	—	—	45	
Gaoler	E. T. Scott	150	—	—	And quarters.
Under Gaoler	Charles Thomas	72	—	—	
Second "	William Kekere	50	—	—	
Turnkey	T. B. Johnson	30	—	—	
Hospital Attendant, Gaol . . .	J. B. Cole	36	—	—	
Gaoler, Badagry	Solomon Coker	£18 5s.	—	—	
<i>Judicial Department.</i>					
Puisne Judge of Supreme Court	Hector Macleod	1,000	—	—	Free quarters.
Registrar	J. A. Payne	150	—	—	
Deputy Registrar	H. C. M. Davies	100	—	—	
Interpreter	T. W. Johnson	100	—	—	
Crown Prosecutor (acting) . . .	C. D. Turton	100	—	—	
Bailiff	W. J. Sawyer	40	—	—	
Second Bailiff	J. W. Green	25	—	—	
<i>Medical Department.</i>					
Colonial Surgeon	Dr. D. McCarthy	500	—	—	And allowances.
Assistant Colonial Surgeon . . .	Dr. King (acting)	400	—	—	
Dispenser	R. Z. Bailey	62	—	—	
Clerk and Steward	F. D. Cole	72	—	—	

GRENADA.

(See Windward Islands, p. 199.)

GRIQUALAND WEST.

(Now part of the Cape Colony.)

Griqualand West is situated between 22° and 26° E. long. and 27° and 29° S. lat. Became British territory by cession from the Griqua people, a race of half-castes, in the year 1871, and was proclaimed to have been ceded by the Griqua Government, and to have been accepted in the name of Her Majesty the Queen by His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and Her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa, on October 27 in that year.

In the previous year, 1870, the existence of large deposits of diamonds along the banks of the Vaal River had been so conclusively proved, as to attract to Griqualand thousands of Cape and Natal Colonists, together with some practical diggers from Australia, and persons of every rank and condition from Europe and America.

Prior to the acceptance of the Griqua territory by Her Majesty, differences had existed between the Griqua Government and the Government of the Orange Free State respecting boundaries, and endeavours had been made for the settlement of those differences by arbitration, which had failed of success owing to the inability of the parties to agree on a plan of arbitration in detail. While leaving the questions in dispute still open for such settlement, Sir Henry Barkly declared the boundary line between the Free State and the territory ceded to Her Majesty by the Griquas to be that which had existed and been formerly agreed upon between East and West Griqualand prior to the existence of the Orange Free State, viz., from Ramah on the Orange River *via* David's Grave, to Platberg. This was the eastern boundary of the territory. The northern and western boundaries had previously been defined by the "Keate award" of 1871, and the southern boundary (between Griqualand and the Cape Colony) was the Orange River, about which no dispute existed.

The area between these boundaries is in extent about 17,800 square miles, and its population prior to the discovery of diamonds consisted of the Griquas, certain Europeans to whom farms had been assigned by the Griqua Government in a portion of the territory designated South Albania, and citizens of the Orange Free State, who had acquired lands in the territory under Free State titles, and were almost exclusively occupied in stock farming.

Simultaneously with the issue of the proclamation for incorporating this territory with the British Empire, other proclamations were issued providing for its Government, the administration of the law, and the conduct of public business, pending its annexation to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1872 the discovery of the four diamond mines known as the "Dry Diggings," in the flat grass country between the Vaal and Modder Rivers, had collected a large population there, which was impatient of control, and greatly dissatisfied with a form of Government which necessitated a reference to Cape Town, more than 600 miles distant, on every question of importance. At length they assumed such an attitude that in September the Governor

felt it his duty to proceed to Griqualand, and assume the personal direction of affairs. As a result of his visit he recommended that the territory should be formed into a separate and distinct Government, under a Lieutenant-Governor, and that a Constitution should be granted to it. This recommendation was acceded to by Her Majesty, and Mr. Southey, C.M.G., who had for many years held high office in the Cape Colony, was appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor.

The letters patent by which the Constitution was granted, bear date at Westminster, the 7th day of February, in the thirty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign; and they provided, among other things, that the Governor of the Cape Colony, or Officer administering the government of that colony, should be Governor of Griqualand West; that in the absence of the said Governor from the province, the Government should be administered by a Lieutenant-Governor or Administrator; that for advising the said Governor there should be an Executive Council consisting of such persons as should be duly appointed to it; and that there should also be within the Province a Legislative Council, composed of four nominated and four elective members.

In 1877 the Cape Parliament passed an Act for the incorporation of Griqualand West with the Cape Colony, which was not however proclaimed and put in force until the 15th of October, 1880. By that Act Griqualand West becomes an electoral province of the Cape Colony, returning one member to the Council, and four to the Assembly. The Recorder is made a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Cape Colony, and an appeal provided to the latter Court from the Recorder's Court. Divisional Councils are established, and generally the machinery of government existing in the Cape is extended to the province.

The claims of the Orange Free State, in the territory of Griqualand West, without being admitted, were set at rest in an amicable manner by a Convention concluded in London, on the 19th of July, 1876, between President Brand and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. By the terms of this convention the Orange Free State agreed to abandon its claims in consideration of a payment by the Province of 90,000*l.*, while at the same time a slight modification of the eastern frontier line was accorded to the Orange Free State, which line has been surveyed and marked by a joint commission.

Land.

The lands of the Province afford excellent pasturage for all kinds of stock, and in particular for sheep, horned cattle, horses, and ostriches; and where water is available for irrigation, the cultivation of wheat and other cereals, and almost all kinds of farm and garden produce can be profitably undertaken. The land is fertile, and yields abundant crops.

Mining.

The great industry of diamond seeking has during the last two years continued very remunerative, though the reduced price of diamonds in the English and European markets, and the increased cost of working at the Dry Diggings, as the mines grow deeper, have been disheartening to the poorer diggers and to those who expected a rapid fortune.

The history of these Diamond Fields is briefly as follows:—The first diamond was found by

accident, in 1867, and passed through many hands before its value was suspected. Even when it was admitted to be a diamond, doubts were thrown on its origin, and the existence of rough diamonds in South Africa was so generally discredited that nothing like an organized or systematic examination of the country was made for a long time.

A few diamonds, however, continued to be found, and in the year 1870 an exploring party, chiefly composed of officers of Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, then stationed at Natal, and one of Cape Colonists from King William's Town, proceeded to dig and wash the alluvial drift along the banks of the Vaal River. They soon found diamonds, and their success brought numerous other parties from all parts of the neighbouring Colonies and Republics. Operations were at this time confined to the river banks, which for many miles were covered with mining camps.

In 1871, however, the discovery had been made that diamonds existed not only in the drift of the old river-bed near the present course of the Vaal, but in the loose red surface-sand covering the flat grassy country between that river and the Modder, a smaller stream which ultimately joins the Vaal. A vigorous, if not systematic, search soon resulted in the opening of the four mines now being worked at and close to Kimberley, and the river banks were soon deserted for the more profitable Dry Diggings, where diamonds were found in unexampled profusion. There are now 410 claims in this mine, divided amongst about 1,200 claimholders, and the claims are valued for rating purposes at 474,000*l.*, the selling price being about 50 per cent. more than that. No valuation of the claims has been made at the other mines. The total number of claimholders at the Dry Diggings on December 31, 1874, was:—

Kimberley Mine ...	1,183
Du Toit's Pan Mine ...	401
De Beer's Mine ...	284
Bultfontein Mine ...	175
River Diggings ...	151
Total ...	2,144

The method of diamond seeking at the Dry Diggings was at first of the rudest description. The chief reason for this careless mode of working was the absence of water available for washing the soil. Water, which was at first unattainable, has now to be pumped from the mines to keep the claims clear, and is also supplied from wells, which have been sunk in every direction. The result of this abundant supply of water has been the introduction of simple machines for washing the soil—a process which not only increases the yield by revealing many diamonds which before passed unnoticed, but economizes labour, and renders theft impossible in the sorting. As the depth of the mines increases, the work of diamond finding requires a greater and greater employment of capital and machinery, and the work is falling more and more into the hands of capitalists and companies.

It is estimated by persons who should be able to judge, that the washing machines, of which there may now be some 400 in operation, washing probably 2,000 tons of soil a-day, produce diamonds to the value of 20,000*l.* a-week.

The largest diamond known to have been found was 288 carats. The highest price given for a

single rough stone is 8,000*l.*, being about 100*l.* per carat. The question whether the title of the proprietors of the farms entitles them to the sub-soil diamonds has been violently debated in the Province, and involving as it did consequences of great pecuniary magnitude to the diggers, at one time led them to acts of lawlessness which rendered necessary the despatch of a body of Her Majesty's troops to the Province to ensure respect for authority. The trouble was averted by the acquisition of the principal farm, Vooruitzicht, for 100,000*l.* by the Government; and as regards the minor diggings, the matter has now been set at rest by a legislative compromise.

Trade.

There are at present no industries of any importance except farming and diamond seeking; but trade is vigorous and sound, being almost entirely for cash.

Townships.

The towns of Kimberley and Du Toit's Pan are almost entirely composed of temporary buildings of iron, wood, and canvas. Kimberley is, however, as regards size, population, and business, superior to most towns of the Cape Colony. It has numerous churches and chapels, three banks, and three newspapers. Its market, owing to the high prices given for all articles of consumption, is the best in South Africa. Diamonds have recently been found within the town limits.

Native Troubles.

In 1878-9 the tribes and parts of tribes inhabiting the Province and its borders—namely, Korannas, Kaal Kaffirs, Griquas and Bechuanas—were seized with the war fever lately prevalent among the natives of South Africa, and broke out again and again into revolt. It was found necessary to undertake three campaigns against them, under the leadership of Colonel Lanyon and Lieutenant-Colonel Warren, which proved entirely successful—the rebels being subsequently treated with a degree of leniency which has turned them into loyal subjects.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1872	£58,679	£54,983
1873	66,973	71,161
1874	60,967	91,406
1875	78,093	93,919
1876	91,035	89,525
1877	101,840	90,476
1878	105,726	199,975*
1879	112,789	131,894

Government Office.

Colonial Secretary (acting), F. J. Villiers, C.M.G., (abolished from October, 1880).

1st Clerk, J. B. Brazier, 800*l.*

2nd Clerk, F. Eliot, 250*l.*

Treasury.

Civil Commissioner Kimberley, Postmaster-General and acting Treasurer, H. B. Wright, 700*l.*, and 200*l.* as Registrar of Deeds.

Chief Clerk and Accountant, J. C. Krynauw, 800*l.* and 100*l.* allowance.

2nd Clerk, C. St. V. Ricketts, 220*l.*

Distributor of Stamps, A. R. Clarence, 450*l.*

Clerk to Civil Commissioner, J. G. Moret, 300*l.*

Entering Clerk (temporary), at 10*s.* per diem.

* This included 98,614*l.* for expenses in connection with the war.

Court of Justice.

Recorder and Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Cape Colony, His Honour F. Brown, 1,500*l.*; 200*l.* personal allowance.

Clerk to Recorder, J. H. Kennedy, 75*l.* allowance.

Master and Registrar, W. P. Hutton, 500*l.*

Clerk to Master and Registrar, J. H. Kennedy, 175*l.*

Sheriff, Talbot Ubsdell, fees.

Crier and Usher, W. Brown, 100*l.*

Crown Solicitor's Office.

Crown Solicitor (acting), L. Hoskyns, 600*l.*, and 1*l.* a day allowance.

Clerk to the Crown Solicitor, and Clerk of the Peace for the Province, O. E. Back, 800*l.*, and 50*l.* allowance.

Police.—Griqualand Armed Constabulary.

Inspector, , 1*l.* a-day and 10*s.* per diem allowance.

8 sergeants, at from 12*s.* to 13*s.* per diem.

80 privates, at from 8*s.* to 10*s.* per diem.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT OF KIMBERLEY.

Resident Magistrate, J. L. Truter, 600*l.*

Clerk, G. R. K. Bradshaw, 250*l.*

1 *Clerk*, G. B. Williams, 150*l.*, and 70*l.* allowance.

Messenger, B. Haybittel, and 50*l.* allowance, and fees for service of civil process.

Mining.

Registrar and Surveyor of Du Toits Pan Mine and Inspector of Bultfontein Diggings, H. J. Yonge, 575*l.*

Clerk to ditto, W. R. Smith, 250*l.*

2 *Temporary Clerks*, at 10*s.* per diem.

Registrar of Kimberley Mine, W. B. Smith, 300*l.* and 100*l.* allowance.

Clerk to ditto, F. W. Cole, 250*l.*

2nd *Clerk*, H. A. Coleman, 10*s.* a day.

Surveyor of Kimberley and De Beer's Mines, W. Ward, 600*l.* and 75*l.* allowance.

Assistant Surveyor, G. Hayes, 300*l.*

12 mining constables, at 120*l.*

Postal Department.

Postmaster, Kimberley, A. N. Bressonsdorff, 550*l.*

Chief Clerk, T. S. Cheevers, 250*l.* and 50*l.* allowance.

4 *Additional Clerks*, at from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per diem.

Messenger, D. Faure, 65*l.*

Postmaster, Du Toits Pan, C. M. Bult, 250*l.*

Clerk, J. S. Halifax, 200*l.*

Post Office Agent, Belmont, 25*l.*

Civil Commissioner's Department, Barkly.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, O. O. Campbell, 500*l.* and 100*l.* allowance.

1st *Clerk*, W. Franklin, 225*l.* and 75*l.* allowance.

Civil Commissioner, District of Hay.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate at Griquatown, , 500*l.*, and 100*l.* allowance.

Clerk to Civil Commissioner, S. Shirley, 250*l.*

District of Herbert.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate at Langford, H. B. Roper, 500*l.*

Additional Resident Magistrate's Department, Du Toits Pan.

Additional Resident Magistrate, R. J. Scholtz, 400*l.*

Clerk, H. E. Arnot, 200*l.* and 50*l.* allowance.

Messenger, B. Haybittel, 100*l.* and 40*l.* allowance.

Interpreter, Piet Cotta, 84*l.*

*Medical.**Medical Department, Kimberley.*

Medical Inspector, W. Grimmer, 400*l.*, and 50*l.* allowance.

Hospital Medical Officer, W. Grimmer, 300*l.*

Dispenser, F. Murray, 300*l.*

ABORIGINES.*Registry of Natives, Kimberley.*

Registrar, W. J. Coleman, 300*l.*, and 100*l.* allowance.

Clerk, 200*l.*

Registry of Natives, Du Toits Pan.

Registrar, C. M. Bult, 100*l.*

Gaols.

Inspector of Prisons and Native Police, Thos. Maxwell, 500*l.* and 100*l.* allowance.

Gaoler at Kimberley, D. C. Healy, 150*l.*

Matron, Mrs. Worrell, 36*l.*

2 *Turnkeys*, 240*l.*

HELIGOLAND.

An island situated in the North Sea, in 7° 51' E. long. and 54° 11' N. lat., opposite, and about 25 miles from, the mouth of the Elbe. Area, inclusive of the adjacent island termed "Sandy," three-quarters of a square mile. The population, as taken at the census of 1871, was 1,912.

Heligoland was surrendered to the British arms in 1807, and formally ceded to Great Britain by Denmark in the Treaty of Vienna, 1815. It continued to be governed under its antique Frisian usages until 1864, when a new and more directly representative form of Government was substituted; but this constitution not having been found to work in a manner conducive to the interests of order and good government, the legislative and executive authority were centred in the hands of the Governor, by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, bearing date 29th February, 1868. By this Order in Council an Executive Council was established to afford advice to the Governor.

The inhabitants in former times existed solely by fishing; but since 1830 Heligoland has become a fashionable bathing-place, and the old seafaring population of the island is rapidly decreasing. The Heligolanders now turn their attention to building and letting lodging houses, on the profits of which they exist through the winter months.

The inhabitants have a pure but unwritten language of their own, and are of Frisian origin.

Heligoland is a place of rendezvous for the English North Sea fishing-smacks, as many as 70 or 80 being at times at anchor in the roads.

Governor and Com.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley Maxse, K.C.M.G., 800*l.*

Government Secretary, H. Gütke, Esq., 130*l.*

Town Clerk, Nicholas Block, 80*l.*

Medical Officer, Dr. Schwarz.

Stipendiary Magistrate and Wreck Receiver, W. Mains, Esq., R.N., 60*l.*

Postmaster, D. Hornsman, 54*l.*

Treasurer, M. Jaspers, 411.

Government Interpreter, Louis Gütke, 401.

Registrar of Shipping, and Harbour-Master, P. Michels. Fees.

Pilot Inspector, Jacob Dürry.

	Revenue.*	Expenditure.
	£	£
1868	4,769	6,333
1869	6,446	6,446
1870	8,183	7,840
1871	4,087	4,133
1872	10,207	12,782
1873	7,363	8,530
1874	7,586	6,636
1875	9,848	9,265
1876	7,236	7,548
1877	9,835	9,286
1878	7,475	6,908
1879	6,955	5,508

Public debt, 1879, 3,606*l*.

HONG KONG.

Hong Kong is one of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River. Hong Kong is about 40 miles east of Macao, and lies between 22° 9' and 22° 1' N. lat., and 114° 5' and 114° 18' E. long. The island is an irregular ridge, stretching nearly east and west; its broken and abrupt peaks rising to a great height above the sea level. Its length is about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, its area rather more than 29 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kow-loon was ceded to Great Britain by a Treaty entered into by Lord Elgin in 1861 with the Government of China; and now forms part of the colony. The general aspect of the island is extremely beautiful. It possesses one of the most magnificent harbours in the world, having an area of ten square miles, the picturesque hills which surround it rising between 3,000 and 4,000 feet high, the whole offering a *coup d'œil* which blends the wild scenery of Scotland with the classic beauty of Italy. The City of Victoria extends for four miles at the base of the hills, which protect the south side of the harbour, and contains upwards of 6,000 houses of stone and brick. The residences of the foreign merchants are numerous, and most of them are large and handsome mansions. Being built on the slope of the hills facing the sea, the general aspect of the town is perhaps more striking and picturesque from the water than that of any other city in the east, whilst many of the streets are now shaded with well-grown and handsome trees.

The minimum annual rainfall for the last 16 years was 56 inches and the maximum 99 inches, the annual average being 78·54 inches, while the average range of the thermometer is from 43° to 89°.

The Colony was first ceded to Great Britain in January, 1841; the cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Nankin, in August, 1842; and the charter bears date 5th April, 1843.

Hong Kong is valuable to Great Britain mainly as a factory for our commerce with China, and as a

* The Revenue includes the amount of a Parliamentary grant of 1,000*l*. a year

military and naval station for the protection of that commerce. Its distance from Singapore is about 1,520 miles.

Hong Kong is the centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Amongst the principal are opium, sugar, and flour, produced in Tungkoon. Salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton, and cotton goods, sandal-wood, ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, &c., &c. The transactions of the tea and silk trade are mainly controlled by Hong Kong firms.

As Hong Kong is a free port, it is impossible to give a correct return of imports and exports, but the enormous extent of the trade with which it is connected, may be approximately estimated from the fact that the amount of Foreign and British tonnage entering and leaving the port annually averages two millions of tons. To this must be added the immense fleets of native craft of all sizes and forms, by which much of the coasting trade of the Chinese Empire is carried on, and also that of Siam, Cochin China, and the Straits. The number of native vessels—independent of several thousand smaller boats, which visit Hong Kong annually—is about 52,000, with a tonnage of nearly 1,300,000, raising the total tonnage, foreign and native, of arrivals and departures in each year, to upwards of three millions and a half.

Hong Kong is well provided with dock accommodation. There are five docks and three slips which are well supplied with shears, engineer's and carpenter's shops, foundries, and every requirement for making large repairs to ships of war and merchant vessels.

There is telegraphic communication with nearly the whole world; and there is a very extensive steam communication with Europe, America, and Australia.

In addition to the regular mail lines of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Messageries Maritimes which convey the European mails weekly, the Pacific Mail Steam Navigation Company have a fortnightly service, via Yokohama, Japan, with San Francisco, and the Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company have a monthly service with the Australian Colonies.

Hong Kong's distance from the following places is about:—

	Miles.	Length of voyage.
Amoy	280	36 hours.
Bangkok	1,450	8 days.
Brisbane	5,360	30 "
Canton	80	6½ hours.
Kobe	1,629	9 days.
Manila	620	8 "
Macao	40	3¼ hours.
Peking	1,615	10 days.
Saigon	910	3 "
Shanghai	800	4 "
Singapore	1,500	7 "
Sydney (mail route).	5,700	29 "
San Francisco, via		
Yokohama.	6,480	30 "
Wladivostocigoo	1,900	10 "
Yokohama, Japan	1,620	7 "

There is daily steam communication between Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton, and about twice a-week with the ports of Swatow, Amoy, Foo Chow, Shanghai, and other ports more northerly on the coast of China. The communication with Japan is a little over a weekly one.

The occupation of Hong Kong at its outset was effected at considerable cost to Imperial funds, the

vote from Parliament in the year 1845 being nearly 50,000*l.*, in addition to military expenditure.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of five officials besides the Governor. The Legislative Council is presided over by the Governor, and is composed of the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and four unofficial members nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor. By the provisions of the Vice-Admiralty Courts' Act of 1863, the Governor is *ex-officio* Vice-Admiral, and the Chief Justice *ex-officio* Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court.

There is a Police force in the Colony numbering 650 men, of whom 110 are Europeans, 176 Indians, and 340 Chinese.

Hong Kong pays 20,000*l.* a-year to the Imperial Government as military contribution.

Governors.

1843	Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.
1844	Sir John F. Davis, Bart., K.C.B.
1848	Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.
1852	Major-General Jervois (acting).
1853	Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.
1854	Sir John Bowring, Knt.
1854	Lieut.-Colonel Caine (Lieut.-Governor)
1859	Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Knt.
1862	William T. Mercer (acting).
1864	Sir Hercules Robinson, Knt.
1865	W. T. Mercer (acting).
1866	Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B.
1869	Major-Gen. Whitfeild, Lieut.-Governor.
1871	Sir R. G. MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1872	Sir Arthur Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1875	J. G. Austin, Administrator.
1876	Sir Arthur Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1877	Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1846	27,046	60,851
1856	35,500	42,426
1866	163,359	196,458
1867	179,143	152,786
1868	236,272	206,503
1869	192,469	192,309
1870	190,620	182,755
1871	175,962	186,675
1872	192,714	174,681
1873	176,579	165,100
1874	178,107	192,398
1875	186,818	181,337
1876	184,406	187,569
1877	206,954	169,787
1878	197,424	189,695
1879	200,822	193,066

The dollar is rated at 4*s.* 2*d.* for Government purposes.

Population.

European and American.		Chinese, &c.	Total.	
1862	1,604	121,907	123,511	
1872*	4,931	117,054	121,985	
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1876*	Coloured ..	95,123	36,496	131,619
	White ..	6,109	1,416	7,525
Totals ..		101,232	37,912	139,144

* Inclusive of naval, military, and shipping.

Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered at Ports in Hong Kong.

Number of Vessels	Tonnage.
1867	23,233
1868	27,500
1869	25,480
1870	27,891
1871	34,550
1872	31,394
1873	29,376
1874	25,481
1875	26,068
1876	28,181
1877	29,369
1878	28,779
1879	27,237

Executive Council.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., Governor, &c.
Major-General E. M. Donovan, Officer Commanding the Troops.

W. H. Marsh, Colonial Secretary.
E. L. O'Malley, Attorney-General.
J. M. Price, Surveyor-General.
Clerk, H. E. Wodehouse.

Legislative Council.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., Governor.
Sir J. Smale, Chief Justice.
W. H. Marsh, Colonial Secretary.
E. L. O'Malley, Attorney-General.
James Russell, Acting Treasurer.
Unofficial Members, P. Ryrie, W. Keswick, J. M. Price (Surveyor-General), Ng. Choy.
Clerk, H. E. Wodehouse, \$960.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., \$24,000, and \$4,800 table money.
Private Secretary to Governor Dr. E. J. Eitel, \$1,140.
Extra Aide-de-Camp, Captain J. J. Francis, H.V.C.

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary, W. H. Marsh, \$7,200.
Acting Chinese Secretary, Dr. E. J. Eitel, \$2,400.
Chief Clerk, H. E. Wodehouse, \$2,400.
1st ditto, J. M. D'Almada, o Castro, \$2,880.
2nd ditto, J. M. Alves, \$1,440.
3rd ditto, A. K. Travers, \$1,344.
Extra, P. H. Rozario, \$600.

Treasurer's Department.

Treasurer, James Russell, \$960 additional to salary as Police Magistrate.
1st Clerk and Cashier, J. A. Carvalho, \$2,400.
2nd Clerk and Accountant, A. F. Alves, \$1,560.
3rd Clerk, A. Madar, \$840.
4th Clerk, F. M. Alves, \$480.

Auditor-General's Department.

Auditor-General, W. H. Marsh.
Clerk, J. M. A. Silva, \$2,500.
2nd Clerk, F. V. Ribeiro, \$1,200*l.*

Surveyor-General's Department.

Surveyor-General, J. M. Price, \$5,760, and \$480 for horse and chair allowance.
Assistant Surveyor-General, E. Bowdler, \$3,860 and \$288 for chair allowance.
Assistant Engineer, R. K. Leigh, \$2,400, and \$504 for quarters and chair allowance.

Clerk of Works (vacant), \$1,440, \$144 for chair allowance, and free quarters.
1st Clerk, G. L. Tomlin, \$2,400, and \$360 for quarters.
2nd ditto, F. Chagas, \$1,440.
3rd ditto, M. Gutierrez, \$1,080.
Inspector of Buildings, S. R. Neate, \$1,920, \$216 for chair allowance, and \$360 for quarters.

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General (vacant).
Acting Registrar-General and 1st Clerk, John Gerard, \$3,120, and \$240 as Assistant Marriage Registrar.
2nd Clerk, G. Northcote, \$1,440.
Registration Clerk, C. Osmond, \$1,440.

Harbour-Master's Department.

Harbour-Master, Marine Magistrate, Emigration and Customs Officer, Henry G. Thomsett, R.N., \$4,200 and \$600 as Superintendent of Gunpowder depôt.
Assistant Harbour-Master, J. P. McEuen, R.N., \$1,920, and \$480 as Collector of Light Dues.
1st Clerk, W. Lording, \$1,920.
2nd ditto, F. J. Machado, \$1,440.
3rd ditto, J. L. de S. Alves, \$1,440.
Boarding Officer, A. F. Sampson, \$1,500 and free quarters.
2nd ditto, J. Speechly, \$1,380, free quarters.

Postmaster-General's Department.

Postmaster-General, A. Lister, \$3,840 (\$480 of which is paid from Imperial Funds).
Assistant Postmaster-General, S. Barff, \$2,400.
Accountant, J. G. da Rocha, \$1,680.
Postmaster, Yokohama, F. G. Machado, \$1,920.
Ditto, Shanghai, J. R. Simcoe, \$2,880.
Clerk, G. S. da Silva, \$1,200.

Stamp Department.

Collector, A. Lister, \$960.
1st Clerk, J. S. Rodrigues, \$1,380.
2nd ditto, E. H. d'Aquino, \$1,200.

Judicial Establishments.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Sir J. Smale, \$12,000.
Prime Judge, F. Snowden, \$4,160.
Registrar, H. F. Gibbons, \$4,800.
Deputy Registrar (vacant), \$2,160.
Clerk, C. F. A. Sangster, \$1,920.
Judge's Clerk, W. H. Mossop, \$1,440.
Interpreter, R. A. Bozario, \$1,920.
Assistant Interpreter, J. D. Ball, (acting).
Bailiff and Usher, P. Le Marquand, \$960.
Assistant ditto, T. R. McBean, \$480.
Sheriff.
Attorney-General, E. L. O'Malley, \$4,800, and private practice.
Crown Solicitor, E. Sharp, \$2,400 and private practice.
Registrar of Companies, H. F. Gibbons, \$192.
Coroner, G. Northcote, \$720.

Vice-Admiralty Court.

Judge, the Chief Justice.
Deputy Judge, F. Snowden.
Queen's Advocate, the Attorney-General.
Registrar, Hon. C. B. Plunket.
Queen's Proctor, E. Sharp.
Marshal, W. H. Mossop.
Surrogate, O. F. A. Sangster.

Police Court.

Police Magistrate, James Russell, \$3,840.
Ditto, \$3,840.
1st Clerk, A. Seth, \$1,920.
2nd Clerk, J. Parker, \$1,440.
1st Chinese Interpreter, Bodell Le Yun, \$960.
2nd Interpreter, Li Hung Mi, \$720.
3rd ditto, Hung Kam-shing, \$480.
Usher and Process Server, G. Saunders, \$540.

Gaol Department.

Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, M. S. Tonnochy, \$3,360.
Warden, G. Hayward, \$1,440.

Police.

Captain Superintendent of Police, W. M. Deane, \$3,840 and quarters.
Deputy-Superintendent, C. V. Creagh, \$3,120 and quarters.
Chief Inspector of Police, G. Horspool, \$1,440.
1st Clerk, C. Wagner, \$1,440.
2nd ditto, C. Duggan, \$960.

Educational Department.

Inspector of Schools, Dr. E. J. Eitel, \$2,400.
Head Master of Central School, F. Stewart, \$3,120, and quarters.
2nd Master, A. Falconer, \$1,920, and quarters.
3rd ditto, W. M. Arthur (acting), \$1,440, and quarters.
4th Master, A. May (acting), \$1,440, and quarters.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Bishop, Right Rev. J. S. Burdon, 1,000*l.* (from Colonial Bishops' Fund).
Colonial Chaplain, Rev. W. Jennings, \$3,840.

Medical Department.

Colonial Surgeon, P. B. Ayres, \$2,880, and private practice.
Surgeon of Lock Hospital, P. B. Ayres, \$864.
Superintendent of Civil Hospital, C. J. Wharry, M.D., \$2,160.
Health Officer, W. S. Adams, M.D., \$2,000.
Apothecary and Government Analyst, H. McCallum, \$1,140.

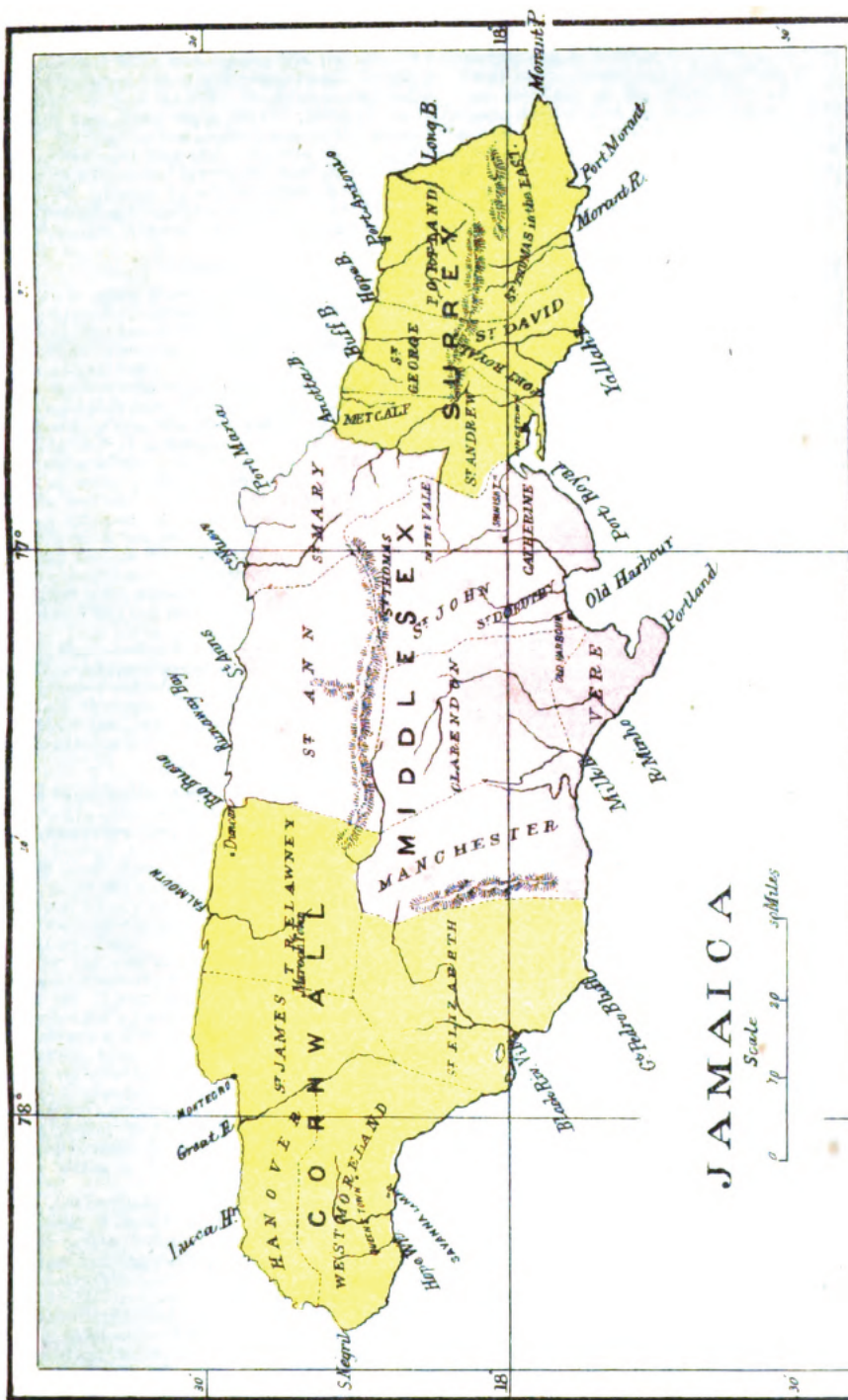
Fire Brigade.

Superintendent, C. V. Creagh, \$960.
Assistant Superintendents, J. P. McEuen, R.N., and J. A. Carvalho, \$480.

JAMAICA.

An island situated in the Caribbean Sea, and to the southward of the eastern extremity of the Island of Cuba, within N. lat. 17° 40' and 18° 30', and W. long. 76° 10' and 78° 30'. It is the largest of the British West Indies, being 140 miles in length, and 50 in extreme breadth, and containing about 4,200 square miles.

Jamaica was discovered by Columbus on the 3rd May, 1494. He called it St. Jago. It remained in the possession of the Spaniards for 161 years, when it was attacked by a force sent by Cromwell, under Admirals Penn and Venables, against Hispaniola. It capitulated, after a trifling resistance, on the 3rd May, 1655. After the capture of the island, until the Restoration of Charles II., Jamaica remained under military jurisdiction. In 1660 the first establishment of a regular civil government was made by Charles II., who appointed G. D'Oyley



JAMAICA

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Governor-in-Chief, with an Elective Council. In 1670 peace was made with Spain, and the title of England to Jamaica was recognized by the Treaty of Madrid. In 1807 the Slave Trade was abolished, at which time there were 323,827 slaves in Jamaica. During the last eight years of the trade, 86,821 slaves were imported. On the abolition of slavery in 1833, Jamaica received 6,161,927 $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 20,000,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ granted by the Imperial Government as compensation to the slave-owners; being rather more than 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ a head on a slave population of 309,338.

Climate.

There is great variety of climate; the mean temperature of Kingston is about 80°, rising to 90° in the day time, and falling to 70° at night. As the temperature falls about 1° for every 300 feet of ascent, and as there is a lofty range of mountains which run down the middle of the whole island, it is possible, in a few hours, to reach a cool and delightful climate. From Kingston, the capital, a change of 10° or 15° in temperature can be attained by a ride of three hours.

In the country the difference of temperature between day and night is seldom more than 10°, and the difference of temperature in summer and winter is much less, say 5° or 6°.

During this century Jamaica has been tolerably free from hurricanes and earthquakes, until the 18th of August, 1880, when the effects of a cyclone were felt in the north and north-eastern portions of the island.

The rainy seasons are in May and October, and last for about three weeks; but besides these heavy and periodical rainfalls, the ground is refreshed by continual showers. The annual rainfall varies throughout the island from about 30 inches to as much as 180 inches.

Constitution.

The Constitution, which, after existing for nearly 200 years in Jamaica, was surrendered in 1866, was a representative one, consisting of a Governor, a Privy Council, a Legislative Council, and an Assembly of 47 elected members. The abolition of this form of government, and the substitution for it of a new form, resulted from the serious disturbances amongst the black population which occurred in October, 1865.

After the suppression of disaffection in St. Thomas's-in-the-East, Governor Eyre, at the meeting of the Legislature, urged the unsuitability of the then existing form of Government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change, by which a strong Government might be created.

The Legislature unanimously responded, abrogated all the existing machinery of legislation, and left it to Her Majesty's Government to substitute any other form of Government which might be better suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony.

An Act of the Imperial Parliament and an Order in Council of the 9th April, 1866, were passed providing a new Constitution for Jamaica, which is that now in force, and is as follows:—

A Legislative Council was, by Orders in Council of the 11th June, 1866, and 11th November, 1869, established, consisting of six official and six unofficial members, which members have since been enlarged to nine of each. The Governor sits as President. The official members are, by virtue of their offices, the senior military officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, together with five such other officers or persons as Her Majesty

may think fit, and certain unofficial members not exceeding nine in number.

There is also established a Privy Council.

The members of the Privy Council are, the Lieutenant-Governor, the senior military officer in command, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the Queen, or provisionally appointed by the Governor subject to the approval of Her Majesty. The Governor is to preside at each meeting, and the Governor and two members form a quorum. The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Councillors, excepting only when the matter to be decided would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consultation, or be too unimportant to require their advice: and he is to propose all questions on which they are to advise and decide; but any member may apply in writing for permission to propose a question, and a written answer, granting or refusing the request, is to be returned. The Governor is authorized to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, "if in any case it shall appear right so to do," and to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies "the grounds and reasons" of his opposition, and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion offered and rejected.

With regard to the Legislative Council, the following rules and regulations are to be observed, in the transaction of business and in the passing of laws. The official members are to be the same as those mentioned for the Privy Council; the Governor is to appoint one or more persons to act provisionally as unofficial Councillor or Councillors, when the number appointed by her Majesty shall be less than six; and all the Councillors are to hold office during the Royal will and pleasure. Any member may propose questions for debate, excepting only that no law shall be enacted, nor any vote or resolution passed, nor any question admitted to debate, when the object is to dispose of or charge any part of the revenue, unless the proposition be made by the Governor, or the proposal expressly allowed or directed by him. All laws passed are to be styled, "Laws enacted by the Governor of Jamaica, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof."

Jamaica under Crown Government.

For many years prior to the establishment of Crown Government, in 1866, the expenditure of the island exceeded the revenue by large amounts; but a better collection of the imposts, and the increase of the community in numbers and substance, has permitted a large increase of revenue, and a considerable reduction of debt. Taxation in Jamaica amounts to about 18s. a head.

The number of parishes (which are the units of local government) has been reduced from 22 to 14. Each parish has its own parochial institutions, viz., hospitals, almshouses, &c., &c., managed by the Municipal Board of the parish, of which the custos is usually appointed the chairman. The members of the Board are nominated by the chairman, and with the chairman are annually appointed by the governor. There is also a Road Board in each parish, for the management of the parochial roads, appointed in the same way as the Municipal Board. The several taxes received on houses, horses, carriages, &c., &c., are devoted entirely to the parish in which they are collected. The revenue is collected by the officers of the Revenue Department, with a collector in each parish at the head of a branch office. The principal

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sums are derived from import duties, which yield about 255,000*l.*; excise duty on rum, at 5*s.* per gallon, yielding 92,000*l.*; stamps, 15,500*l.*; licenses, 17,000*l.*; and postal revenue, 14,500*l.* The new railway receipts of 23,000*l.* and reimbursements 23,500*l.*, swell the total of revenue.

There is a regular postal service three times a-week to and from all parts of the island, and daily to some limited parts, by which letters are carried at 2*d.* per ½*oz.*

Government savings banks were established in 1871, in all the principal towns, and there is now deposited about 330,000*l.*, on which the Government pays interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

District courts, somewhat on the model of County Courts in England, are held all over the island. The judges are barristers or advocates.

The constabulary was placed on its present footing in 1867, and is modelled on the system of the Royal Irish Constabulary, semi-military. There are about 25 officers (inspectors and sub-inspectors), under an Inspector-General, and 600 men, distributed throughout the island.

An "island medical service," under the control of a superintending medical officer, has been created. The several medical practitioners, who receive a retaining fee or salary from the Government, are designated "district medical officers." They are located throughout the island, and for the fixed salary paid by Government they have to attend sick paupers, parochial hospitals and almshouses, the constabulary officers and men, and prisons. For attending East Indian immigrants, vaccination, &c., &c., they are paid extra. They are not restricted in private practice, and at the same time are allowed the privileges of pension after twenty years' service, and six months' leave of absence on half-pay after six years' service.

There is regular and frequent communication between Europe and Jamaica.

The Royal Mail contract steamers leave Southampton on the 2nd and 17th of each month. The average passage is 17 days. The Royal Mail cargo steamers leave Southampton on 11th and 23rd of the month. The West India and Pacific steamers leave Liverpool on the 10th of each month, their average passage being 21 days. A French steamer leaves St. Nazaire once a month. Steamers of the Atlas line leave New York under mail contract every alternate Thursday. The contract passage is six and a half days.

Telegraphic communication with Europe is complete. Jamaica is the first British possession in the West Indies which the cables from Cuba touch at, whence it branches away *via* St. Thomas, Barbados, &c., to Demerara, and in the opposite direction to the Isthmus of Panama.

A line of inland telegraph, connecting all the principal towns, is now nearly completed.

At present the only railway in Jamaica is that from Kingston *via* Spanish Town to Old Harbour, a distance of 26 miles; but, since the purchase of the line by the Government, an extension to Parns and Ewarton has been determined on and is in progress of being carried out.

Arrangements have been made for weekly steam communication round the island to the thirteen principal outports.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1865	295,398	314,296
1866	327,359	395,597
1867	393,441	383,125

	£	£
1868	868,101	858,795
1869	441,439	387,724
1870	440,523	410,497
1871	460,024	426,910
1872	494,563	477,807
1873	514,766	523,458
1874	541,798	537,261
1875	590,937	586,520
1876	572,686	537,359
1877	532,788	536,206
1878	513,465	483,090
1879	514,867	502,988

Public Debt, 778,609*l.*

Population.

Estimated population in 1880, 540,000; present annual increase, 6,000.

	White.	Coloured.	Black.	Total.
1871.	13,101	100,346	392,707	506,15
1861.	13,816	81,065	346,374	441,25

Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1865	1,050,984	912,004
1866	1,030,976	1,152,898
1867	859,186	1,045,093
1868	1,024,665	1,188,804
1869	1,224,413	1,162,768
1870	1,300,212	1,283,026
1871	1,331,185	1,196,531
1872	1,559,601	1,418,443
1873	1,733,121	1,226,011
1874	1,762,817	1,442,080
1875	1,759,942	1,410,485
1876	1,700,253	1,617,015
1877	1,552,339	1,458,669
1878	1,492,722	1,210,705
1879	1,347,342	1,357,671

Governors.

1660 G. D'Oyley.	1829 Earl of Belmore.
1661 Lord Windsor.	1832 Earl of Mulgrave.
1666 Sir T. Modyford.	1834 Marquis of Sligo.
1670 Sir T. Lynch.	1836 Lieut.-Gen. Sir L. Smith.
1675 Lord Vaughan.	1839 Sir C. Metcalfe.
1678 Earl of Carlisle.	1842 Earl of Elgin.
1682 Sir T. Lynch.	1847 Sir Charles Grey.
1684 Sir P. Howard.	1853 Sir Henry Barkly.
1687 Duke of Albemarle.	1857 Sir C. H. Darling.
1690 Earl of Inchiquin.	1862 E. J. Eyre.
1702 William Selwyn.	1865 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. K. Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
1710 Lord A. Hamilton.	1866 Sir John P. Grant, K.C.B.
1716 Peter Heywood.	1870 E. E. Rushworth (administering).
1718 Sir N. Lawes.	1870 Sir John P. Grant, K.C.B.
1722 Duke of Portland.	1872 E. E. Rushworth, Lieut.-Governor.
1728 Maj.-Gen. Hunter.	1873 Sir J. P. Grant.
1735 H. Cunningham.	1873 W. A. G. Young (administered the Government).
1738 G. Trelawney.	1874 Sir William Grey.
1752 Charles Knowles.	1874 E. E. Rushworth, O.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
1758 George Haldane.	1877 Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G.
1762 W. H. Littleton.	1879 E. Newton, C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
1767 Sir W. Trelawney.	1880 Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G.
1773 Sir B. Keith.	
1777 Maj.-Gen. Dalling.	
1782 Major-Gen. Campbell.	
1790 Earl of Effingham.	
1795 Earl of Balcarras.	
1801 Lt.-Gen. Nugent.	
1806 Lieut.-General Sir Eyre Coote.	
1808 Dk. of Manchester.	

Civil Establishment.

NOTE.—All salaries over 100*l.* a year are by Law No. 11 of 1874 subject to a deduction of 4 per cent. payable to a widows' and orphans' fund.

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., 7,000*l.*

Lieutenant-Governor, Edward Newton, C.M.G.

Private Secretary, Anthony Musgrave, jun., 300*l.*

Privy Council.

The Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary.

The Senior Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Regular Troops.

The Attorney-General.

Major-General J. R. Mann, R.E., *Director of Roads and Surveyor-General*.

Clerk to the Privy Council, The Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Legislative Council.

President, Sir A. Musgrave, K.C.M.G., *Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief*.

Official Members.

The Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary.

The Senior Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Regular Troops.

The Attorney-General.

Major-General J. R. Mann, R.E., *Director of Roads and Surveyor-General*.

The Hon. D. P. Trench, *Collector General*.

The Hon. J. C. Mackglashan, *Auditor General*.

The Hon. E. N. Walker, *Assistant Colonial Secretary*.

The Hon. S. C. Burke, *Crown Solicitor*.

Non-Official Members.

The Hon. J. H. McDowell.

The Hon. James M. Gibb.

The Hon. G. Solomon.

The Hon. H. Westmorland.

The Hon. L. C. Shirley.

The Hon. H. F. Colthirst.

The Hon. Henry Sewell.

The Hon. Michael Solomon.

Clerk of the Legislative Council, Thomas Oughton, 400*l.*

Librarian and Official Reporter, John Revie Macnab, 200*l.*

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, Edward Newton, C.M.G., 1,500*l.*

Assistant Secretary, E. N. Walker, 800*l.*

Chief Clerk, J. Allwood, 400*l.* to 600*l.*

Clerks, 1st Class, S. P. Musson, L. R. Fyfe, and F. S. Sanguinetti, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Clerks, 2nd Class, Wm. Allwood, J. B. Lucie Smith, and E. J. Wortley, 150*l.* to 300*l.*

Clerks, 3rd Class, A. Cork, J. M. Casserly, and R. Johnstone, 80*l.* to 150*l.*

Deputy Keeper, Edw. B. Lynch, 500*l.*

Department of the Director of Roads and Surveyor-General.

Director of Roads and Surveyor-General, Major-General J. R. Mann, R.E., 1,850*l.* salary, and 300*l.* travelling allowance.

Deputy Director of Roads, Capt. D. O'Brien, R.E., 800*l.*

Engineer for Kingston, E. Scott Barber, 600*l.*

Engineer, Eastern District, L. Payne Galloway, 600*l.*

Ditto, Northern District, E. C. Tilly, C.E., 450*l.* to 600*l.*

Assistant ditto, ditto, J. G. Doorly, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

Engineer, Southern District, S. T. Scharschmidt, 500*l.* to 600*l.*

Assistant Engineer, Southern District, Engineer, St. Catherine's District, James Richmond, 600*l.* and 150*l.* travelling allowance.

Manager of the Railway, L. F. Mackinnon, 500*l.* and house.

Engineer, Valentin Bell, 1,200*l.*, and allowance when travelling.

Government Surveyor, Thomas Harrison, 400*l.* and 200*l.* travelling allowance.

Assistant to ditto, J. H. Dodd, 100*l.* to 200*l.*, and 100*l.* travelling allowance.

Chief Draughtsman, John Death, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Assistant Draughtsman, R. K. Williams, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Accountant, J. Sherbon, 400*l.* to 600*l.*

Chief Clerk, C. W. Tait, 300*l.*

1st Class Clerk, Edwin Whitehorse, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

2nd ditto, G. Mitchell, R. Arrowsmith, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

3rd ditto, C. O. Magnan, W. Messias, and A. A. Samuel, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Director of Public Gardens and Plantations, D. Morris, 600*l.*

Superintendent at Cinchona Plantation, W. Nock, 200*l.*

Ditto, Castleton, George Syme, 230*l.*

Overseer, Palisadoes Plantation, W. Mais, 52*l.*

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, John C. Mackglashan, 750*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Chief Clerk, Ross Jameson Livingston, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Clerks, 1st Class, E. A. Foster, W. Duff, W. Arrowsmith, G. M. Livingston, and E. J. Andrews, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Clerks, 2nd Class, B. V. Hall, W. B. Mais, and E. du Mont, 200*l.*

Clerks, 3rd Class, H. E. Laidman, A. S. Finzi, and W. C. P. Lord, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Treasury.

Public Treasurer, H. W. Livingston, 600*l.*

Chief Clerk, John Harris, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Bookkeeper, R. A. Henderson, 300*l.* to 350*l.*

Cashier, G. H. Waldron, 160*l.* to 250*l.*

Clerks, 1st Class, C. W. Chapman, and A. M. Marshall, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Clerks, 2nd Class, H. D'O. Mitchell, and R. G. McLelland, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Clerks, 3rd Class, T. B. Hendrika, R. W. Harris, and E. W. Astwood, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Government Savings' Bank.

Manager, H. W. Livingston, 100*l.*

Accountant, J. Sinclair, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Cashier, J. M. Tuckett, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

2nd Class Clerk, C. Morton, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

3rd ditto, J. B. Heath, and T. D. Nicholson, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Stamp Office.

Stamp Commissioner, P. E. Chapman, 400*l.* to 500*l.*

Clerk, 3rd Class, G. Thomson, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Post Office.

Postmaster for Jamaica, Frederic Sullivan, 600*l.* to 800*l.*

Chief Clerk, G. H. Pearce, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Supervisor, District Post Office, Wm. F. Mackinnon, 200*l.* to 250*l.* salary, and travelling allowance.

1st Class Clerks, T. H. McBayne, E. N. Marshall, and F. G. M. Lynch, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

2nd Class ditto, D. G. Parsons, P. C. Cunha, and J. G. Erck, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

3rd Class ditto, G. Davidson, C. W. Magnan, W. J. Heath, and C. A. Heath, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Revenue Department.

Collector-General, Daniel Power Trench, 1,000*l.*

Supervisor of Revenue Offices, R. Batten, 500*l.* to 600*l.*, and 2*l.* per day when travelling.

Chief Clerk, B. C. Orgill, 800*l.* to 400*l.*

1st Class Clerks, A. H. Miles, B. E. Nunes, and W. O. Fogarty, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

2nd Class ditto, D. J. Melhado, W. G. Nunes, and R. M. Cocking, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

3rd Class ditto, E. C. Arrowsmith, W. J. T. Lynch, and W. F. Murray.

Customs Branch.

Kingston, Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, R. Gillard, 750*l.*

Inspector of Invoices, and Chief Landing Surveyor, Charles Goldie, 400*l.* to 500*l.*

Clerks in Collector's Office—

Chief Clerk, E. H. E. MacLavery, 800*l.* to 400*l.*
1st Class Clerks, F. E. Paine and E. A. Savage, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

2nd Class ditto, G. G. Nix, H. Bogle, and R. B. Prendergast, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

3rd Class Clerks, J. S. Brown, Ernest N. Romney, C. G. Turland, and L. G. H. Murphy, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Assistant Surveyor and Chief Tide Surveyor, 800*l.*

2nd Landing Waiter and Searcher and Assistant Inspector of Invoices, A. W. Hitchins, 250*l.*

Landing Waiters, Solomon Da Costa, R. M. Wilson, B. Daniel, J. B. Chadwick, F. Delfosse, and H. Cork, 150*l.* to 250*l.*

Out-door Officers, 1st Class, A. R. Fitch, C. Wood, R. A. Mowat, and E. C. Price, 90*l.* to 100*l.*

Ditto, 2nd Class, F. J. Soady, S. H. Byng, J. Smythe, R. Walker, H. J. Katon, H. Barned, J. Melbourne, and M. H. Bogle, 75*l.* to 85*l.*

Ditto, 3rd Class, W. C. Plummer, C. S. Cockburn, H. Campbell, G. D. Garsia, F. C. Holwell, T. P. Walton, J. E. Tyrie, H. O'Donnell, F. K. King, and J. S. Chapman, 60*l.* to 70*l.*

Locker and Gauger, Kingston, Peter Brooks, 150*l.*, J. S. Bawn, 100*l.*

Tide Surveyor, Port Royal, J. W. Rodgers, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

Locker, St. Ann's Bay, J. Addison, 100*l.* to 120*l.*

Landing Waiter, Salt River, W. R. Burke, 150*l.*

Ditto, Port Morant, O. L. B. Cumming, 130*l.* to 150*l.*

Falmouth—Third Class Collector, John Pasmore, 800*l.*

Senior Landing Waiter, E. P. Pullar, 200*l.*

Clerk and Warehouse-keeper, J. A. S. Monaghan, 175*l.*

Tide Waiters, R. B. W. Smith and E. A. Fulford, 60*l.* to 80*l.*

Savanna-la-Mar—Third Class Collector, F. S. Chamberlaine, 800*l.*

Clerk and Warehouse-keeper, A. G. Facey, 150*l.*
Locker, J. McLaren, 100*l.* to 120*l.*

Montego Bay—2nd Class Collector of Customs, J. G. Chisholm, 350*l.*

Second Officer, N. Badley, 200*l.*

Clerk, C. A. Pasmore, 100*l.* to 120*l.*, and 12*l.* allowance.

Locker, W. S. Spence, 100*l.*

Tide Waiter, G. A. Hill, 60*l.* to 80*l.*

Tide Waiter, Port Antonio, J. L. Lord, 60*l.* to 80*l.*

1st Class Collectors of Taxes, Herman J. Burger, W. A. Hamilton, W. J. Jamison, 500*l.*, and 50*l.* house allowance.

2nd Class Collectors, W. L. Stewart, R. C. J. Baque (400*l.* and house provided), J. W. Gruber, Wm. Cork, J. Bravo, and W. A. Doorly, 400*l.*, and 50*l.* house allowance.

3rd Class Collectors, A. M. Jackson, T. F. Clarke, J. A. Marshall, A. Robertson, and J. S. Trench, 800*l.*, and 50*l.* house allowance.

*1st Class Assistant Collectors (250*l.* salary)*, G. C. Hutchings, 50*l.*; H. James, 75*l.*; R. R. S. Spalding, 75*l.*; H. D. Fletcher, 50*l.*; J. J. Breakspear, 100*l.*; L. A. Rattigan, 100*l.*

*2nd Class Assistant Collectors (200*l.* salary)*, A. Cooper, 40*l.* travelling allowance; D. McKenzie, 100*l.*; E. C. Baines, 75*l.*; G. B. Caldwell; R. N. Berwick, 50*l.* travelling allowance; E. Wilson, 100*l.*; C. Bagrise, 75*l.*

*3rd Class Assistant Collectors (150*l.* salary)*, A. G. Davidson, 100*l.*; S. E. Payne, J. C. Richards, 100*l.*; L. J. Lee, 50*l.*; R. J. Steer, 60*l.*; S. Binns; B. A. Lindon, 50*l.*; G. W. Stricker, 100*l.*

Clerks of Parochial Boards, S. Bonitto, J. Allwood, R. A. Williams, J. A. Hoskins, F. H. Hawkins, A. G. French, W. J. Pearson, John C. Bunting, J. A. Brown, J. R. Bravo, R. P. Collymore, C. P. Tivy, and H. M. Rowe, 180*l.* to 150*l.*; E. S. Sanguinetti, 850*l.*

1st Class Clerks, H. James, D. Bailey, Alexander Taylor, A. R. Facey, C. M. Gifford, J. E. O'Donnell, E. S. French, J. S. Collymore, G. L. Gifford, G. H. Davidson, G. P. M. Taaffe, L. Smyth, and J. J. Orgill, 100*l.* to 120*l.*

2nd Class Clerks, C. S. Foote, M. J. Kelly, A. R. Dawes, F. B. Bowen, L. M. Lynch, J. C. Bonitto, R. H. Brice, H. E. Ramson, C. P. Young, D. Rankine, W. G. Chevaunes, A. W. Lundy, W. J. Henderson, B. de S. Bell, and R. Livingston, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Harbour Master's Office, Kingston, Capt. K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N., 500*l.*

Clerk, Geo. A. Williams, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Immigration Department.

Agent in India, R. W. S. Mitchell, 500*l.*

Agent-General in Jamaica, A. H. Alexander, 600*l.*, and 2*l.* a-day when travelling.

Sub-Agents—

1st Class, C. L. Ripoll, 250*l.*, and travelling allowance.

2nd Class, W. Y. Garsia, E. W. Pigou, D. S. B. Mackenzie, P. C. Cork, and G. W. Osmond, 200*l.*, and travelling allowance.

3rd Class, H. G. Jervis, 150*l.* and travelling allowance.

1st Clerk, R. G. Huey, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

2nd Clerk, S. M. Bennett, 60*l.* to 100*l.*

Jamaica Constabulary.

Inspector General, Captain E. H. B. Hartwell, salary 900*l.*

First Class Inspectors, W. McLeod, St. Leger A. Tivy (169*l.* for forage, travelling, servants, and rent, and 50*l.* as Registrar of Criminals), Geo. E. C. Field, St. J. G. B. Hepburn, G. N. Broderick; salary 300*l.*, forage 82*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, servant 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

2nd Class ditto, T. Gordon Black, L. Crosbie, T. Alexander, C. H. Austin, T. de Pass; salary 250*l.*, forage 82*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, servant 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

3rd Class ditto, G. F. Coward, P. H. James, R. L. Rivett, A. A. H. W. Wodderburn, A. C. Carey-Branton; salary 200*l.*, forage 82*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, servant 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Sub-Inspectors, G. Ponsonby, H. F. Thomas, F. Ramos, John Samuel, N. J. Altman: salary 130*l.*, forage 41*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, servant 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

[All the officers have quarters provided for them, or an allowance instead.]

Chief and Pay Clerk, C. Mac L. Ker, 400*l.*

1st Class Clerk, W. Q. Bell, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

2nd Class ditto, J. W. Fonseca 100*l.* to 200*l.*

3rd Class ditto, F. McLachlin, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Prison Department.

Inspector of Prisons, H. B. Shaw, 600*l.*, and 2*l.* 2*s.* a-day when travelling.

Clerk, L. Facey, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

General Penitentiary Superintendent, Eyare King, 300*l.*

Deputy Superintendent, John Ingram, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

Overseer of Works, S. S. Wortley, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Surgeon, Izett W. Anderson, M.D., 250*l.*

Superintendents of County Gaol and District Prisons.

Middlesex and Surrey Gaol, Wm. Martin, 120*l.*

St. Catherine District Prison, W. B. Edridge, 160*l.*

St. Mary, Wm. Speck, 126*l.*

Mandeville, J. Bonthron, 180*l.*

Hanover, T. Howell, 120*l.* and 24*l.* horse allowance.

Falmouth, T. P. Kidd, 200*l.*, and 36*l.* 10*s.* horse allowance.

Registrar General's Department.

Registrar General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, S. P. Smeeton, 400*l.* to 500*l.*

First Clerk, C. C. Aitken, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Second Clerk, A. L. Harris, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Third Clerk, C. H. M. Croskery, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Medical Department.

Superintending Medical Officer, Deputy Surgeon-General C. B. Mosse, C.B., 1,200*l.* and travelling expenses 2*l.* per diem.

Chief Clerk, George H. Rees, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

2nd Class Clerks, C. D. H. Braim and L. E. Delfosse, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

3rd Class Clerk, J. E. Valencia, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Medical Storekeeper, Edwin Butler, 150*l.* to 250*l.*, and house allowance.

Analysical Chemist, J. J. Bowrey, 500*l.*, and 80*l.* house allowance, and 60*l.* as Librarian.

2nd Class Clerk, Museum and Library, H. Priest, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

Public Hospital.

Chief Medical Officer and Director, C. B. Mosse, C.B. (Superintending Medical Officer.)

Senior Medical Officer, D. P. Ross, salary 600*l.*

Resident Medical Officers, Jas. Neish, 350*l.* to 400*l.*

Louis Delmege, 800*l.* to 400*l.*, with quarters to both.

Chaplain, Rev. G. W. Downer, 50*l.*

Clerk, Turner Pearson, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Assistant Clerk, J. H. Phillips, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Look Hospital.

Chief Medical Officer, Izett W. Anderson, M.D., 100*l.*

Visiting Surgeon, Jasper Cargill, M.D., 100*l.*

Clerk, Turner Pearson, 20*l.*

Lunatic Asylum.

City of Kingston,
Medical Superintendent, Thomas Allen, M.D., 800*l.*, and furnished residence.

Assistant Medical Officer, M. P. Cormac McCormack, 350*l.* to 400*l.*, and a furnished residence.

Chaplain, Rev. W. E. Pierce, B.A., 50*l.*

Government Medical Officers.

H. B. Foster, 140*l.*

W. B. Keech, 200*l.*

A. C. Neyland, M.D., 200*l.*

J. Deleon, 200*l.*

A. G. McCatty, 200*l.*

J. Cargill, M.D., 150*l.*

J. S. Gerrard, M.D., 200*l.*

E. W. Major, 150*l.*

J. Adolphus, 200*l.*

J. H. Clark, 200*l.*

Z. Mennell, 100*l.*

O. C. Harvey, M.D., 100*l.*

J. Tompsett, 200*l.*

G. T. Martyn, 200*l.*

J. J. McMahon, 200*l.*

E. H. Cooke, M.B., 250*l.*

W. A. O'Connor, M.D., 200*l.*

J. Pringle, M.B., 200*l.*

Lewis Alexander, 200*l.*

J. H. Courtenay, 200*l.*

Benjamin Walrond, 200*l.*

F. L. Stanigar, 200*l.*

George Rogers, 200*l.*

C. Gayleard, 400*l.*

W. K. Stephens, 250*l.*

J. B. Talbot, 160*l.*

R. S. Harvey, 250*l.*

G. Cooke, 200*l.*

J. J. Hillary, 200*l.*

T. Manners, 200*l.*

W. H. Miller, M.D., M.D., 200*l.*

R. C. Gibb, 200*l.*

C. Gillard, 200*l.*

H. E. Maunsell, 200*l.*

J. E. W. Holwell, 200*l.*

B. M. Beckwith.

S. M. Logan.

W. H. Logan.

V. ff. Mullen.

T. M. Drummond.

F. Roberts.

W. Taylor.

J. Reynolds.

The Government medical officers are all allowed to take private practice.

Health Officer, Kingston and Port Royal, Jas. Neish, 500*l.*

Judicial Establishment.

Chancellor, The Governor.

Vice-Chancellor and Chief Justice, and Keeper of the Records, The Hon. Sir John Lucie Smith, C.M.G., 2,500*l.*, and travelling allowance.

Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court, The Hon. Alan Ker, 1,500*l.*, The Hon. C. R. Curran, 1,200*l.*, and travelling allowance.

Attorney-General, H. H. Hocking, 1,500*l.*

Clerk to ditto, Charles Burnett, 80*l.*, and fees as Librarian to Supreme Court Library.

Assistants to the Attorney-General, S. D. Lindo, 500*l.* and S. Constantine Burke, 400*l.*, and travelling allowance.

Crown Solicitor, S. C. Burke, 400*l.*

Registrar and Clerk of the Courts and Crown, and Clerk of the Patents, Thos. Hendrick, 600*l.*

Official Assignees, the clerks of the district courts.

Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy W. Leo.

District Courts.

City of Kingston.—One of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court (for Civil Jurisdiction only, the Criminal Jurisdiction being assigned to the Judge of the Central District).

Clerk, James Dayes, 480*l*.
Central District, Robert Kerr, *Judge*, 1,100*l*, and travelling allowance 240*l*.
Ditto, W. G. McFarlane, *Clerk*, 400*l*, and 135*l* travelling allowance.
Northern District, *Judge*, 1,000*l*, and travelling allowance 225*l*.
Ditto, A. B. Dignum, *Clerk*, 500*l*, and 187*l* 10*s* travelling allowance.
Western District, G. G. Little, *Judge*, 1,100*l*, and travelling allowance 225*l*.
Ditto, G. Pilliner, *Clerk*, 400*l*, and 187*l* 10*s* travelling allowance.
Southern District, Robert Baird, *Judge*, 1,000*l*, and travelling allowance 225*l*.
Ditto, James Allwood, *Clerk*, 500*l*, and 175*l* travelling allowance.
Eastern District, William Ernst, *Judge*, 800*l*, and travelling allowance 180*l*.
Ditto, J. M. Facey, *Clerk*, 300*l*.
Judge unattached, E. T. Smith, 800*l*.
Stipendiary Magistrates, T. H. Sharpe, salary 450*l*, Richard Carter, J. T. Cartwright, G. T. Farquharson, 300*l* salary, 100*l* for a house, and one shilling per mile travelling allowance.
Police Magistrate, Kingston, H. J. Bicknell, 500*l*.
Assistant ditto, Capt. K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N., 100*l*.
Coroners. The judges of the district courts act as coroners.

Clerks of Petty Sessions.

Clarendon, M. S. Farquharson, 300*l*.
St. James, J. C. Humber, 300*l*.
St. Andrew, A. L. Vendryes, 300*l*.
Trelawny, L. J. Preston, 300*l*.
St. Elizabeth, J. W. Petgrave, 300*l*.
St. Catherine, G. L. Shaw, 300*l*.
Westmorland, W. F. Langley, 300*l*.
St. Thomas, L. L. Samuel, 250*l*.
Manchester, W. G. Clough, 250*l*.
St. Ann, A. Lake, 250*l*.
Portland, A. R. White, 250*l*.
St. Mary, H. Pouyat, 300*l*.
Kingston, A. H. Quallo (acting), 200*l*.
Hanover, H. Brown, 250*l*.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Bishop of Kingston, Right Rev. Enos Nuttall, B.D.
Archdeacon of Cornwall (acting), Ven. J. R. Ramson.
Archdeacon of Surrey and Ecclesiastical Commissary, Venerable G. B. Brooks, M.A.
Rectors, C. H. Hall, 400*l*.
 J. H. Campbell, B.A., 400*l*.
 W. Smith, 400*l*.
 J. Cork, 400*l*.
 The Rectors receive an allowance for glebe.
Island Curates, at 340*l* each.
 W. E. Pierce, B.A.
 E. Nuttall.
 C. F. Douet, B.A.
 Acheson Findlay.
 H. H. Isaacs, M.A.
 F. H. Sharpe.
 George Hall.
 C. R. Chandler.
 J. L. Ramson (acting) *Archdeacon of Cornwall*.
 J. S. Farquharson.
 Henry Clarke.
 J. G. Del Rio.
 E. A. Stewart.
 J. A. Thomson.
 D. B. Panton, M.A.

R. K. Dunbar.
 G. W. Downer.
 H. Scotland.
Curate, J. E. Miller, 175*l*.
Stipendiary Curates (at 800*l* per annum, paid partly from the British Treasury).
 H. M. F. Macdermot.
 E. B. Key.
Stipendiary Curates (paid wholly from the British Treasury).
 G. B. Brooks, M.A., 800*l*.
 J. L. Mais, B.A., 100*l*.
 R. R. Foster, 100*l*.
 C. H. Davis, 50*l*.

There are also about 40 clergymen who are paid by the Diocesan Church Fund of the Disestablished Church of England.

Educational Department.

Inspector of Schools, T. Capper, 700*l*, and 150*l* travelling allowance.
Assistant Inspectors of Schools, J. J. Wood, 300*l*, 200*l* travelling allowance; Charles Plummer, 250*l*, and 200*l* travelling allowance; Rev. A. Findlay, 100*l*, and 100*l* travelling allowance for 8 months; Rev. C. E. Randall, 100*l*, and 100*l* travelling allowance for 8 months; Rev. J. Roberts, 100*l*, and 100*l* travelling allowance for 8 months; and Maj. Geo. Hicks and Rev. P. Williams, 100*l*, and 100*l* travelling allowance for 8 months.
Government Schoolmasters, R. Elworthy, 230*l* and house, Charlestown; and Andrew Willis, Port Antonio, 150*l* and house.
Principal of the Training College, Rev. C. F. Douet, 200*l* and quarters.
Tutor of the College, T. Cox, 160*l* to 230*l*.
Superintendent of Reformatory, Captain Portlock Dadsou, 340*l* and 50*l* travelling.

LABUAN.

The island of Labuan is situated on the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16' N. lat., and 115° 15' E. long. Its area is 30.23 square miles. It is distant from the coast, at the nearest point, about six miles, and from Brunei, the capital of Borneo proper, about thirty miles.

The island, then uninhabited, was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Borneo in 1846, and occupied in 1848.

Much expectation as to the success of the new settlement was founded upon the existence of rich coal deposits in the island, the development of which was undertaken by a Company which was formed in England at the time, under the name of "The Eastern Archipelago Company." Nevertheless, the coal resources of Labuan remain still comparatively undeveloped, and more than one Company has failed and retired from the undertaking.

Labuan has a fine port, and is a market for some of the produce of the neighbouring coasts of Borneo, and the Sulu Archipelago, such as bees'-wax, edible birds' nests, camphor, gutta-percha, india-rubber, pearls, tortoise-shell, and trepang, which are forwarded by the Labuan traders to Singapore.

There are three sago manufactories in the island, where the raw material received from the coast is converted into sago flour, which is exported to some extent for the Singapore market.

The inhabitants are chiefly Malays from Borneo, and Chinese, the latter being chiefly petty traders or immigrants working under contracts made in Singapore.

The Government is administered by a Governor and a nominated Legislative Council.

Until the year 1869 the expenditure of the Colony was partly defrayed by an Imperial grant in aid, but since then the colony has supported itself. In 1871 the military garrison maintained by the Imperial Government was withdrawn, and an armed police force substituted by the Colony.

The chief sources of Revenue are the farming of licences to sell tobacco, spirits, opium (retail), and fish.

Return of Colonial Revenue and Expenditure.

Year	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £
1869	5,528	6,396
1870	7,158	7,301
1871	7,115	8,226
1872	7,079	7,518
1873	6,917	7,090
1874	7,038	7,187
1875	8,757	6,721
1876	9,429	7,578
1877	7,490	7,995
1878	7,418	7,212
1879	7,541	7,359

	Imports.* £	Exports.* £
1872	129,198	134,984
1873	77,749	84,708
1874	89,978	99,104
1875	119,362	114,332
1876	126,594	112,996
1877	149,121	145,255
1878	157,522	156,616
1879	149,430	168,253

<i>Clean Coal Output.</i>	
Tons.	Tons.
1871	3,952
1872	3,896
1873	5,423
1874	5,288
1875	4,878

Population, 4,898.

Governors.

- 1847 Sir James Brooke, K.C.B.
 1848 William Napier, *Lieut.-Governor*.
 1850 J. Scott, *Lieut.-Governor* (now Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G.)
 1856 Hon. G. W. Edwardes.
 1861 T. F. Callaghan.
 1866 Hugh Low (acting).
 1867 J. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.
 1871 Sir H. E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.
 1875 Herbert Taylor Ussher, C.M.G.
 1879 Charles Cameron Lees, C.M.G.

Legislative Council.

The Governor, *President*.

Members. W. H. Treacher, A. S. Hamilton, Dr. P. Leys.

Civil Establishment.

Governor. Charles Cameron Lees, C.M.G., 800*l.*, and 800*l.* from Imperial Funds, as H.M. Consul-General for Brunel.

* The Imports return includes Imports from the Coast, which are afterwards re-exported to Singapore, and counted again as Exports. The Export returns include an item which is allowed for re-exportations to the Coast in each year in native boats.

Colonial Secretary and Auditor. W. H. Treacher, 500*l.*

Colonial Treasurer. A. S. Hamilton, R.N., 400*l.*

Police Magistrate. W. H. Treacher.

Surveyor-General and Superintendent of Convicts. vacant, 500*l.*

Colonial Surgeon. Dr. P. Leys, 325*l.*

Colonial Apothecary. R. Wilson, 150*l.*

Harbour and Post Master. A. S. Hamilton, R.N.

Judges of the General Court and Justices of the Peace—

The Governor, *President*.

W. H. Treacher.

P. Leys.

A. S. Hamilton, R.N.

Registrar. W. H. Treacher.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Labuan,

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands, comprising the Colonies of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica and the Virgin Islands, were constituted a single Federal Colony by an Act passed in the Imperial Parliament in the Session of 1871, 84 & 85 Vict., cap. 107. The text of the Act, which is given below, will explain the constitution and powers of the Federal Government and the relations between that Government and the several Island Governments. Sir Benjamin Pine, to whose energy and ability the passage of the measure in the islands is largely due, was honoured by Her Majesty after the passing of the Imperial Act with the dignity of a Knight Commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George; Messrs. Wigley and Freeling, the administrators of St. Kitts and Dominica, being on the same occasion made Companions of the Order, and Sir Oliver Nugent, President of the Legislative Council of Antigua, receiving the honour of Knighthood.

The Federal Colony contains 120,499 inhabitants. Its total exports, according to latest returns, were 521,242*l.*, and its imports 436,733*l.* The aggregate revenue of all the six Presidencies was 96,273*l.*; their expenditure, 100,277*l.*

It may be mentioned, as of historical interest, that the Leeward Islands possessed a common Legislature as far back as the reign of William and Mary. Some Acts passed by that Legislature are still in force in the several Islands, notably one "to provide for the want of fines and common recoveries," under which entails and settlements of real property are effected, and which is considered creditable to the sagacity of the Colonists of the day as having anticipated by nearly a century and a half a very beneficial reform only effected in this country in the year 1833, by the Act 3 and 4, Will. IV, c. 74. The General Legislature met for the last time in 1798, when it passed a highly humane slave amelioration Act, which was allowed, a Catholic Emancipation Act, and an Act repealing the duty on exports of 4½ per cent. for the benefit of the English exchequer—both which were disallowed. An attempt was made by Sir William Colebrook in 1832 to revive the General Legislature, and though the attempt was regarded unfavourably in some quarters, and the Legislature never actually met, yet the right to revive it was clear, and there is no doubt that the Act of 1871 is no more than a revival of the ancient constitution of the islands.

Subjoined is the text of the Act.

CHAP. 107.

An Act for the Federation and general Government of the Leeward Islands (amended by local Act No. 11 of 1878). [21st August, 1871.]

Whereas the several legislative bodies of Her Majesty's Leeward Islands have, by certain resolutions, signified their desire for the union of the said Islands under one Government in manner therein set forth, and have requested that the said resolutions may be embodied in an Act of the Imperial Parliament with all such provisions as may be necessary to give them full force and effect, and it is expedient that the said union should be established:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Leeward Islands Act, 1871."

2. So soon as this Act shall come into operation in the Leeward Islands, those islands shall form one colony, consisting of six presidencies, namely, the several islands of Antigua, Montserrat, Saint Christopher, Nevis, and Dominica, with their respective dependencies, and the Virgin Islands.

3. In this Act the following terms shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant thereto (that is to say):—

"Governor" shall mean the Governor or officer for the time being administering the general government of the Leeward Islands:

"General Government" and "General Legislature" shall respectively mean the Government and Legislature of the Leeward Islands:

"Island Government," "Island Council," and "Island Legislature," shall mean respectively the Government, Legislative body, or Legislature of one of the above-named Presidencies:

"Proclamation" shall mean a written or printed notice under the hand of the Governor, published by his order in each of the Presidencies which it may directly concern.

4. This Act shall come into operation in the Leeward Islands on a day to be declared by proclamation.

5. There shall be an Executive Council of the Leeward Islands, consisting of such persons or officers as the Queen may from time to time name or designate.

6. The Queen may from time to time appoint such officers of the general Government as Her Majesty may think fit, with such salaries as may be assigned to them by the General Legislature.

7. There shall be in the Leeward Islands a Legislative Body, to be styled "The General Legislative Council," composed of Nine elective and Nine non-elective members [thus re-enacted by Act 11 of 1878].

Provided that the proceedings of the Council shall not be invalid on account of any vacancies therein.

8. Of the elective members, Four shall be taken from the Island Council of Antigua, Two from the Legislative Assembly of Dominica, and three from among the unofficial members of the Legislative Council of St. Christopher. The members for Antigua and Dominica shall respectively be chosen by the elective members of the Island Council from which they are taken, and those for St. Christopher by the non-official members of the Executive Council of St. Christopher, in such

manner as the said Island Council may, from time to time, by any standing rule determine, and within such period as may, from time to time, be prescribed by proclamation. [This section is printed as re-enacted by the Leeward Islands Act 11 of 1878.]

9. The non-elective members shall be appointed by the Queen in such manner and under such conditions as Her Majesty may think fit, and shall be as follows:—

A President, who at the time of his appointment shall be member of some Island Council:

The Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Auditor-General.

Five unofficial members, of whom one shall be taken from the Island Councils of Dominica, St. Christopher, Nevis, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands respectively, and who shall *ipso facto* vacate their seats on ceasing to be members of such Councils.

10. Subject to the provisions of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sections of this Act, the Governor, with the consent of the General Legislative Council, hereinafter referred to as "the Council," may make laws for the Leeward Islands, or any part thereof, on the following subjects:—

1. The law of real and personal property, including wills, testaments, probate, and administration of estates of deceased persons:

2. The mercantile law:

3. The law relating to husband and wife, parent and child, marriage, divorce, and guardianship of infants:

4. The criminal law:

5. The constitution of courts of law, the criminal and civil administration of justice, including the jurisdiction, practice, and procedure of all courts of law, criminal and civil:

6. The establishment and regulation of a common convict station and a common prison discipline:

7. The establishment and regulation of a general police force, and of the other protective forces of the Leeward Islands:

8. The post office and the electric telegraph:

9. Quarantine:

10. Currency:

11. Weights and measures:

12. Audit of the public accounts in the several presidencies:

13. Education:

14. Immigration and treatment of immigrants:

15. Idiots, lunatics, and idiot and lunatic asylums:

16. Copyrights and patents:

17. The constitution and procedure of the Council:

18. Such other subjects in respect of each presidency as the Island Legislature thereof may declare to be within the competency of the General Legislature.

11. Subject to the provisions of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sections of this Act, the Governor may, with the consent of the Legislative Body of any presidency, make laws for the peace, order, and good government thereof, but any island enactment relating to any of the subjects named in the preceding section may at any time be repealed or altered by the General Legislature, and shall, without any formal repeal, be void so far as it is repugnant to any law passed by the General Legislature.

12. The Council may from time to time be convoked, prorogued, and dissolved by any instrument under the hand and seal of the Governor.

13. The Council shall be so convoked within six months after this Act shall come into operation in

the Leeward Islands, and afterwards once (at least) in every year.

14. The place of meeting of the Council shall from time be fixed by proclamation.

15. The duration of the Council, unless sooner dissolved, shall be three years.

16. Every member of the Council shall, before taking his seat, take and subscribe before the Governor, or some person authorized by him, the following oath of allegiance:—

"I, A. B., do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law.

"So help me GOD."

But any person authorized by law to affirm or declare instead of taking an oath may make such affirmation or declaration in lieu of the said oath.

17. The Council shall appoint one of the members of the Council to be vice-president thereof.

18. Every member of the Council, except the official members, may resign his seat therein by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor.

19. Every elective member who shall accept any office under the Crown shall vacate his seat in the said Council, but shall be eligible for re-election.

20. When any elective member vacates his seat in the Council otherwise than by the dissolution or other determination thereof, the elective members of the island council which he represented shall choose a successor within three months after notice of such vacancy shall have been proclaimed in the presidency; and if they fail to do so within that time the Governor shall appoint a person from that island council to fill such vacancy.

21. Until otherwise determined by the Council, the Council shall not be considered as constituted for the despatch of business unless at least nine members be present and assisting thereat.

22. Questions arising in the Council shall be decided by a majority of voices; the President shall, in all cases, have a vote, and when the voices are equal the decision shall be deemed to be in the negative.

23. No vote or resolution shall be proposed in the Council having for its object to charge any part of the revenues arising within the said Leeward Islands, except by one of the official members, or with the express approval or direction of the Governor.

24. When a Bill passed by the Council is presented to the Governor for his assent, he shall declare according to his discretion either that he assents thereto, or that he refuses his assent to the same, or that he reserves the same for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

25. When the Governor assents to a Bill, he shall by the first convenient opportunity send an authentic copy of the law to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty at any time within eighteen months after such copy shall have been received by the said Secretary of State to notify to the Governor her disallowance of such law through one of her Principal Secretaries of State, and every such law shall become null and void from and after the day on which the said Governor shall signify such disallowance by message to the Council, or from and after a day to be named by proclamation.

26. A Bill reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure shall take effect so soon as Her Majesty shall have given her assent to the same by Order in Council, and the Governor shall have signified such assent by message to the Council or proclamation, provided that no such message or pro-

clamation shall be issued after two years from the day on which the Bill was presented to the Governor for his assent.

27. The Council shall at its first meeting, and may from time to time afterwards, as occasion may require, adopt standing rules and orders for the orderly conduct of business, which rules and orders shall take effect when confirmed by the Governor.

28. The expenses of such establishments as are common to all the Leeward Islands, other than the remuneration and travelling expenses of the members of the Council, shall be fixed by the Council, and shall, until otherwise apportioned by the Council, be divided into sixteen parts, which shall be charged as follows:—

On Antigua	5 parts.
" St. Christopher	4 "
" Dominica	3 "
" Nevis	2 "
" Montserrat	1 "
" Virgin Islands	1 "

Such charges, however, as may be incurred in respect of immigration shall be shared only by such islands as may elect to participate therein.

29. An estimate of such expenses shall be every year prepared by the General Government and laid before the Council, and when passed by the Council shall be published in the Leeward Islands; and after such publication the Governor may, from time to time, as the occasion may require, draw on the public treasury of each presidency for the whole or any part of the amount due from such presidency.

30. The Council may, by any law or laws, alter from time to time any of the provisions of this Act: Provided that every such law shall be reserved by the said Governor for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

31. The term Governor or officer administering the Government, when used in any island enactment heretofore passed, shall, after this Act shall come into operation, and until otherwise provided by the Island Legislature, be taken to mean the Governor of the Leeward Islands or any other person appointed in that behalf by writing under his hand and under the Public Seal of the Presidency.

32. The powers conferred on Her Majesty by the fifth, sixth, and ninth sections of this Act may be exercised by instructions or warrants under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, or may be delegated to the Governor by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom; and such instructions, warrants, or letters patent may be issued before this Act shall come into operation in the Leeward Islands.

33. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, from time to time, on address from the Legislative Body of any of the West Indian Islands not included in this Act and from the Council, to bring such island under the operation of this Act, on such terms and conditions in each case as are in the addresses expressed, and as Her Majesty thinks fit to approve, and the provisions of any Order in Council in that behalf shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the Imperial Parliament.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.

A. W. Moir, C.M.G., *President of St. Kitts.*
 Sir Oliver Nugent.
 C. M. Eldridge, *President of Dominica.*
 Neale Porter, *President of Montserrat.*
 T. Berkeley, C.M.G.
 Captain J. Spencer-Churchill, *Acting President of Nevis.*

General Legislative Council.

Official Members.

Sir Oliver Nugent, *President.*
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Attorney-General.
 The Auditor-General.

Elective Members.

Antigua—

T. D. Foote.
 G. Holborow.
 C. A. Shand.
 J. Maginley.

St. Kitts—

T. Berkeley.
 W. W. Reid.
 B. S. Davis.

Dominica—

A. C. Potter.
 L. A. Giraud.

Non-Elective Members.

St. Kitts—

President Moir, C.M.G.

Dominica—

E. A. Faille.

Nevis—

M. Pemberton.

Montserrat—

President Porter.

Virgin Islands—

Acting President, R. H. Dyett.
Clerk, Edward Baynes, £50.

Civil Establishment.

*Governor, George Berkeley, C.M.G., 3,000*l*.*
*Private Secretary, F. B. Harman, 300*l*.*
*Colonial Secretary and Lieut.-Governor, Edwin D. Baynes, C.M.G., 800*l*.*
*Clerks, Edward Baynes, 150*l*., William Coull, 90*l*.*
*Auditor-General, P. Burns, 800*l*.*
*Inspector of Schools, Rev. M. I. Drinkwater, 300*l*.*

Judicial Establishment.

*Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Henry J. Burford Hancock, 1,500*l*.*
*1st Puisne Judge ditto, J. R. Semper, 1,200*l*.*
*2nd ditto, ditto, S. Pemberton, 800*l*.*
*Attorney-General, J. T. Goldney, 700*l*.*
*Solicitor-General, H. S. Berkeley, 200*l*.*

ANTIGUA.

An island situated in W. long. 61° 45', and N. lat. 17° 6'. It is about 54 miles in circumference. Antigua was discovered by Columbus in 1493, who named it after a church in Seville, called

Santa Maria La Antigua. It was first inhabited by a few English in 1632. In 1663, Charles II. made a formal grant of the island to Lord Willoughby, who sent out a large number of colonists. After an interval of French occupation, it was declared a British possession by the Treaty of Breda, 1666. There are no rivers, and few springs in the island, and consequently it is exposed to frequent droughts. Area of the island is 108 square miles. About £7,500 is annually spent in the support of Poor Houses, Hospitals, Board of Health, and for Medical Relief, Vaccination, &c. There are 14 places of worship belonging to the Church of England, 13 Moravian, 10 Wesleyan.

The Constitution consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, the members of which are appointed by the Crown; and a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members, of which the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Treasurer, are *ex-officio* members; 8 members nominated by the Crown and 12 elected members.

The qualifications for Members and Voters were fixed by an Act of 1852, and are as follows:—

For Members.—An annual income of 66*l*. derived from real property within the Island, or an annual income of 200*l*. derived from profession or trade, &c. Voters for the city and towns must possess land either in fee simple, or as a tenant for a period of not less than six months previous to election, and of the yearly value of 26*l*. Voters for the country divisions—possession of ten acres of land in fee simple, or of five acres with building thereon, or land of the value of 111*l*., or one acre of land and building value 222*l*., or tenant paying not less than 88*l*. per annum.

The Island is divided into eleven electoral districts. Of the 208 voters registered for the whole Island, 130 are registered for the City of St. John. The districts are as follows:—

	Members.
City of St. John	2
Division of St. John	1
" Dickenson's Bay and Five Islands	1
" Popeshead	1
Division of Old Road	1
" Bermudian Valley	1
" New Division	1
Town of Parham	1
Division of Old and New North Sound	1
" Nonsuch	1
Belfast	1
Willoughby Bay	1
Division of Falmouth and Rendezvous Bay, and Towns Falmouth and English Harbour	1

The Governor appoints the President and Vice-President of the Legislative Council, who in the event of an equality of votes shall have a second or casting vote. All grants or appropriations of money must originate with the Government Members. The duration of the Council is for five years. The elected members of the Legislative Council of Antigua send four elected members to the General Legislature.

Governors of Antigua.

1668 Lord Willoughby, of Parham.
 1668 Samuel Winthrop, *Deputy-Governor.*
 1672 Philip Warner.

1675 Rowland Williams.
1682 Sir William Stapleton.
1682 Nathaniel Johnson.
1689 General Codrington.
1698 Col. John Yeamans, <i>Lieut.-Governor.</i>
1698 Christopher Codrington.
1704 Sir William Matthew.
1706 Col. Parke.
1710 Col. John Yeamans, <i>Lieut.-Governor.</i>
1710 General Hamilton.
1711 Walter Douglas.
1715 General Hamilton.
1721 John Hart.
1728 Lord Londonderry.
1730 William Matthew.
1752 Sir George Thomas.
1766 James Verchild.
1768 William Woodley, <i>Lieut.-Governor.</i>
1771 Sir Ralph Payne.
1776 William H. Burt.
1781 Sir Thomas Shirley.
1788 John Nugent, <i>Lieut.-Governor.</i>
1790 Sir Thomas Shirley.
1791 John Nugent, <i>Lieut.-Governor.</i>
1792 William Woodley, <i>Lieut.-Governor.</i>
1793 John Stanley, <i>Lieut.-Governor.</i>
1795 Major-General Leigh.
1799 William Woodley, <i>Lieut.-Governor.</i>
1801 Lord Lavington.
1810 Hugh Elliott.
1814 Lieut.-General Sir James Leith.
1816 Major-General Ramsay.
1819 Major-General Sir B. Durban.
1826 Sir Patrick Ross.
1834 Sir Evan M'Gregor.
1836 Henry Light, <i>Lieut.-Governor.</i>
1837 Sir William Colebrooke.
1840 Major Macphail, <i>Lieut.-Governor</i>
1842 Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy.
1845 C. J. Cunningham, <i>Lieut.-Governor.</i>
1847 J. M. Higginson.
1850 R. J. Mackintosh.
1855 K. B. Hamilton, C.B.
1859 Sir Hercules Robinson, <i>Lieut.-Governor.</i>
1859 B. E. Jarvis, <i>President.</i>
1859 E. J. Eyre, <i>Lieut.-Governor.</i>
1860 Sir William Byam, <i>President.</i>
1860 K. B. Hamilton, C.B. (resuming)
1863 Sir William Byam <i>President.</i>
1863 Colonel S. J. Hill, C.B.
1866 Sir B. C. C. Pine, <i>Kt. Acting.</i>
1867 Col. S. J. Hill, C.B.
1869 Sir B. C. Pine.
1871 E. D. Baynes, <i>Acting.</i>
1871 Sir B. C. Pine, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor-in-Chief of Federal Government.</i>
1872 E. D. Baynes, <i>President.</i>
1873 H. T. Irving, C.M.G., <i>Governor.</i>
1875 G. Berkeley, C.M.G., <i>Governor.</i>

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1868	43,090	50,977
1869	40,085	31,810
1870	40,089	36,752
1871	43,746	41,578
1872	38,817	39,870
1873	38,313	38,169
1874	33,585	35,751
1875	36,341	34,158
1876	33,356	32,078
1877	34,102	35,125
1878	37,362	35,688
1879	41,084	36,124

*Public Debt, 39,755*l*.**Value of Imports and Exports.*

	£	£
1869	174,536	200,973
1870	164,178	234,002
1871	175,740	247,63
1872	200,757	153,195
1873	169,156	170,797
1874	146,758	95,804
1875	180,363	249,677
1876	133,502	136,393
1877	176,093	210,365
1878	183,795	201,176
1879	161,543	267,153

Population.

	White.	Black.	Coloured.	Total.
1861	2,560	27,603	6,882	37,045
1871	2,146	26,386	6,890	35,422

Crops.

	Sugar, Hogsheads.	Molasses. Puncheons.	Rum. Puncheons.
1874	6,131	1,735	381
1875	14,670	7,391	689
1876	8,327	3,507	305
1877	10,007	4,690	257
1878	10,735	5,363	209
1879	14,730	7,159	211

Tonnage.

	Entered.	Cleared.
1872	27,293	26,678
1873	25,117	25,803
1874	23,868	22,788
1875	30,531	30,046
1876	23,004	22,363
1877	25,511	25,794
1878	29,757	29,058
sailing 1879	32,874	32,035
steamers 1879	62,243	62,243
	Births.	Deaths.
1873	1,677	1,563
1874	1,836	1,533
1875	1,647	1,397
1876	1,622	1,334
1877	1,899	1,628
1878	1,428	1,350
1879	1,335	1,192

Executive Council (Local).

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.
The Treasurer.
Sir Oliver Nugent.
Clerk, H. H. Gray.

Legislative Council (Local).

Nominees of the Crown:
Sir O. Nugent, *President.* O. Humphrys, Esq.
The Colonial Secretary. W. A. Coull, Esq.
The Attorney-General. M. W. Gray, Esq.
The Auditor-General. Dr. W. H. Edwards.
The Treasurer. Dr. A. G. McHattie.
F. S. Cassin, Esq. H. S. Berkeley, Esq.

Elected Members:

G. Holborow, Esq.	C. A. Shand, Esq.
R. Maginley, Esq.	J. Maginley, Esq.
T. D. Foote, Esq. Vice-President.	E. H. Lane, Esq.
M. W. White.	D. Browne, Esq.
R. S. Heagan, Esq.	D. W. Scarville, Esq.
A. McAdam, Esq.	J. F. Foote.

Clerk, Edward Baynes, 50*l*.

Civil Establishment.

President and Island Secretary, E. D. Baynes, C.M.G., 350*l*. (and 800*l*. as Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands).

Clerk, H. H. Gray, 100*l*.

Clerk in Local Audit Office, A. S. Tibbets, 100*l*.

Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws, J. F. Wyld, 500*l*., and Fees as Registrar of Shipping.

Landing Surveyor and Harbour Master, J. Burns, 225*l*.

Landing Waiters—

Edward Horsford, 100*l*.

J. K. Chiltick, 100*l*.

W. B. Davey, 100*l*.

Clerk, M. D. B. Eldridge, 150*l*.

Second Clerk, E. R. Jones, 80*l*.

Cashier of the Savings Bank, A. S. Tibbits, 70*l*.

Accountant, J. Barnes, 35*l*.

Postmaster, M. W. Gray, 100*l*.

Surveyor of Public Works, Roads, &c., Hon. A. W. H. A'Court, 350*l*. and 50*l*. horse allowance.

Secretary to the Board of Health, R. S. Heagan, 50*l*, *Inspector of Weights and Measures*, R. S. Heagan, fees.

Clerk to the Public Library, R. B. Roden, 100*l*.

Health Officer, St. John, W. H. Edwards, F.R.C.S.E.

Ditto, St. Paul, S. B. Broome, M.R.C.S.E.

Ditto, St. Peter, John Freeland, M.R.C.S.E.

Provost Marshal and Registrar, O. Humphreys, 350*l*., and 25*l*. as *Chief Registrar, Supreme Court*.

First Clerk, Registrar's Office, J. G. Pignemil, 150*l*.

Second ditto, J. E. Peters, 50*l*.

Clerk, Marshal's Office, D. Jones, 100*l*.

Registrar in Vice-Admiralty, O. Humphreys, fees.

Coroners, the District Magistrates.

Marshal in Vice-Admiralty, D. Jones (fees).

Chaplain of Common Gaol, Ven. C. J. Branch, 50*l*.

Keeper of Common Gaol, J. Peters, 180*l*.

District Magistrates, W. H. Whyham, 400*l*.; William A. Coull, 475*l*.

Inspector of Police, R. Thompson, 150*l*., and 35*l*. horse allowance.

Clerk of Police, C. Musgrave, 100*l*.

Medical.

District No. 1. and Public Institutions.

W. H. Edwards, F.R.C.S.E., 400*l*.

A. E. Edwards, M.R.C.S.E., 180*l*.

" " 2.—A. G. McHattie, F.R.C.S. Ed., M.R.C.S. Eng., 150*l*.

" " 3.—J. Freeland, M.R.C.S.E., 150*l*.

" " 4.—J. Dunne, M.R.C.S.E., 250*l*.

" " 5.—S. B. Broome, M.R.C.S.E., 250*l*.

" " 6.—R. P. Griffith, M.R.C.S.E., 250*l*.

Clergy.

Bishop of Antigua, Right Rev. W. W. Jackson, D.D., 2,000*l*.

Archdeacon, Ven. C. J. Branch.

Rector of St. Paul, Rev. Robert H. Bindon, 300*l*.

St. Peter, Rev. Robert R. Abbott, 300*l*.

St. George, Rev. M. Drinkwater, 300*l*.

Chaplain of Common Jail, Ven. C. J. Branch, 50*l*.

MONTSERRAT.

This island, discovered by the celebrated Spanish navigator in 1493, was named by him after a famous mountain in Spain, where is situated the monastery in which Ignatius Loyola conceived the project of founding the Society of Jesus.

It is situated in 16° 45' N. lat., and 61° W. long.; it is about 12 miles in length, and 8 in the broadest part; its roads, however, are zigzag, uphill, and down ravine, so that a journey from the town of Plymouth (lying in the centre of the south-west coast) to north or south, exceeds the extreme length of the island.

Montserrat was colonized by the English in 1632; the French took it in 1664, and levied heavy imposts on the inhabitants: it was restored to England in 1668. It capitulated to the French in 1782. M. Louis Joseph de Goulion, who was appointed Commandant, levied an impost of 1,800 *Johannés*, and demanded a furnished residence for himself, one for the Major, and others for the Treasurer, for the Commissary of Marine, for the Surgeon-Major, for warehouses of every kind, for a hospital, for a chapel for Divine service for the troops, and a residence near it for the chaplain, a residence for the keeper of the warehouses, and a chamber for his clerk. The House of Assembly provided the Governor with a furnished house, with horses, &c., &c., but offered a spirited resistance to the other demands.

The island was restored to the English in 1784.

Montserrat possessed a Legislative Council and Assembly as early as 1668.

Montserrat is justly considered the most healthy of the Antilles.

The staple commodity is sugar, which until lately was brought to the town in bags on the backs of mules or oxen. Carts are now pretty generally used, but the mule and the ox with the bag of sugar on its back is still occasionally seen. There is no harbour, but a very good roadstead. Many of the sugar estates which had gone out of cultivation have been bought up and are being now vigorously worked by Messrs. Sturge, of Birmingham, and by other enterprising planters.

The scenery of the island is exceedingly beautiful.

The Government is administered by a President (subordinate to the Governor-General of the Leeward Islands), aided by an Executive and Legislative Council appointed by the Crown.

By an Act of the Legislative Assembly, dated 24th Dec., 1866, and confirmed by Order in Council 26th Feb., 1867, instead of a Legislative Assembly, a Legislative Council was established, having all the powers, authorities, and rights hitherto possessed by the Assembly. Her Majesty may from time to time by any warrant under her sign manual and signet, or by any instructions through one of her principal Secretaries of State, designate such officers and appoint such persons, not exceeding six in all, as she may think fit, to be respectively official, or *ex officio* and unofficial members of the said Council, every councillor holding his office during Her Majesty's pleasure.

The Governor, and in his absence any person appointed by him in writing, shall preside at every

meeting of the Council, and shall have an original and casting vote.

The President and three Members of Council form a quorum.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1969	5,433	5,046
1870	5,126	4,432
1871	4,194	4,566
1872	4,477	4,885
1873	5,566	4,704
1874	5,968	5,497
1875	5,473	5,661
1876	5,774	5,849
1877	6,242	5,918
1878	8,808	8,037
1879	6,802	6,938

Population, 1871.

Males.	Females.	Total.
3,978	4,715	8,693

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1869	25,254	37,228
1870	23,043	29,141
1871	27,017	37,069
1872	27,677	29,736
1873	20,700	36,783
1874	23,957	33,079
1875	26,658	33,554
1876	23,989	28,063
1877	25,471	32,065
1878	27,311	30,239

1879 returns not received.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.
The President.
James Meade.
Wm. Wilkin.
Burdett Johnson.

Members of Legislative Council.

The President.
James Meade.
J. F. Kirwan.
Burdett Johnson.
K. P. Penchoen.
J. S. Hollings.

Civil Establishment.

President, Neale Porter, 500*l*.
Treasurer, James Meade, 300*l*.
Clerk, E. A. Webbe, 100*l*.
Registrar of Shipping and Comptroller of Custom and Navigation Laws, James Meade (fees).
Registrar of Deeds, James Meade (fees).
Clerk of Public Market, R. H. Blake, 30*l*.

Medical Officers.

No. 1 District, Burdett Johnson, 200*l*.
No. 2 " H. Pilkington, 200*l*.

Police Establishment.

A sergeant at 50*l*. 8 constables at 36*l* each.

Judicial.

(The Island is under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands).

Registrar in Admiralty, James Meade (fees).
Provost-Marshal, R. H. Dyett, 120*l*. and fees.

Ecclesiastical.

Rector of St. Anthony and St. Patrick Parishes, R. Holme, 105*l*., and from voluntary contributions, 105*l*.
Rector of St. Peter's Parish, Jos. Shurvington, 180*l*.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

(ST. KITTS.)

The following general description of St. Kitts is extracted from a Report on that Island, written by Lieutenant-Governor Sir Benjamin Pine, which was printed and laid before Parliament, March, 1862.

"The island lies in latitude 17° 18' N., and longitude 62° 48' W. The area of the main body of it presents a long oval, from the south-eastern end of which runs a narrow neck, gradually expanding into a small knob of land.

"The total length of the island is about 23 miles. The breadth of its main body is about five miles; that of the knob or peninsula is about two miles. The breadth of the neck varies from half a mile to a mile. The total area is 68 square miles.

"The central part of the main body consists of a range of lofty rugged mountains, which traverses it from south-east to north-west, attaining its greatest height at Mount Misery, which is about 4,100 feet above the sea. On the south-west side of the island, between the mountains and the sea, but nearer the latter, is Brimstone Hill, formerly the seat of the garrison. It is quite isolated, nearly conical, and about 750 feet in height. This range of hills describes nearly a semicircle, forming the spacious and fertile valley or plain, on the seaboard of which lies Basseterre, the capital.

"Immediately beyond these hills on the south-east is the narrowest part of the neck, which at this point is perfectly flat. But as it expands it rises into conical hills, which, covered with grass, prickly mimosas or aloes, traverse the knob or peninsula in almost every direction. In one spot, however, the hills recede from the sea, forming a basin, within which is a salt-pond about two miles in circumference.

"The circle of land formed by the skirts and lower slopes of the mountain-range of the main body of the island, and the Valley of Basseterre, constitute nearly the whole of the arable and cultivated portion of the island.

"These tracts of land are covered with sugar plantations, and dotted over in every direction with homesteads, mills, and labourers' villages.

"The higher slopes of the mountains are clothed with short grass, affording excellent pasturage, while their summits are crowned with dense wood."

The climate in St. Kitts, for a tropical one, is decidedly healthy. From observations made by Mr. Evelyn, the Receiver-General of the Colony, it appears that the average range of the thermometer was, in August in 1866, 8 a.m. 83.5° and in February of the same year, 77.5°, 87° at noon, 86° at 4 p.m.

The average range of the thermometer was, in February, 1873, 9 a.m., 78°, and at 2 p.m., 81°; and in August of the same year, 9 a.m., 84° and at 2 p.m., 86°.

The rainfall for the year 1872 was 45.5 ins. Until the year 1866, St. Christopher had representative institutions of the Charter type, formerly

so general in the West Indies. In 1866 (by Act No. 551), the two Houses were replaced by a single Legislative Assembly, partly nominated and partly elected. This Assembly has now abrogated itself, and substituted for itself a Legislative Council, consisting of five official and five unofficial members (Act of 28th June, 1878). The members are nominated by the Queen. The Governor, however, has power to nominate unofficial members provisionally. The Governor is President, or, in his absence, such member as he may appoint in writing. Four besides the President are a quorum.

List of Governors, &c., of St. Kitts, from 1834.

1834	Lieutenant-Governor, Lieut.-Colonel J. Lyons Nixon.
1835	President, W. G. Crooke.
1839	Lieutenant-Governor, C. T. Cunningham.
1847	Lieutenant-Governor, R. J. Mackintosh.
1850	Lieutenant-Governor, E. Hay Drummond Hay.
1855	Lieutenant-Governor, Hercules G. R. Robinson.
1856	Administrator, Thomas Price.
1860	Lieutenant-Governor, Sir B. C. C. Pine.
1862	President, J. E. Tudor.
"	President, J. H. King.
1863	Lieutenant-Governor, Sir B. C. C. Pine.
1864	President, J. R. Holligan.
1865	Lieutenant-Governor, Sir B. C. C. Pine.
1866	President, J. R. Holligan.
1867	Administrator, Sir Arthur Rumbold, Bart.
"	Lieutenant-Governor, Capt. Mackenzie, R.N.
1868	Lieutenant-Governor, W. W. Cairns.
1870	Administrator, F. S. Wigley, C.M.G.
1872	President, J. S. Berridge.
1873	President, Alexander Wilson Moir, C.M.G.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1869	29,812	27,584
1870	31,458	26,721
1871	31,399	34,998
1872	26,364	32,420
1873	24,748	34,424
1874	24,182	27,764
1875	26,566	30,726*
1876	31,577	32,152
1877	24,165	27,128
1878	32,034	30,816
1879	32,817	28,972

Debt, 4,500*l.*

Population according to the Census of 1871.

Males.	Females.	Total.
13,259	14,910	28,169

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1869	183,076	206,549
1870	196,052	274,080
1871	211,370	283,285
1872	187,192	145,661
1873	162,355	179,963
1874	128,810	146,142
1875	132,858	140,542
1876	139,296	156,150
1877	134,234	147,164
1878	176,116	202,483
1879	177,245	176,224

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.

* Including 3,582*l.* arrears of 1874.

The President.
James S. Berridge.
R. E. Semper.
Thomas Berkeley.
Ven. Archdeacon Gibbs.
Clerk, E. D. Baynes, jun.

Legislative Council.

Official Members.

The President,
Receiver-General,
The Solicitor-General of } For the time being.
the Leeward Islands,
Francis Spencer Wigley.
Richard Edmund Semper, M.R.C.S.E.

Unofficial Members.

Thomas Berkeley.
William William Reid.
Thomas McNish.
B. S. Davis.
J. R. Gould.

Clerk, T. Probyn Berridge, 100*l.*

Civil Establishment.

President, A. W. Moir, C.M.G., 800*l.*
Clerk to President as Island Secretary to Government,
E. D. Baynes, jun., 100*l.*
Second Clerk, M. Evelyn, 50*l.*
Clerk to President as Pre-Auditor, E. D. Baynes,
jun., 50*l.*
Provost Marshal and Registrar, W. Padmore, 400*l.*
Clerk, J. H. Mulder, 100*l.*

Treasury.

Receiver-General, George J. Evelyn, 500*l.*
Cashier and Bookkeeper, Henry George King, 250*l.*
Clerk, W. W. Gray, 150*l.*
1st Landing Waiter, F. O. Plagemann, 150*l.*
2nd ditto, C. E. Moir, 125*l.*
3rd ditto, J. R. Chambers, 100*l.*
4th ditto, H. G. King, jun., 75*l.*
Postmaster, The Receiver-General, 100*l.*
Surveyor of Roads and Superintendent of Public
Works, L. M. Kortright, 300*l.*
Town Warden, O. F. Plagemann, 200*l.*
Inspector of Weights and Measures, O. F. Plagemann,
fees.
Superintendent of Immigrants (vacant).
Registrar of Springfield Cemetery, J. H. Mulder, 55*l.*

The Cunningham Hospital Act, 1867.

For the reception of the poor and destitute, and of
the diseased poor and lunatics.
Superintendent of Hospital, W. J. Branch, 200*l.*
Five "Inspectors," to report periodically to the
Governor.

The Board consists of—

G. J. Evelyn.
Thomas Berkeley
W. J. Branch, M.D.
Jos. K. Dinzey, M.D.

Assistant, W. H. Davis, 75*l.*

Dispenser, C. Killikelly, 50*l.*

Housekeeper, Mary Foster, 30*l.*

In connection with the Cunningham Hospital
there is a supplementary hospital, having accommo-
dation for 25 beds, under Act 11 of 1872.

The medical officer of No. 6 district is the super-
intendent and the medical and surgical officer of
this hospital, subject to the Governor.

He receives 50*l.* per annum.

The total expenses of this hospital are not to ex-
ceed 500*l.* per annum.

Board of Health Act, No. 145, 1858.

Chairman, The President.
Wm. Padmore, Basseterre.
O. F. Plagemann, Basseterre.
Benj. S. Davis, Old Road.
S. H. Richardson, Sandy Point.
T. C. Palmer, Dieppe Bay.
C. C. Culpeper, Cayon.
Clerk to Board, E. D. Baynes, jun., 50*l*.

Medical attendance for Labouring Population, Act No. 2, 1877:—

No. 1 *District*, D. Waldron, M.B., C.M., 200*l*.
" 2 " A. P. Boon, F.R.C.S., Esq.
" 3 " J. G. Williams.
" 4 " J. K. Dinzey, M.D., 200*l*.
" 5 " T. C. Palmer, 200*l*.
" 6 " R. E. Semper, 250*l*.

Water Commissioners.

A supply of water to Basseterre was provided by an Act dated 24th November, 1852, also by an Act passed on 1st May, 1869, entitled "An Act to provide a sufficient supply of Water for the Town of Basseterre and its Vicinity, and to erect Water-works in connection therewith."

The commissioners are five (three of whom form a quorum), to carry out the Act.

They are—

J. S. Berridge, *Chairman*.
S. Abbott.
G. J. Evelyn.
T. Berkeley, C.M.G.
J. W. C. Gordon.

Clerk, O. P. Plagemann, 50*l*.

Judicial Establishment.

Police Magistrate and Coroner, Basseterre District
F. Spencer Wigley, 400*l*.
Clerk, C. G. Evelyn, 150*l*.
Police Magistrate and Coroner, Rural Districts, Captain Archibald Roger, 800*l*.
Clerk, C. W. French, 150*l*.

Gaoi.

Visiting Justice, F. Spencer Wigley.
Medical Attendant, W. J. Branch, M.D., 75*l*.
Chaplain, The Rector of St. George's, 50*l*.
Keeper of the Gaoi, J. H. Paton, 70*l*.

Police.

Inspector, A. Thom, 200*l*, and 35*l*. for the keep of a horse.

3 sergeants, 50*l*. each; 2 corporals, 37*l*. 10*s*. each; 35 privates, divided into 3 classes—1st class, 10 men, 35*l*. each; 2nd class, 10 men, 32*l*. 10*s*. each; 3rd class, 15 men, 30*l*. each; besides rural constables.

Militia.

The militia force consists of the Horse Artillery Corps and two troops of Cavalry; the strength of the former being 26 men and of the latter 56, officers included.

Honorary Colonel, ex officio, The Governor.
Lieutenant-Colonel, T. Probyn Berridge.
Adjutant, R. Harper, 75*l*.
Quartermaster, J. Piquenit.
Drill Instructor, A. Thom, 50*l*.

Ecclesiastical.

St. George, Basseterre, Archdeacon G. M. Gibbs, M.A., 562*l*. 10*s*, fees (1872), 41*l*. 14*s*.
St. Peter, Basseterre, Rev. G. E. Yeo, 230*l*, fees (1872), 2*l*. 10*s*.

St. Mary, Cayon, and Christ Church, Nicholas Town, Rev. C. C. Culpeper, 282*l*, fees (1872), 6*l*. 11*s*.
St. John and St. Paul, Capisterre, Rev. W. Pemberton, 282*l*, fees (1872), 14*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*.
St. Thomas, Middle Island, and Trinity, Palmetto Point, Rev. T. A. C. Armbrister, 280*l*, fees (1872), 12*l*. 15*s*.

NEVIS.

This island is situate in 17° 10' N. lat. and 62° 33' W. long. It was discovered in 1498 by Columbus, and was colonized by the English in 1628. Its area is about 20 square miles. Charlestown, the principal town, lies along the shore of a wide bay, and the mountain begins to rise immediately behind it.

The island, which is divided into five parishes, is nearly of a circular form, its area about 32,000 acres, of which about 16,000 acres are fit for cultivation; its greatest elevation 3,200 feet above the sea. The average height of the thermometer, 82°.

The climate is very similar to that of St. Christopher, from which place it is separated by a strait of about two miles in breadth at its narrowest part, which however lies out of the direct course for boats plying between the two Islands—the distance between Basseterre (St. Christopher) and Charlestown (Nevis) being about twelve miles. A roughness of the sea occasionally prevents communication, and sudden and dangerous squalls often occur.

Sugar is the chief product.

In 1866 (by Act 329), the constitution was simplified in the same manner as had then recently been adopted in St. Kitts and Antigua, and a single Chamber was established, in which the Representative element was preserved, the majority of votes, however, resting with the nominees of the Crown. The Executive Council was reconstituted. The Elected Members of the Nevis Assembly sent one Member to the General Legislature of the Leeward Islands.

By an Act (No. 16 of 1877) to "Amend and simplify the Legislature of Nevis" the Assembly was abolished, and a Legislative Council established in its stead, to consist of such officers and persons not exceeding six in number, as Her Majesty may by warrant or by any instruction through a Secretary of State designate or appoint to be official or *ex-officio* and unofficial members of the said Assembly. The Governor has power to appoint provisionally to vacancies amongst the unofficial members. Three is a quorum. The Governor is to preside, or, in his absence, such person as he may appoint in writing. Nevis is therefore now under Crown Government.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1869	5,631	9,006
1870	8,830	6,404
1871	8,517	8,404
1872	7,776	10,477
1873	8,764	7,845
1874	9,876	11,150*
1875	9,594	7,297
1876	10,335	10,444
1877	12,664	12,364
1878	10,076	9,650
1879	11,187	9,583

Population according to the Census taken in 1871.

Total, 11,704.

* Includes 8,000*l*. for Immigration.

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1869	61,018	57,668
1870	54,286	64,119
1871	42,006	76,889
1872	49,964	85,937
1873	52,291	83,228
1874	38,100	60,340
1875	37,931	57,681
1876	38,032	54,687
1877	85,270	49,566
1878	32,854	30,573
1879	38,812	76,844

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Auditor.
The President.
The Treasurer.
W. Maynard.
H. S. Maynard.
Clerk, C. Foster.

*Legislative Council.**Official Members.*

The President.
The Treasurer.
The Registrar.

Unofficial Members.

M. Pemberton.
S. Maynard.
T. H. Hutchinson.
Clerk, C. Foster.

Civil Establishment.

Island Secretary and President, C. S. Salmon, 500*l*.
Clerk, C. Foster, 100*l*.
Treasurer, Comptroller of Navigation Laws and Registrar of Shipping, Collector of Customs, and Immigration Agent, W. D. Auchinlech, 800*l*.
Clerk to Treasury, W. H. Porter, 120*l*.
Landing Waiters, R. B. E. Moore, and C. Bell, 100*l* each, including all allowances.
Superintendent of Public Works, L. M. Kortright, 100*l*.
Health Officer, U. E. Burke, fees.
Postmaster, J. Bridgewater, 40*l*.
Admeasurer of Vessels, M. O'Daniell, fees.
Quarantine Officer, R. B. E. Moore, 10*l*.
Keeper of Government House, H. Joliffe, 25*l*.
Pier Keeper, Ed. Scarboro, 24*l*.
Daily Mail Boat Contractor, Ed. Scarboro, 30*l*.

*Poor Asylum (supported by Government Grant).**Committee of Visitors.*

The President. Rev. J. M. Collins.
The Treasurer. W. H. Bucke.
G. W. Daniell. M. Pemberton.

Board of Health.

Chairman, C. L. Pedder.

Members:—

W. D. Auchinlech. W. E. Bucke.
J. P. Bridgewater. L. M. Augustine.

Medical Officers:—

No. 1 District, W. E. Bucke, 260*l*
" 2 " J. D. Bell, 270*l*.
" 3 " P. T. Huggins, 250*l*.

Judicial Establishment.

Provost-Marshal and Registrar, J. T. Thibou, 235*l*.
Clerk, C. Webbe, 75*l*.
Coroners (paid by fees), W. H. Bucke, P. T. Huggins.

Justices of the Peace.

Walter Maynard. Sir T. G. Briggs, Bart.
Henry S. Maynard. W. H. Bucke.
George W. Daniell. P. T. Huggins.
J. P. Bridgewater. R. H. A. Dyett.
Mordaunt Pemberton.

Gaul.

Visiting Justice, R. H. A. Dyett.
Surgeon to Prisons, Ulick E. Burke, nil.
Chaplain, Rev. J. M. Collins, 22*l*. 4*s*. 5*d*.

Police.

Inspector, M. Beach, 150*l*. and 35*l*. horse allowance;
1 Sergeant, 52*l*.; Corporal 46*l*. and 10 Privates,
30*l*. to 40*l*. each, besides rural constables.

Ecclesiastical.

Rector of St. Paul, Rev. J. M. Collins, 245*l*. and fees.

ANGUILLA.

The island of Anguilla is placed under the Presidency of St. Christopher, being governed locally by a stipendiary magistrate, paid from the Imperial Treasury. This officer is assisted by a Vestry, of which he is chairman. The Vestry is composed of the stipendiary magistrate, three elected members, and three nominated by the Crown.

The revenue of Anguilla may be estimated at 555*l*. and the expenditure at about the same amount. The local courts for the administration of justice are the Magistrate's Court and the Small Debt Court. But the island is also within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands.

Anguilla is about sixty miles N.W. of St. Christopher, and is sixteen miles in length, and varies in breadth from three to one and a half miles, containing an area of thirty-five square miles.

The island is extremely healthy, and the population is computed at 2,500, of whom 100 are white (or of pure European descent), and the remainder coloured or black.

Besides cattle, ponies, and garden stock, which last meets with a ready sale at St. Thomas, the productions are phosphate of lime and salt. In the latter commodities the trade is decidedly on the increase. The revenue is derived from import duties, a duty on salt, a tax upon houses and lands, licences, &c.

Presiding Magistrate, J. L. Lake, 220*l*.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The Virgin Islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493; they consist of a cluster of rocks; the largest island in the group belonging to Great Britain is Tortola, which is situate in 18° 27' N. lat., and 64° 39' W. long. These islands, so far as they are British, became so in 1666.

The Danes also possess some of them; the more important of which are St. Thomas, St. John, and Santa Croix; whilst the Spaniards lay claim to those near Porto Rico.

A civil government, and courts of justice were established in the Virgin Islands in 1778.

Constitution: In April, 1867, an Ordinance was passed to amend the constitution of the Virgin Islands. It was enacted that a Legislative Council should be constituted to consist of the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer, and not more than three unofficial members to be nominated by the Administrator of the Government,

who is to preside at the meetings of the Council, and to have a casting as well as a deliberation vote.

There is also an Executive Council.

Sugar is made in a small quantity in the Virgin Islands, and recently many of the landed proprietors have planted cotton, which grows luxuriantly, and appears likely to prove remunerative.

On October 29th, 1867, the islands were visited by a fearful hurricane, which was most destructive to life and property. Sir Arthur Rumbold's account is as follows:—

"The storm lasted from eleven a.m. to three p.m., but the greatest force was from twelve to two. In that brief space of time, two-thirds of the miserable tenements of the town were blown down. The gaol is destroyed, the church, the hospital, pier, school-house, Wesleyan Chapel, and Poor-house are also destroyed, and my own dwelling unroofed and rendered uninhabitable.

"The loss of life cannot as yet be correctly ascertained. I have, however, been officially informed of above twelve deaths in the town, two at Peter's Island, two at West End; while I hear that a quantity of people are killed in other parts of the country, and scarcely a hut or habitation is left standing.

"All was bright and verdant, the withering blast has passed over it, and not a fruit or other tree remains. The works of the few remaining estates are all totally destroyed."

The islands also suffered severely, but not to so great an extent, in the hurricane of August, 1871.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1864	2,110	2,070
1865	1,893	1,891
1866	1,995	1,995
1867	2,030	2,280
1868	2,379	2,084
1869	1,655	1,969
1870	2,058	1,953
1871	2,173	2,117
1872	1,685	1,681
1873	1,464	1,507
1874	1,759	1,697
1875	2,049	2,039
1877	1,384	1,329
1878	1,542	1,496
1879	1,589	1,501

No public debt.

Population according to Census taken in 1861.

White.	Coloured.	Black.	Total.
476	1,557	4,018	6,051
	1871		6,426

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1864	8,148	12,246
1865	8,638	8,437
1866	10,241	8,318
1867	11,092	6,692
1868	14,691	7,912
1869	6,120	8,139
1870	4,425	6,808
1871	4,184	6,267
1872	4,606	3,780
1873	2,618	5,654
1874	6,838	4,387
1875	2,774	4,778
1877	3,885	17,601*
1878	4,171	6,328
1879	8,812	5,260

* Chiefly cattle.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Auditor General.
The President.
F. A. Pickering.
C. Craudall.

Legislative Council.

The President.
Henry Stephens Harrigan.
C. Craudall.
E. Farrington.
A. McCleverty.

Civil Establishment.

President and Colonial Treasurer, J. Spencer-Churchill, 200*l*.
Provost-Marshal, Registrar of Deeds, and Clerk to Magistrates, C. Craudall, 120*l*.
Sub-Treasurer, J. King, 40*l*.
Colonial Surgeon and Coroner, J. Foreman, 200*l*.
Clerk in Treasury and Landing Waiter, Frederick Augustus Pickering, 80*l*.

DOMINICA.

Dominica is an Island, situate in the centre of the Caribbean Sea, between 15° 20' and 15° 45' N. lat., and 61° 13' and 61° 30' W. long.; 29 miles long and 16 broad; very mountainous and picturesque; was discovered by Christopher Columbus, on Sunday (hence its name), the 3rd November, 1498, on his second voyage.

This island was included in the grant made of sundry islands in the Caribbean Sea to the Earl of Carlisle, by a patent, dated 2nd June, 1627; but several attempts to bring the place under subjection to the English proved abortive. By the treaty signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was stipulated between the English and French that Dominica and some other islands should remain neutral, and that the original proprietors, the Caribs, should be left in possession. During the time that Dominica was thus professedly regarded by the English and by the French as a "neutral" island, many French planters settled on it and established plantations. In 1766, Dominica became by conquest a dependency of England.

By the ninth article of the peace, signed at Paris between England and France in 1763, Dominica was assigned to Great Britain. Commissioners were sent out for the purpose of surveying and selling the cultivatable lands, which yielded to the British Crown the sum of 812,092*l*. 11*s*. 1*d*. sterling. The French settlers were generously secured in their possessions, on condition of taking the oath of allegiance and paying a small quit rent. Dominica at this time formed one of a General Government, comprising, besides Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent and Tobago.

In 1771, the island was constituted a separate Government under the administration of Sir Wm. Young, Bart.

On the 21st June, 1775, the Royal Proclamation was issued, fixing a qualification for candidates and electors for the House of Assembly, and regulating the proceedings at elections, which is still in force.

In 1771, the French, attracted by the fertility of the place, and invited over from Martinique by some of their countrymen, prepared a military and naval armament against the island, under the Marquis de Bouillé, Governor of Martinique, and

became masters of the island on the 7th of September, after an obstinate resistance. Marquis Du-chilleau, a cruel and tyrannical officer, was left as Governor; trade failed and great distress followed.

In 1783, the island was again restored to the English, and Sir John Ord, Bart., was appointed Governor.

In 1795, another invasion of the island was attempted under the direction of Victor Hughes, the French Republican Chief, who had previously forced the British troops to evacuate Guadaloupe. The brave and well-directed resistance of the inhabitants under the command of Governor Hamilton, forced part of the enemy to fly and the rest to surrender.

In 1805, now the most remarkable epoch used in the island for marking the time of events, and which goes by the name of *La Grange* (the name of the invading General), the French again landed at each flank of Roseau. The regular troops and the militia fought gallantly, but unfortunately Roseau, the capital, was set on fire accidentally, and was obliged to capitulate, paying the enemy 12,000*l.* to quit; whilst the Governor, Sir George Prevost, and the troops (regular and militia) proceeded across the island to the superior position of Prince Ruperts, making ready for battle, should they be attacked. Since this period the island has not known war.

The extent of the island is estimated at 186,486 acres. It abounds in rivers and rivulets, well stocked with fish, and there is abundance of game in the island.

The Local Government is administered by a President, aided by an Executive Council of seven members. In 1865, during the temporary administration of Mr. (now Sir) W. C. F. Robinson, now Governor of the Straits Settlements, the Legislative Assembly was reduced, by an Act of the Local Legislature, from 9 nominated and 19 elected members, to 7 nominated and 7 elected members. The president presides over the deliberations of this body, and exercises a casting vote in the House, and a deliberative as well as a casting vote in Committee.

The qualification for the representative of a parish is 50 acres of land, and for a representative of the town of Roseau or Portsmouth, 50 acres of land, or a messuage in the same town rented at 20*l.* per annum.

Electors for a parish must possess 10 acres in the parish, or house or building to be rented at 4*l.* per annum. For the towns of Roseau and Portsmouth, a house or building in the town worth 18*l.* per annum, or 8*l.* per annum for life out of and charged on lands or tenements.

The elected members of the Dominica Assembly send two members to the General Legislature of the Leeward Islands.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1868	15,228	12,894
1869	15,620	13,947
1870	15,721	15,248
1871	15,439	16,671
1872	18,137	17,987
1873	15,749	17,120
1874	17,903	17,457
1875	22,667	21,966
1876	18,809	18,789
1877	19,100	19,242
1878	20,997	19,918
1879	19,807	19,889

Public Debt of Dominica.

Water Works Loan, 5,900*l.*
Yaws Loan, 1,000*l.*

Population in 1871.
27,178.

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1866	61,188	106,452
1867	51,047	95,579
1868	57,180	111,876
1869	64,765	57,249
1870	60,277	62,246
1871	61,970	54,975
1872	68,884	80,665
1873	62,552	62,020
1874	56,714	67,719
1875	62,311	70,769
1876	57,657	76,661
1878	65,760	84,705
1879	57,602	73,667

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor General.
The President.
W. McIntyre.
G. L. Bellot.
Alex. Fraser.
P. J. Larocqué.

Legislative Assembly.

Crown Nominees.	Elective Members.
E. D. Baynes.	A. C. Potter, Esq.
P. Harris.	J. Bellot, Esq.
Edward Haynes.	C. Beaurisseau, Esq.
R. H. A. Dyett.	L. A. Giraud, Esq.
E. A. Faille, Esq.	John Bellot, Esq.
C. O. Bogle.	H. R. Elwin, Esq.
G. B. Blanc, Esq.	Jos. Dupigny, Esq.
Clerk, J. Seignoret, 100 <i>l.</i>	

Civil Establishment.

President, C. M. Eldridge, 700*l.*
Treasurer, R. H. A. Dyott, 300*l.*
Revenue Officers.
1st Officer, J. Murrain, 180*l.*
2nd " W. W. Trail, 180*l.*
3rd " C. R. Lander, 150*l.*
4th " N. Lockhart, 80*l.*
Revenue Officer, Portsmouth, C. Winston, 50*l.*
Excise Officers, C. S. Lockhart, fees.
C. Fabelle, ditto.
Harbour-Master, J. Green, 45*l.*
Postmaster, H. A. Seignoret, 100*l.*
Civil Engineer and Inspector of Roads, G. B. Blanc, 850*l.*
Sub-Inspector of Roads, J. A. Winstow, 125*l.*
Clerk of Civil Engineer, J. L. Fraser, 80*l.*
Casual Receiver, The President, fees 20*l.*

Medical.

Medical Officer of Public Institutions, H. A. A. Nicholls, M.D.
Ditto, District No. 1, N. W. Keelan, M.R.C.S., 200*l.*
Ditto, District No. 2, G. O. Elliott, 200*l.*
Ditto, ditto 3, } Vacant { 200*l.*
Ditto, ditto 4, } Vacant { 250*l.*
J. G. Williams, acting.

Judicial.

District E, C. C. Boyle, 270*l*.
 " F. E. A. Faillc, 270*l*.
 " G. J. W. Elliott, 270*l*.
 " H. vacant, 250*l*.

MALTA.

Malta is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, about 58 miles from the nearest point of Sicily, and about 180 from the nearest point of the mainland of Africa. Valletta, its port and capital, is in 35° 54' N. lat., and 14° 31' E. long. The length of Malta is about 17 miles, by 9 miles in breadth; its area is about 95 square miles; that of Gozo 20 square miles.

Of the islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino mention is made at very early date. They were under the dominion of the Carthaginians, from whom they were taken in the first Punic War by the Romans. On the decline of the Roman Empire, Malta fell to the Goths, and then to the Saracens, who were expelled by Count Roger the Norman. It was under the dominion of the House of Aragon from 1190 until early in the sixteenth century, when it was granted by the Roman Emperor Charles V. to the Order of the Knights of St. John, by whom it was held for more than two centuries.

On the 12th July, 1798, Malta capitulated to Napoleon Bonaparte. The Maltese rose, however, against their conquerors, and drove them to take refuge in the towns, where they closely blockaded them for two years. The French, reduced to extremities, surrendered, and Malta was taken possession of by Great Britain 1800, and finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris 1814.

The climate of Malta is somewhat peculiar. The heat there almost equals that experienced in the tropics, and lasts not only during the day, but continues almost without abatement through the night. This continuous heat for some months of the year produces a feeling amongst the residents of lassitude and oppression. The maximum temperature during the three coldest months (December, January, February) is 61½° Fahr., and the minimum 53½°; but during the four hottest months (June, July, August, and September) the maximum is 82½° Fahr., and the minimum 73½°. The well-known "scirocco" is a very disagreeable wind, blowing from the south-east; it is particularly prevalent in the autumn of the year.

The island is highly cultivated; its principal products are cotton and corn; the vine has been grown, and oranges and figs are abundant.

During the year 1874, the great work begun by the late Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, namely, the extension of Malta Great Harbour, was finally completed, and the French Creek handed over to the Admiralty authorities, whilst the merchant shipping was moved into the newly-extended waters of the Marsa.

Malta is connected with the undermentioned ports as follows:—

Gibraltar and England by the P. & O. steamers, once a week.

Sicily and Italy by Florio's steamers, three times a week, and by the Transatlantique steamers twice a week.

Marseilles and Naples by the French steamers, three times a month (say 5th, 25th, and 29th of each month).

Port Said by the P. & O. steamers, once a week.

Alexandria by the French steamers, twice a month (say 5th and 25th of each month).

Cyprus by the P. & O. steamers, once a week, via Alexandria.

Tunis and Marseilles by Messrs. Rubattino's steamers, once a week.

Tunis by Mr. Gollcher's steamer "Lancelotti," once a week; Tunis by the Transatlantique steamers once a week.

Tripoli by the Ottoman steamer "Trabulus Garb," say once a week, by Messrs. Rubattino's steamers once a week, and by the Transatlantique steamers also once a week.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is assisted by a Council of Government, constituted by Letters Patent of 11th May, 1849, consisting of 18 members, 10 official, and 8 elected, who are returned by about 2,700 electors. An income of 8*l*. from immovable property, or payment of a rent of 4*l*. per annum, and a knowledge of English or Italian, qualifies a person to vote. The Council, unless sooner dissolved, lasts five years. The Governor presides at meetings of Council.

The most important sources of revenue in Malta are the Customs duties, chiefly levied on grain. The tax on wheat is 10*s*. a quarter.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1870	158,630	171,788
1871	170,941	166,337
1872	178,297	160,391
1873	162,283	168,062
1874	163,080	161,733
1875	172,968	155,592
1876	176,003	167,508
1877	172,054	170,028
1878	189,536	175,453
1879	183,794	185,946

The Population of Malta and Gozo in the Year 1879

Males.	Females.	Total.
76,959	77,239	154,198

(Exclusive of British troops and their families).

Total Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1868	7,222,749	7,221,330
1869	4,848,753	4,187,174
1870	4,097,269	5,527,694
1871	7,728,514	7,413,313
1872	8,982,370	8,402,325
1873	8,705,985	8,010,187
1874	8,534,723	7,671,038
1875	7,828,638	7,239,327
1876	11,252,778	11,018,312
1877	6,991,247	6,308,849
1878	15,935,923	15,249,441
1879	19,489,631	16,940,867

The bulk of the figures given above consists of the value of cargoes which touched at the Port of Malta, and proceeded in the same bottoms.

Governors.

1813 Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland.

1824 Francis, Marquis of Hastings.

1826 Major-General Sir F. C. Ponsonby (Lieut.-Governor).

1836 Major-General Sir H. F. Bouverie.

1843 Lieutenant-General Sir P. Stuart.

1847 Right Hon. R. More O'Ferrall.

1851 Major-General Sir W. Reid.

1858 Lieut.-General Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant.
 1864 Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 1867 Gen. Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 1872 Gen. Sir Charles T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B.
 1878 Gen. Sir Arthur Borton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Council of Government.

Gen. Sir Arthur Borton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., *President*.
The Senior Officer in Command, the Hon. Major-General P. R. B. Feilding, C.B.

Chief Secretary to Government, Sir Victor Houlton, G.C.M.G., M.A.

Crown Advocate, Guiseppe Carbone, LL.D.

Auditor-General and Director of Contracts, F. P. Hoare.

Collector of Customs, F. V. Inglott, C.M.G.

Superintendent of the Ports, Captain G. W. L. Carr, R.N.

Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, G. Monreal.

Director of Education, S. Savona.

Receiver General, A. Sciortino.

A. Naudi, LL.D.

P. Mifsud, LL.D.

S. Cachia Zammit.

Rev. Canon E. M. Debono, D.D. } *Elected.*

F. S. De Cesare.

G. Sciortino, LL.D.

(*Vacant*).

F. Mizzi, LL.D.

Clerk to the Council, F. Vella.

Assistant ditto (*vacant*).

Civil Establishments.

Governor, Gen. Sir Arthur Borton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 4,500*l.*, and 500*l.* table allowance as Commander of the Troops.

Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, 17*l.* 1*7s.* 6*d.* (*vacant*).

Chief Secretary's Office.

Chief Secretary to Government, Sir Victor Houlton, G.C.M.G., M.A., 1,300*l.*, of which 300*l.* is personal to the present holder.

Assistant Secretary and Clerk to the Council, F. Vella, 400*l.*

First Class Clerks, E. de Petri, } 190*l.* to 250*l.*
 F. Musir,

Second Class Clerk, W. Casolani, 130*l.* to 180*l.*

Fourth Class Clerk, P. F. Bellanti, 60*l.* to 80*l.*

Crown Advocate, Guiseppe Carbone, LL.D., 500*l.*

Advocate for the Poor, Pasquale Frendo Azopardi, LL.D., 100*l.*

Audit and Contract Office.

Auditor-General and Director of Contracts, Fred. P. Hoare, 500*l.*

First Class Clerk, C. Rapinot, 190*l.* to 250*l.*

Second Class Clerk, G. Grech, 130*l.* to 180*l.*

Third Class Clerks, V. Lapira, } 90*l.* to 120*l.*
 O. Xerri Decaro.

Custom House.

Collector of Customs, F. V. Inglott, C.M.G., 500*l.*

First Class Clerk, G. Dalmas, 190*l.* to 250*l.*

Second Class Clerks, G. Bonavia, } 130*l.* to 180*l.*
 F. Fenech,

Third Class Clerks, T. Vella, } 90*l.* to 120*l.*
 E. Farrugia,

Fourth Class Clerk, G. Curmi, 60*l.* to 80*l.*

Head Storekeeper, G. Bonello, 150*l.*

Receiver General's Office.

Receiver General, A. Sciortino, 400*l.*

Deputy Receiver General for Gozo, also *Deputy*

Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, and *Deputy Commissary of the Monte* (*vacant*), 250*l.*

First Class Clerks, R. Balbi, } 190*l.* to 250*l.*
 G. Montanaro,
Third Class Clerks, G. Casolani, } 90*l.* to 120*l.*
 A. Francica,
 A. Caruana,
 — Dingli,

Public Works Department.

Superintendent, E. L. Gallizia, 800*l.*

First Class Clerk, G. Darmanin, 190*l.* to 250*l.*

Second Class Clerk, E. Trapani, 130*l.* to 180*l.*

Land Surveyors :—

Francesco Micallef, 120*l.*

Giuseppe Cachia Caruana, 100*l.*

Antonio Giardiua, 90*l.*

V. Fenech, 70*l.*

Assistant Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, M. Busuttil, 70*l.*

Clerk of Works, W. Paulson, 200*l.*

Superintendent of Public Gardens, M. E. Bonavia, 115*l.*

Port Department.

Superintendent of the Ports, Captain G. W. L. Carr, R.N., 300*l.*, and fees about 90*l.*

Assistant ditto, F. Mamo, 200*l.*, and fees.

First Class Clerk, G. Borg, 190*l.* to 250*l.*

Second Class Clerk, A. Germani, 130*l.* to 180*l.*

Third Class Clerk, E. Casolani, 90*l.* to 120*l.*

Charitable Institutions Department.

Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, G. Monreal, 400*l.*

First Class Clerk, J. Trapani, 190*l.* to 250*l.*

Second Class Clerk, R. Micallef, 130*l.* to 180*l.*

Third Class Clerks, P. P. Spiteri, } 90*l.* to 120*l.*
 M. Demajo,

Probationary Clerk, P. V. Vella, 75*l.*

Government Press.

Superintendent, V. Sciortino, 150*l.*

Island Post Office.

Postmaster, R. Duke.

Hospitals, &c.

Senior Physician, Central Hospital, G. O. Galea, M.D., 70*l.*

Senior Surgeon and Accoucheur, Salvatore L. Pisani, M.D., 130*l.*

Resident Junior Physician, Guiseppe Xuereb, M.D., 75*l.*

Resident Senior Surgeon, G. Tabone Engerer, M.D., 75*l.*

Resident Junior Surgeon, T. Bonnici, M.D., 70*l.*

Superintendent of Hospital of Santo Spirito, G. L. Bonnici, M.D., 80*l.*

Superintendent of Ospizio at Floriana, S. Borg, D.M., 90*l.*

Superintendent of Hospital of Incurables, G. P. Portelli, M.D., 90*l.*

Visiting Physician and Surgeon, Lunatic Asylum, G. O. Galea, M.D., 45*l.*

Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum (*acting*), A. Gulia, M.D., 100*l.*

Assistant ditto, F. Xuereb, M.D., 70*l.*

Male Superintendent of Orphan Asylum, G. Le Brun, 90*l.*

Female Superintendent of Orphan Asylum, The Mother Superior of the Sisters of Charity, 75*l.*

Matron of Magdalen Asylum, A Sister of Charity, 80*l.*

Superintendent of Hospital and Ospizio of Gozo, L. Portelli, M.D., 90*l.*

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice of Malta and President of the Court of Appeal, Sir A. Dingli, G.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., 650*l.*, of which 60*l.* personal.

Judges, Sir S. Naudi, Kt., LL.D., 500*l.*

L. Xuereb, LL.D., 500*l.*

P. Vella, LL.D., 500*l.*

Filippo Pullicino, LL.D., 500*l.*

G. Gasan, LL.D., 500*l.*

President of the Court of Appeal, Sir A. Dingli, G.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D.

Judges, Sir S. Naudi, Kt., LL.D.

L. Xuereb, LL.D.

Judges of the Civil Court, First Hall, F. Pullicino, LL.D.; G. Gasan, LL.D.

Second Hall, L. Xuereb, LL.D.

Judge of the Commercial Court, P. Vella, LL.D.

Judge of the Criminal Court, P. Vella, LL.D.

Registrar of the Superior Courts, G. Xuereb, 800*l.*

Deputy Registrars :—

C. de Domenico, Notary, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

M. La Rosa, Notary, 190*l.* to 250*l.*

F. Sciortino, LL.D., 180*l.* to 180*l.*

Assistant Registrar, R. Muscat, 180*l.* to 180*l.*

Marshals :—

G. Psaila, 85*l.*

P. Borg, 85*l.*

C. Delia, 85*l.*

Magistrates of Judicial Police for Malta :—

F. Falzon, LL.D., 240*l.*

F. Mizzi, LL.D., 240*l.*

G. Rapinet, LL.D., 220*l.*

G. Camilleri, LL.D., 220*l.*

G. Micallef, LL.D., 200*l.*

Registrar of the Civil Branch, T. Pace, 190*l.* to 250*l.*

Registrar of the Criminal Branch, A. Vassallo, 190*l.* to 250*l.*

Assistant Registrar, R. Leonardini, 90*l.* to 120*l.*

Marshals, A. Piccinino, 55*l.*

Magistrates of the Island of Gozo, Gius. Xuereb, 200*l.*

P. Cremona, LL.D., 180*l.*

V. P. Micallef, LL.D., 180*l.*

Registrar, V. Tabone, 120*l.*

Public Registry.

Director of Public Registry and Keeper of Government

Archives, F. S. Camilleri, Notary, 190*l.* and fees.

Assistant ditto,

Second Class Clerks :—

F. Cilia, Notary,

G. Gera, Notary,

G. Curmi Vella, LL.D.,

A. C. Briffa, LL.D.,

} 130*l.* to 180*l.*

Ecclesiastical.

Chaplain to Government, Rev. E. Hardy, 450*l.*

Educational.

Director of Education, S. Savona, 500*l.*

Professors in the Malta University.

Professors of Theology, Very Rev. Canon Monsignor

P. B. Farrugia, D.D., 100*l.*

Rev. S. Caruana, D.D., 100*l.*

Law (vacant), 200*l.*

Natural Law, &c., N. Crescimanno, LL.D., 160*l.*

Medicine, G. O. Galea, M.D., 120*l.*

Surgery, S. Pisani, M.D., 80*l.*

Anatomy and Histology, H. Stilon, M.D., 80*l.*

Midwifery, G. B. Schembri, M.D., 80*l.*

Chemistry, V. Micallef, M.D., 80*l.*

Natural History, G. Galia, M.D., 80*l.*

Latin Literature, Rev. Canon A. Albanese, D.D., 100*l.*

Italian Literature, G. Corleo, 100*l.*

English Literature, W. M. Hunnyban, 300*l.*

Mathematics and Physics, G. C. Schinas, Ph.D., C.E., 120*l.*

Logic, A. Zammit, M.D.

Political Economy (vacant).

Public Libraries.

Librarian, A. A. Caruana, LL.D., 200*l.*

Police Department.

Superintendent of Police, Colonel Attilio Sceebarras, 500*l.*

Assistant ditto, M. R. Caruana, 800*l.*

First Class Clerks :

G. Cousin, M.D., } 190*l.* to 250*l.*

E. Barber,

Second Class Clerks, L. Cappello, 130*l.* to 180*l.*

Adjutant of Marine Police Branch, F. Vella, 150*l.*

Inspectors, G. Gerada, 120*l.*

S. Staines, 110*l.*

Inspectors, Antonio Calleja, 120*l.*

Carlo Muscat, 110*l.*

F. Cauchi, 100*l.*

A. Camilleri, 100*l.*

P. Scalpollo, 80*l.*

Chief Police Physician and Inspector of Dispensaries, Antonio Ghio, M.D., 205*l.*

Corradino Prison.

Superintendent of Corradino Prison, Major L. Meason, 230*l.*

Inspector of ditto, F. Falzon, LL.D., 50*l.*

Assistant Superintendent, E. Farrugia, 80*l.*

Monte di Pietà, including Savings Bank.

Commissary, G. Trapani, 250*l.*

First Class Clerk, F. Giglio, 190*l.* to 250*l.*

Fourth Class Clerks, P. Monreal,

R. Illiff,

Third Class Clerk, L. Catro, 90*l.* to 120*l.*

Fourth Class Clerks, G. England,

R. Manara,

R. Attard,

} 60*l.* to 80*l.*

MAURITIUS.

An island in the Indian Ocean, between 57° 17' and 57° 46' E. long., and 19° 58' and 20° 32' S. lat. It is situated at a distance of 115 miles from Réunion, 940 miles from Seychelles, 1,300 miles from Natal, 2,000 miles from Cape Comorin, 11,000 miles from England, 2,300 from the Cape of Good Hope, and 500 from Madagascar. Mauritius comprises an area of about 713 square miles. It has an extreme length of 36 miles from north to south, and an extreme breadth of 28 miles from east to west.

The formation of the island is volcanic, and it is surrounded by reefs of coral. The mountain chains average 2,000 feet in altitude, with peaks rising to nearly 2,700 feet. Some of these, such as Pieter Both and the Ponce, have fantastic shapes, and have been described as "fingers pointing to Heaven." The highest peak is the Piton de la Rivière-Noire, which is 2,711 English feet, but Pieter Both and the Ponce are only a few feet lower. The island is watered by numerous streams, commonly flowing in deep ravines, with several fine cascades; none of these rivers are navigable beyond a few hundred yards from the sea.

This famous and beautiful island, the fairer "Malta of the Indian Ocean" (as it is called by Thiers, *History of the Consulate and Empire*, book 54), was discovered by the Portuguese in 1507, but the

first people that occupied it were the Dutch, in 1598, who named it Mauritius, in honour of their Prince Maurice. The Dutch, however, though they built a fort at Grand Port, do not appear to have made any permanent settlement, and they finally abandoned the island in 1710. It was, in 1715, taken possession of by the French, at first, on behalf of the French East India Company, and afterwards, in 1767, on behalf of the Crown of France. The most celebrated of the French Governors was Mahé de Labourdonnais (1735—1746), "a man of eminent talents and virtues" (in the words of Lord Macaulay), who introduced the cultivation of the sugar-cane, and was the real founder of the prosperity of the island.

Mauritius was during the earlier part of the long war a source of great mischief to our merchant vessels and Indians, from the facility with which sorties might be made from it upon our traders by French men-of-war and privateers. The British Government determined on an expedition for its capture, which was effected in 1810. The possession of the island was confirmed to England by the Treaty of Paris, 1814.

Mauritius is divided into nine districts, Port Louis, Pamplemousses, Rivière du Rempart, Flacq, Grand Port, Savanne, Moka, Plaines Wilhems, and Black River.

The City of Port Louis is the capital, and seat of Government, and contains, with its suburbs, a population of nearly 70,000 souls. The harbour is one of the best in the East. It possesses three graving docks. It is defended by Fort Adelaide (the citadel) and by Fort George. There are large barracks and military stores. The annual trade of the island (including imports and exports), which passes almost entirely through Port Louis, is valued at about six millions sterling, i.e., it is equivalent to the entire trade of England in the reign of Queen Anne; while the annual public revenue exceeds £700,000, i.e., it is equivalent to the entire public revenue of England in the reign of Charles II.

Constitution.—Mauritius is a Crown colony; the government consisting of a Governor, who is aided in executive duties by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of Government, consisting of certain public officers and unofficial members nominated by the Crown.

Dependencies.—The Seychelles Islands, Rodrigues, Diego Garcia, and about seventy other islands, scattered over a vast extent of the Indian Ocean, and containing a total population of about 16,000 inhabitants, are dependencies of Mauritius. Rodrigues is situated about 300 miles east of Mauritius. It is 26 miles in length by 12 in breadth. It is cultivated by colonists from Mauritius.

The Seychelles Islands are situated between the parallels of S. lat. 4° and 5°; the total number of acres comprised in this group is 50,120; the distance from Mauritius 940 miles. These islands are under the superintendence of a Chief Civil Commissioner (assisted by a Board of Commissioners) who is appointed by the Secretary of State, but is subordinate to the Governor of Mauritius, from whom he receives his instructions.

Climate, &c.—From December to April is the hottest season of the year in Mauritius, but it is comparatively cool during the remainder of the year. The temperature in the high lands in the interior of the island is always lower by several degrees than in the city of Port Louis and in the coast districts. The governor, the general commanding the troops, and most of the official and other principal inhabitants, now reside in the

charming climate of the uplands. The mean temperature at Curepipe, 1,800 feet above the sea, a place much resorted to of late years, and rapidly becoming a large town, resembles that of the South of France. The hurricane season extends from January to the middle of April, and the cyclones range from about 8° to 30° S. latitude. The longest days are at the December solstice, and the shortest at the June solstice. The difference of time between Greenwich and Port Louis is three hours, forty-nine minutes, fifty-eight seconds, the latter in advance of the former.

Scenery, Field Sports, &c.—The famous tale of *Paul and Virginia*, by Bernardin de St. Pierre, an Engineer officer in the service of France, who was stationed in the island towards the close of the last century, scarcely exaggerates the picturesque beauty of large portions of Mauritius. Many of the forests have, however, been felled to make room for the cultivation of the sugar-cane, the staple industry of the colony. In the remaining woods deer abound, and afford good sport; there are also partridges, quails, hares, and wild ducks in several parts of the island. The Botanical Gardens contain many rare and valuable plants and flowers.

Railways.—There are two lines of railway, the North Line and the Midland. The former runs between Port Louis and Grand River, S.E., a distance of 38 miles; the second line runs between Port Louis and Mahébourg, a distance of 35½ miles, with branches to Savanne and Moka. The total number of miles of railway now open is 87. At Curepipe the elevation of the railway is 1,822 feet above the sea.

Telegraphic communication is established throughout the island.

Education.—The department of public instruction comprises two branches, the Royal College for higher education, and the Schools Department for primary education. The College is under the control of a Rector, who is assisted by a staff of professors. The Schools Department is under the direction of a Superintendent, aided by two Inspectors.

The Government schools are supported by the State; the grant schools only partially so. The following table shows the numerical strength of each in 1879:—

	Number.	Pupils.
Government schools	38	5,239
Grant schools	59	4,363
Total	97	9,602

The annual vote amounts to about 14,000l.

There are about 178 masters and mistresses employed.

Of the pupils 73 per cent. are professedly Roman Catholics, 8 per cent. belong to the Church of England, the Hindus number 14 per cent., and the Mahomedans 5 per cent.

Currency.—All accounts are now kept in rupees and cents of a rupee, which is also the currency of the island.

Weights and Measures.—The Metric System, as regards weights and measures, came into force on the 1st May, 1878.

Military Contribution.—Mauritius pays a maximum of 45,000l. per annum to the Imperial Government as military contribution, but this amount is subject to reduction when the garrison is below a fixed standard; the sum paid in 1879 on account, amounted to £33,694l.

Police.—The total police force on 31st December, 1879, was 650.

Sea Communications.—A monthly service is carried

on by the mail steamers of the Messageries Maritimes between Mauritius and Marseilles, *via* Suez, touching at Réunion and Seychelles. The same Company's steamers leave Marseilles once a month for Mauritius. The passage to and fro averages 26 days, but it is expected that it will be soon considerably shortened. There is frequent communication by sailing vessels with India, Australia, Madagascar, Natal, &c. There is also monthly communication with England, *via* Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, by the steamers of Messrs. Donald Currie and Co., the passage to and fro from Mauritius to London by this route averaging about 33 days.

GOVERNORS OF MAURITIUS.

For the French Crown (1767 to 1810).

M. Dumas, Colonel, Gouverneur Général des Iles de France et de Bourbon . . .	17 July 1767
M. Steinatier, Brigadier Général, Commandant Général des deux Iles . . .	29 Nov. 1768
Le Chevalier Des Roches, Chef d'Escadre, Gouverneur Général des deux Iles . . .	7 June 1769
M. Steinatier, <i>par intérim</i> . . .	July to Nov. 1770
Le Chevalier d'Arzac de Ternay, Chef d'Escadre, Commandant Général des deux Iles . . .	24 Aug. 1772
Le Chevalier de Cuiran de la Brillanne, Chef d'Escadre Commandant Général des deux Iles . . .	2 Dec. 1776
Le Vicomte de Souillac, Commandant Général, <i>par intérim</i> , à l'Ile de France . . .	3 May 1779
Le Vicomte de Souillac, Commandant Général des deux Iles . . .	4 July 1781
Le Vicomte de Souillac, Gouverneur Général des Etablissements Français à l'Est du Cap de Bonne Espérance . . .	15 Feb. 1785
Le Chevalier de Fresne, Colonel, Commandant des Iles de France et de Bourbon, <i>par intérim</i> . . .	6 April 1785
Le Chevalier de Fleury, Colonel, Commandant des Iles de France et de Bourbon, <i>par intérim</i> . . .	28 June 1785
Le Vicomte de Souillac . . .	Nov. 1785
Le Chevalier de Bruni d'Entrecasteaux, Capitaine de Vaisseau, Gouverneur des Iles de France et de Bourbon . . .	5 Nov. 1787
Le Comte de Conway, Maréchal-de-Camp, Gouverneur Général des Etablissements Français, à l'Est du Cap de Bonne Espérance . . .	14 Nov. 1789
M. David Charpentier de Cossigny, Maréchal-de-Camp, Gouverneur Général des Etablissements Français, &c., &c. . .	26 Aug. 1790
Le Comte de Malartic, Lieutenant Général, Gouverneur Général des Etablissements Français, &c., &c. . .	21 June 1792
M. Magallon Lamorlière, Général de Division, Gouverneur Général des deux Iles, <i>par intérim</i> . . .	29 July 1800
M. Charles Decaen, Général de Division, Capitaine Général des Etablissements Français à l'Est du Cap de Bonne Espérance . . .	26 Sept. 1808

Governors for Great Britain.

R. T. Farquhar, Esq.	3 Dec. 1810
Major-General H. Warde (acting) . . .	9 April 1811
R. T. Farquhar, Esq.	12 July 1811

Major-General J. Gage Hall . . .	19 Nov. 1817
Colonel Dalrymple, (acting) . . .	10 Dec. 1818
Major-General R. Darling (acting) . . .	6 Feb. 1819
Sir R. T. Farquhar, Bart.	6 July 1820
Major-General Sir R. Darling (acting) . . .	20 May 1823
Sir G. Lowry Cole	12 June 1823
Hon. Sir Charles Colville, K.G.C. . . .	17 June 1829
Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Nicolay, C.B., K.G.H. . .	31 Jan. 1830
Colonel J. Power, R.A. (acting) . . .	20 Feb. 1840
Sir Lionel Smith, Bart. K.C.B. . . .	16 July 1842
Colonel W. Staveley (acting)	3 Jan. 1842
Lieut.-Col. Sir W. M. Goum, K.C.B. . .	21 Nov. 1843
Lieut.-Col. T. Blanchard (acting) . . .	5 May 1846
Lieut.-Col. H. L. Sweeting (acting) . . .	21 May 1848
Sir George W. Anderson, C.B. . . .	8 June 1849
Major-Gen. W. Sutherland (acting) . . .	19 Oct. 1850
James Macaulay Higginson, Esq., C.B. . .	8 Jan. 1851
Major-Gen. W. Sutherland (acting) . . .	14 April 1854
Major-Gen. C. M. Hay (acting) . . .	13 Jan. 1855
Sir J. M. Higginson, K.C.B. . . .	12 June 1855
Major-Gen. C. M. Hay (acting) . . .	11 Sept. 1857
Sir William Stevenson, K.C.B. . . .	21 Sept. 1857
Major-Gen. M. C. Johnstone (acting) . .	9 Jan. 1863
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. . . .	22 Aug. 1863
Brig.-Gen. E. S. Smyth (acting) . . .	4 June 1870
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G. . .	21 Feb. 1871
Major-Gen. E. S. Smyth (acting) . . .	19 Aug. 1871
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G. . .	29 Sept. 1871
Edward Newton, Esq. (acting) . . .	21 Oct. 1871
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G. . .	28 Oct. 1872
Edward Newton, Esq. (acting) . . .	20 Jan. 1873
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G. . .	20 Oct. 1873
Edward Newton, Esq. (acting) . . .	26 Aug. 1874
Maj.-Gen. Sir A. P. Phayre, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.B. . . .	21 Nov. 1874
F. Napier Broome, Esq., C.M.G. (acting) .	31 Dec. 1878
Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G. . . .	4 April 1879

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1868	577,686	641,272
1869	595,024	575,180
1870	608,166	591,579
1871	616,952	630,961
1872	708,159	650,327
1873	690,081	667,110
1874	720,130	727,063
1875	692,894	775,886
1876	732,106	719,539
1877	748,050	703,608
1878	789,544	734,579
1879	763,729	746,199

*Public Debt, 700,000l.**Imports and Exports*

	£	£
1868	2,000,069	5,321,243
1869	1,619,906	2,601,667
1870	1,953,993	2,049,987
1871	1,807,382	3,053,054
1872	2,437,512	3,177,301
1873	2,165,400	3,238,700
1874	2,427,813	2,697,892
1875	2,194,824	2,522,099
1876	2,284,213	3,273,827
1877	2,359,449	4,201,286
1878	2,229,346	3,777,379
1879	2,349,812	3,236,259

Population.

	POPULATION 1851.			POPULATION 1861.			POPULATION 1871.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total of Resident Population	119,381	61,482	180,823	202,961	107,089	310,050	198,575	122,467	318,042
Military in Port Louis and elsewhere	1,315	209	1,524	2,105	245	2,350	564	142	706
Crews of Mercantile Shipping	1,150	..	1,150	1,044	18*	1,069	814	7	821
Total of Population	121,855	61,691	183,506	206,110	107,352	313,469	199,453	122,616	317,069

Estimated Population, exclusive of Military and Shipping, 31st December, 1879.

General Population.

Male	Female.
53,519	53,210
60,063	53,890

Indian Population.

Male.	Female.	Total.
151,041	90,853	241,894
150,857	92,529	243,386

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in Coolie Immigration since 1855.

YEARS.	INCREASE.				TOTAL.		DECREASE.						Remaining at end of each year.	
	By Arrivals.		By Births.				By Departures.		By Deaths.		TOTAL.			
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
1855	9,645	3,270	1,183	1,096	10,328	4,366	3,702	565	2,727	687	6,829	1,252	100,541	28,245
1856	9,130	3,523	1,329	1,278	10,459	4,801	4,220	677	3,956	923	8,175	1,600	102,825	31,446
1857	8,640	4,055	1,475	1,483	10,115	5,568	3,794	809	2,074	743	5,868	1,562	107,072	35,460
1858	20,932	9,014	1,619	1,644	22,551	10,658	6,707	1,458	2,582	992	9,289	2,450	120,334	43,679
1859	31,643	12,754	2,089	2,018	33,732	14,772	4,147	971	4,075	1,336	8,222	1,307	145,844	56,136
1860	9,070	4,216	2,978	2,787	12,048	7,003	2,290	543	3,842	1,442	6,132	1,985	151,760	61,753
1861	10,232	3,753	2,967	2,949	13,199	6,702	1,768	471	4,181	1,556	6,967	1,927	148,792	64,932
1862	7,440	2,453	3,000	2,963	10,440	5,416	1,752	460	7,023	2,180	8,775	2,640	151,462	68,250
1863	3,667	1,557	3,090	3,052	6,757	4,639	2,553	687	6,602	1,946	9,155	2,613	150,220	60,786
1864	5,649	1,926	3,246	3,144	8,895	5,070	2,692	721	6,466	2,281	9,155	2,613	150,649	63,424
1865	14,910	5,373	3,411	3,844	18,321	8,717	2,854	767	6,150	2,358	9,004	3,125	161,307	69,579
1866	3,702	1,894	3,470	3,342	7,172	5,236	2,925	890	6,007	2,237	8,932	3,127	161,362	72,345
1867	317	33	3,528	3,545	3,845	3,578	2,571	827	16,973	6,769	19,544	7,596	146,278	68,418
1868	1,968	640	3,066	3,141	5,034	3,781	1,880	664	8,119	4,067	9,999	4,731	141,391	67,506
1869	1,967	658	3,214	3,044	5,181	3,702	2,383	752	5,366	2,570	7,989	3,322	138,893	67,888
1870	2,831	1,245	3,762	3,503	6,295	4,748	2,172	670	3,081	1,687	6,253	2,357	140,283	70,358
1871	2,318	974	3,762	3,592	6,080	4,566	2,369	705	3,425	2,026	5,794	2,731	142,101	75,643
1872	4,015	1,759	3,644	3,467	7,659	5,226	2,788	1,031	3,423	2,174	6,211	3,205	144,344	78,121
1873	5,226	2,389	3,839	3,650	9,065	6,038	1,986	594	4,264	2,677	6,200	3,271	147,172	80,858
1874	4,818	2,238	3,538	3,438	8,346	5,672	2,874	1,201	2,420	1,073	6,294	3,274	150,008	83,032
1875	1,996	923	4,364	4,232	6,860	5,155	2,368	1,055	3,469	2,143	5,837	3,198	150,896	85,439
1876	331	172	4,298	4,805	5,629	4,477	1,961	565	3,909	2,448	6,900	3,013	149,460	86,628
1877	1,539	660	4,155	4,123	5,694	4,783	1,524	377	4,197	2,650	5,721	3,027	149,297	88,181
1878	3,206	1,625	4,222	4,014	7,428	5,639	1,611	333	4,082	2,433	5,693	2,766	151,041	90,869
1879	2,014	1,067	4,419	4,328	6,433	5,395	1,660	404	5,014	3,106	6,674	3,510	150,857	92,529

Executive Council.

Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., Governor.
 Major-General A. W. Murray, C.B., Commanding the troops.
 F. Napier Broome, C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary.
 E. M. Wood, Procureur and Advocate-General.
 H. N. D. Beyts, Receiver-General.
 Th. Elliott, Auditor-General.
 Acting Secretary, D. Stuart.

Council of Government.

Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., Governor.
 Major-General A. W. Murray, C.B., Commanding the troops.
 F. Napier Broome, C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary.
 E. M. Wood, Procureur and Advocate-General.
 H. N. D. Beyts, Receiver-General.
 Th. Elliott, Auditor-General.
 J. A. Chasteaufneuf, Collector of Customs.

* In 1851, the colonial and general mercantile shipping were returned together. The Census in 1851 was taken in November, when there are usually many Ships in Port; and that of 1861, in April, when the reverse is the case. These circumstances account for the apparent diminution in the shipping return, notwithstanding the great increase in the commerce of the Island.

J. G. Daly, *Protector of Immigrants.*

M. Connal, *Surveyor-General.*

C. Antelme, C.M.G.

F. H. Pitot.

R. Stein.

Sir V. Naz, K.C.M.G.

Acting Secretary, D. Stuart.

N.B.—The Members of the Executive Council and of the Council of Government have the title of "Honourable."

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., Rs. 60,000.

Private Secretary, Lord Westbury, late Lieutenant Scots Guards.

Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. J. F. Craig, R.A.

Lieutenant-Governor, F. Napier Broome, C.M.G.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, F. Napier Broome, C.M.G., Rs. 13,500.

Assistant Colonial Secretary, H. Cockburn Stewart, Rs. 8,000.

Précis Writer, Lord Westbury, Rs. 6,000.

Chief Clerk, L. E. Schmidt, Rs. 6,000.

Registrar, G. Lumgair, Rs. 4,000.

Corresponding Clerk, D. P. Garrioch, Rs. 3,000.

Clerks, M. Saverimoutou, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500; G. Crétin, J. Macpherson, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500; F. Gibson, Rs. 1,500; W. Rae, L. Pilot, W. McIrvine, R. Johnson, Rs. 500 to 1,000.

Council Branch, F. M. Manikion, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Receiver-General's Department.

Receiver-General, H. N. D. Boyts, Rs. 12,000.

General Branch.

Chief Clerk, C. de Laroche, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.

Registrar, O. J. Avril, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

Receipt Branch.

Controller, H. E. Picard, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Senior Clerk, L. Duvergé, Rs. 2,500 to 3,500.

Receiver, H. Cartier, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Clerks, D. Saminaden, C. S. Pasquet, D. C. Malappa, Rs. 1,000 to 2,000; P. Harrison, E. Tousseint, E. Letourneur, Rs. 500 to 1,000.

Superintendent of Revenue, L. S. R. du Vergé, Rs. 2,500.

Inspectors of Revenue, Rs. 1,440.

N. Lagesse, C. de Boucherville, L. Salice, F. Lebreton, G. Letourneur, W. H. Rawstone.

Pay and Account Branch.

Head Accountant, H. W. Chantrell, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.

Controller, A. Berthelie, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Senior Clerk, L. Guerce, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Junior Clerk, J. Beyts, Rs. 1,000 to 2,000.

Clerks, E. Rosse, O. Sandapa, Rs. 500 to 1,000.

Savings Bank.

Acting Chief Clerk, A. Arnot, Rs. 4,000 to 5,000.

Clerks, L. A. Adirouben, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000; W. L. Argent, Rs. 1,000 to 2,000.

Distillery Branch.

Superintendents, A. G. Rickwood and C. Lamothe, Rs. 8,000 to 4,000.

Inspectors, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

J. Grant, F. Collard, H. Hill, T. Lamport, J. Batty, A. Bigaignon, V. Collard, J. Berthelie, G. Gérard.

Inspectors, Rs. 1,200 to 1,800.

E. Cazaubon, C. de Reland, A. Gaud, H. Bruneau, A. de Rune.

Supernumerary Officers to be transferred to other Departments as vacancies occur:—

H. O'Sughrue, H. Christin, H. de Gaye, E. Darvoy, A. Jordany, A. Latapie, R. Pinguet, R. Pitchen, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

Weights and Measures.

Inspector, W. Charlton, Rs. 3,200.

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, Th. Elliott, Rs. 9,000.

Chief Clerk, E. C. Ashley, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.

Senior Examiners, P. D'Unienville A. Carosin, G. W. Snelling, E. F. Foulherade, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Junior Examiners, A. Fitzpatrick, F. Descroizilles, R. Dowson, J. F. Jones, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Clerks, J. Rozan, S. Standley, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500;

A. Barbier, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500; G. Rae, Rs. 500 to 1,000.

Customs.

Collector, J. A. Chasteauneuf, Rs. 9,700.

Chief Clerk, J. F. Seymour, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.

Senior Clerks, L. C. de Malherbe, J. Lavers, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Clerks, J. Connor, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000; L. Curé, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500; A. Chasteauneuf, J. Chasteauneuf, E. Aubert, Rs. 500 to 1,000.

Receiver, S. Dinnematin, Rs. 2,000.

Landing Surveyor, G. Bradshaw, Rs. 4,000 to 5,000.

Senior Landing Waiter, A. Letourneur, Rs. 2,500 to 3,500.

Landing Waiters, J. V. Dangerfield, S. Graves, N. Béranger, J. Haws, Adolphe Davray, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Tide Surveyors, T. Senior and A. Lister, Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.

Locker, G. Cooper, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.

Storekeeper, A. Vieille, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.

Assistant ditto, J. Cassidy, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Port Department.

Harbour Master and Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, Capt. Craufurd, R.N., Rs. 6,000.

Assistant Harbour Master, T. G. Hounslow, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Clerk, S. Jenkins, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

Deputy-Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, N. Cartier, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Surveyor-General's Department.

Surveyor-General, M. Connal, Rs. 9,700.

Engineer and Architect, W. A. Mann, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.

Assistant Engineer and Architect, A. Vandermeersch, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.

Inspector of Works, V. Bazile, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Timekeeper and Overseer, C. Mazère, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Draughtsman, A. Descubes, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

Chief Clerk, V. B. Hulm, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.

Pay Clerk, J. B. Bruce, Rs. 2,500 to 3,000.

Clerks, E. Crétin, A. Mazère, W. A. Pucknell, E. Gaspard, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Government Surveyor, G. G. Raid, Rs. 4,000 to 5,000.

Assistant ditto, S. B. Hobbs, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Assistant Draughtsman, F. Parsons, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

Clerk, L. Saminaden, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Training Surveyor, J. J. Duff, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Chief Surveyor of Roads, C. Hall, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Surveyors of Roads, F. Parsons, T. Godley, J. Piat, C. Gilbert, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

Director of Woods and Forests, John Horne, Rs. 1,000.

Guardian of Woods and Forests, A. Brousse, Rs. 1,500.

Registration and Mortgage Department.

Receiver of Registration Dues and Conservator of Mortgages, J. H. Finnis, Rs. 10,000.
Chief Clerk, N. Lesage, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.
Senior Clerks, L. E. Dupont, P. E. D'Emmerez, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
Cashier, J. P. A. F. Méyépa, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Asst. ditto, C. Rahiman, Rs. 600 to 1,000.
Taxing Clerk, P. Ducaase, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Clerks, D. Pitchen, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000; M. Nayna, A. de Boucherville, A. Thatcher, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500; E. Mangoot, L. A. Lahausse, C. Pitrel, W. Acton, S. Pitchen, A. Duvicier, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Immigration Department.

Protector of Immigrants, J. G. Daly, Rs. 10,000.
Chief Clerk, L. Martin, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.
Inspectors of Immigrants, F. De la Mare, Rs. 5,000, and Captain G. Coulson Childs.
Medical Inspector, R. S. Stone, M.D., Rs. 8,000.
Accountant, C. Hall, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Cashier, E. Courtois, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Clerks, A. Conier, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500; R. Massé, E. Joseph, J. Vlibro, S. O'Sughrue, J. Mats, O. Combes, L. E. Barbeau, J. Cautin, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Civil Status Office.

Registrar-General, J. B. Kyshe, F.S.S., Rs. 7,000.
Government Statistician, J. P. Kelsey, Rs. 4,000 to 5,000.
Clerks, E. Bouton, A. Paul, T. Paton, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000; C. Papillon, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500; G. Adrien, J. Standley, P. A. Nayua, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500; E. Batty, Rs. 500 to 1,000.

Post Office.

Colonial Post-master and Superintendent of Telegraphs, T. H. Thompson, Rs. 6,000.
Telegraph Inspector, G. Watt, Rs. 4,000.
Superintendent of Sorting Branch, L. G. Rose, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
Clerks, C. Lennon, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000; J. G. McGregor, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000; P. F. Charles, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500; E. Robert, Rs. 500 to 1,000.

Civil Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Dr. F. H. Lovell, Rs. 9,000.
Chief Clerk, F. A. Martin, Rs. 2,500 to 3,500.
Clerks, C. Bathfield, Rs. 2,000; H. Martin, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500; L. Ducray, Rs. 500 to 1,000.
Health Officer, Dr. A. R. Barraut, Rs. 5,000.
Medical Storekeeper, C. H. Lecornu, Rs. 2,000.
Visiting Surgeon Civil Hospital, Dr. Pougnet, Rs. 2,500.
Resident ditto (vacant), Rs. 3,000.
Assistant ditto, E. G. Scott, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.
Prison and Police Surgeon, Dr. E. Pellereau, Rs. 2,500.
Chemical Analyst, Dr. Davidson, Rs. 2,000.
Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum, Dr. Davidson, Rs. 6,000.
Medical Attendants, Pamplémousses, Dr. Forder, Rs. 4,000.
Rivière du Rempart, Dr. D'Espaignet, Rs. 1,000.
Flacq, Dr. Monty, Rs. 1,000.
Grand Port, Dr. Vitry, Rs. 1,000.
Savanne, Dr. Bolton, Rs. 3,000.
Black River, Dr. Vaudagne, Rs. 3,000.
Plaines Wilhems, Dr. Finnis, Rs. 1,500.
Moka, Dr. Vinson, Rs. 1,500.

Government Vaccinators, Port Louis, Dr. Dubois, fees.
 Pamplémousses, Drs. E. Harel and Lédéaut, fees.
Rivière du Rempart, Dr. D'Espaignet, fees.
Flacq, Dr. Monty, fees.
Grand Port, Dr. Vitry, fees.
Savanne, Dr. G. A. L. A. Dardenne, fees.
Black River, Dr. Vaudagne, fees.
Plaines Wilhems, Dr. Vinson, fees.
Moka, Dr. Vinson, fees.

Quarantine Establishments.

Steward, Flat Island, A. S. Upton, Rs. 2,000.
Store Clerk and Signalmán, ditto, R. E. Lamport, Rs. 600.
Steward, Cannonier Point, A. Pougnet, Rs. 1,500.

General Board of Health Office.

President, Dr. Lovell, *Chief Medical Officer*.
Vice-President, E. Leclézio.
Sanitary Warden, Port Louis, G. Jenner, Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 1,000 allowance.
Sanitary Guardians—
 F. J. Hall, Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 2,000 allowances,
 M. Brownrigg, ditto.
 A. le Juge, ditto.

Department of Woods and Forests and Botanical Garden.

Director, J. Horne, Rs. 4,000.
Assistant-Director (vacant).

Museum.

Curator, A. Daruty, Rs. 2,500.

Royal Alfred Observatory.

Government Meteorological Observer, Dr. C. Meldrum, Rs. 5,000.
Assistant Meteorological Observer, H. Bell, 2,000.

Civil Commissariat Department.

Storekeeper-General, C. M. de Joux, Rs. 8,000.
Chief Clerk, J. Angus, Rs. 3,500 to 4,500.
Storekeeper, W. Bruce, Rs. 3,000 to 3,500.
Assistant ditto, J. Cowley, Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.
Store Accountant, M. Tirselson, Rs. 2,500 to 3,000.
Sub-ditto, L. A. Dedans, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Clerk, J. Atkinson, Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.
Shipping Clerk, M. de Joux, Rs. 1,500.
Acting Issuer, E. Sénéque, Rs. 1,000.
In Charge of Powder Magazine, Lieut. J. F. Craig, R.A., 5s. per diem.

Supreme Court.

Chief Judge, A. G. Ellis, Rs. 17,500.
Clerk, P. Ansorgé, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
First Puisne Judge, E. P. J. Leclézio, Rs. 12,000.
Clerk, H. B. Dowson, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Second Puisne Judge, Andrew Mure, Rs. 12,000.
Clerk, J. Rondeaux, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Master, V. Esnouf, Rs. 10,000.
Substitute Master, J. A. Robertson.
Chief Clerk, E. J. Ackroyd, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.
Cashier, I. Piarroux, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Clerk, J. R. Coombes, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Registrar, O. D. Emmerez de Charmoy, Rs. 8,103.
Chief Clerk, L. Isnard, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.
Clerks, L. G. Comarmond, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000;
 W. Bathfield, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500; F. Ganachaud, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500; L. Collet; F. de Froberville, Rs. 500 to 1,000.
Official Assignee, Court of Bankruptcy, J. Hérchenroder, fees.

Vice-Admiralty Court.

Judge and Commissary, A. G. Ellis.
Registrar, G. A. Ritter.
Queen's Proctor, J. Bouchet.
Marshal, J. J. Brown.

Procureur-General's Department.

Procureur and Advocate-General, E. M. Wood,
Rs. 13,500.
Substitute ditto, L. Cox, Rs. 7,200.
Crown Solicitor, W. Greene, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.
Clerks, N. Hall, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000; F. Poirier, Rs.
1,500; A. de Baize, Rs. 1,000; J. Morgan, H.
Villemont, Rs. 500.
Interpreter, G. Ramdoss, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
Curator of Intestate Estates, J. J. Brown, Rs. 3,500.
Clerk, E. Courtois, Rs. 2,500.

District Magistracy.

Senior District Magistrate, J. A. Robertson, Rs. 8,000.
District Clerk, E. Desmarais, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
Clerks, H. Daniel, W. Brownrigg, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Interpreter, D. Dowson, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Junior District Magistrate, J. Rouillard, Rs. 5,000.
Joint District Clerk, H. Sénéque, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
Assistant District Clerk, H. Conway, Rs. 1,000.
Interpreter, Soabroydoo, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
District Magistrate, Pamplemousses, G. C. Mayer,
Rs. 7,000.
District Clerk, T. N. Graves, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
District Cashier, E. C. Dumée, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Clerks, E. Laborde, N. Rivière, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
District Magistrate, Grand Port, A. E. Esuouf,
Rs. 6,000.
District Clerk, H. Byrnes, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
District Cashier, E. Carosin, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Joint Clerk, W. Cox, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
Assistant Clerk, L. Bouffé, Rs. 1,000.
District Magistrate, Plaines Wilhems, E. Didier
de St. Arnaud, Rs. 8,000.
District Clerk, J. E. Dombreu, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
District Cashier, A. Langlois, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Joint District Clerk, A. Toureau, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
Acting District Magistrate, Oil Islands, J. H.
Ackroyd, Rs. 5,000.
District Magistrate, Rivière Du Rempart, E. Baudot,
Rs. 7,000.
District Clerk, L. Meyer, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
District Cashier, A. Gourrège, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Clerk, E. Bernon, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
District Magistrate, Flacq, L. G. Trouchet, Rs. 5,000.
District Clerk, H. Piat, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
District Cashier, T. Haddon, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Joint Clerk, S. Gellé, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
Clerk, L. Callam, Rs. 500 to 1,000.
District Magistrate, Savanne, C. Farquharson.
Acting District Clerk, T. Cannon, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
District Cashier, A. Guérin, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Joint Clerk, J. P. Brooks, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
Clerk, S. Barfoot, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
District Magistrate, Black River, T. Jollivet, Rs. 6,000.
District Clerk, R. Bonnemaison, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
District Cashier, T. Rayner, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Clerk, E. Bernon, Rs. 1,000 to 1,000.
District Magistrate, Moka, E. Didier de St. Arnaud.
District Clerk, F. Martindale, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
District Cashier, H. G. de Rauville, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Clerk, E. Pauquy, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

Police Magistracy.

Police Magistrate, T. Jollivet, Rs. 6,000.
Joint Clerk, A. Marceau, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000
Clerk, Rs. 500.

Stipendiary Magistracy.

Stipendiary Magistrate, Port Louis, A. R. La Nanze,
Rs. 6,000.
Clerks, V. Singery, Rs. 1,500; W. Allain, Rs. 500.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Pamplemousses and Rivière
du Rempart, G. A. Baptiste, Rs. 6,000.
Clerks, A. de Lachosnaye, P. Coqueval, Rs. 1,500
to 2,500.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Flacq, T. E. Dempster, Rs.
6,000.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Grand Port and Savanne,
R. Swan, Rs. 5,000.
Clerks, J. Lynch, J. Furlong, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Plaines Wilhems and Moka,
F. Hodgson, Rs. 6,000.
Clerk, H. Plassan, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

Police Department.

Inspector-General, Lieut.-Col. O'Brien, C.M.G., Rs.
10,000.
Superintendent, J. A. Spencer, Rs. 5,000.
Inspectors, J. H. Shellam, F. Timperley, F. Shop-
pard, Rs. 3,000; V. Trew, W. Bording, E.
Sullivan, J. Bowman, M. Kenealy, J. Bradshaw,
W. W. West, Rs. 2,000.
Pay Clerk, A. Latouche, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Clerks, F. Slaterry, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500; A. Pitchen,
Rs. 1,000.

Prisons.

Superintendent of Prisons, Port Louis, H. R. Bell,
Rs. 4,000.
Assistant Gaoler, W. Fardey, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
Storekeeper, L. St. Jean, Rs. 1,000.
Matron, Mrs. Wood, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Clerk, J. Boucherat, Rs. 3,000.
Gaoler, Pamplemousses, P. Kelly, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
Assistant ditto, W. Spray, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Gaoler, Rivière du Rempart, Rs. 1,500 to
1,500.
Assistant ditto, J. Farrell, Rs. 600 to 1,000.
Gaoler, Flacq, J. Frend, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Assistant ditto, A. Pooncosamy, Rs. 600 to 1,000.
Gaoler, Grand Port, T. Keating, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Assistant ditto, H. Oxenham, Rs. 600 to 1,500.
Gaoler, Savanne, J. McVeay, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Assistant ditto, W. Durosa, Rs. 600 to 1,000.
Gaoler, Black River, H. Harding, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Gaoler, Plaines Wilhems, J. Ross, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Assistant ditto, G. Mounsmie, Rs. 600 to 1,000.
Gaoler, Moka, T. L'Olive, Rs. 720.

Reformatory.

Superintendent, C. M. Grant, Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.

*Ecclesiastical.**Church of England.*

Bishop of Mauritius, Right Rev. P. S. Royston D.D.,
Rs. 7,200.
Archdeacon, Ven. A. D. Matthews, M.A.
Civil Chaplain, Rs. 4,000.
Chaplain for the French, Rev. A. Lagier, Rs. 2,000.
Civil Chaplain for Mabebourg, Rev. W. Wright,
Rs. 4,000.
Civil Chaplain for l'acoe, Black River, &c., Ven. A.
D. Mathews, M.A., Rs. 3,500.
Incumbent of St. Thomas, Plaines Wilhems, Rev. H.
D. Buswell, Rs. 2,000.
St. John's, Moka, Rev. G. Carpenter,
Rs. 2,000.
St. Barnabas, Pamplemousses, Rev. A.
Vaudin, Rs. 2,000.
Mariners' Church, Rev. S. Walshs,
M.A., Rs. 2,000.

Roman Catholic Church.

Bishop of Port Louis, Right Rev. D. Scarisbrick, Rs. 7,200.

Vicar-General, Very Rev. P. Macdonald, Rs. 3,000.

Priests, Revs. D. Curtin, J. I. Stuart, J. Beaud, P. Cox, W. O. Farrell, P. Byrne, F. Muylle, B. Dorbec, E. Harel, A. R. Coll, S. Marselli, Rs. 2,000 each.

Assistant Priests, Revs. F. Roy, R. Vervault, F. Manger, S. Botta, S. Leboucher, L. Moore, R. Viallon, C. Hogan, S. Lemoine, H. Guyon, A. Navarre, R. Shore, G. Latour, H. Filippini, L. B. Dorbec, A. Halter, A. Pol.

Church of Scotland.

Ministers, Revs. G. McIrvine, Rs. 4,000; J. J. Lebrun, Rs. 2,000; S. H. Anderson, Rs. 1,500.

Royal College.

Rector, Alfred Messervy, M.A., Oxon, Rs. 10,000.

Senior Professor, W. J. Ausorge, M.A., Rs. 6,000.

Secretary, W. Cassidy, Rs. 3,600.

1st Class Professors, C. Baissac, B.A., Rs. 5,000; W. W. Hamley, M.A., Cantab., Rs. 4,800, G. Dick, Rs. 4,600.

2nd Class Professors, W. Hobbs, Rs. 3,700; L. Thomé, D. Anderson, Rs. 3,800.

3rd Class Professors, A. M. Poirier, B.A., Rs. 3,000; F. G. Patterson, Rs. 3,000; D. Papillon, B.A., London, Rs. 2,500.

1st Class Masters, F. André, Rs. 2,100; H. Morin, Rs. 2,100; L. Favez, Rs. 2,100.

3rd Class Master, E. Hullard, Rs. 1,000.

Assistant Master, J. Felix, Rs. 600.

Professor of Hindustanee, Rev. W. Wright, Rs. 1,000.

Secretary's Assistant, J. Armand, Rs. 600.

Instructor of Gymnastics, C. Judais, Rs. 1,000.

1st Usher, T. Cassidy, Rs. 3,000.

2nd Usher, J. D. Brown, Rs. 2,500.

Royal College School.

Headmaster, R. Bell, Rs. 3,000.

1st Class Master, A. Dupont, Assistant Headmaster, Rs. 2,300.

3rd Class Masters, G. Chaperon, Rs. 1,500; G. Holloway, Rs. 1,500; A. Maurel, Rs. 1,000; C. Britter, Rs. 1,000; E. Collins, Rs. 1,000; A. Cantin, Rs. 1,000.

Temporary Assistant Master, P. Bouloux, Rs. 500.

Royal College School, Curepipe.

2nd Class Professor, A. Standley, Headmaster, Rs. 3,800.

3rd Class Professor, H. Magny, 3,000.

1st Class Master, H. Cunningham, Rs. 2,100; A. Bernon, Rs. 2,100; J. Segurier, Rs. 2,100.

3rd Class Master, J. L'Etang, Rs. 1,300; E. Bonnemaison, Rs. 1,000.

Drawing Master, A. de La Hogue, Rs. 500.

Usher, E. Wessels, Rs. 1,000.

Government Schools.

Superintendent, J. C. Browne, Rs. 6,000.

Inspectors of Schools, W. H. Ashley, Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000; E. Lasserre, Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000.

Clerk, H. Foster, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Poor Law Commission.

Commissioner, E. Ducray, Rs. 4,000.

Railway Department.

General Manager, H. St. G. Caulfield, Rs. 11,000.

Assistant Manager, A. Chastellier, Rs. 5,000.

SEYCHELLES.

*Board of Civil Commissioners.**Official Members:—*

Chief Commissioner, President.

District Judge.

Government Medical Officer.

Unofficial Members:—

F. Hodoul, Esq.

C. Le Marchand, Esq.

E. Serret, Esq.

Secretary, F. Berthier, Rs. 500.

Chief Commissioner, Captain T. Blunt, Rs. 6,000, and Rs. 2,880 for office and boat establishments.

Revenue Department.

Collector of Dues and Taxes, H. W. Estridge, Rs. 3,000.

Auditor, F. Berthier, Rs. 1,750.

Landing Surveyor, Henry Tregarthen, Rs. 1,000.

Superintendent of Distilleries, &c., James Davidson Rs. 1,000 (see Post Office).

Judicial Department.

District Judge, H. E. Desmarais, Rs. 5,000.

District Clerk, Richard Middleton Rounards, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Assistant Clerk, A. de Chermont, Rs. 1,000.

Clerk, Registration Office, James Davidson, Rs. 500.

Ushers, L. Loizeau and J. Dyer; paid by fees.

Civil Status Officers.

The District Clerk for Mahé, &c.

The Assistant Medical Officer for Praslin, &c.

Medical Department.

Government Medical Officer, Dr. Lepper, Rs. 4,000.

Assistant ditto, Dr. Villemont, Rs. 2,000.

Dispenser, Public Hospital, T. Pasnin, Rs. 480.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Civil Chaplain, Rev. J. F. Grandjean, Rs. 3,000.

Roman Catholic Priests, The Very Rev. the Préfet Apostolique, Rs. 2,000; and the Rev. P. Marc, Rs. 1,500.

Post Office.

Deputy Postmaster, James Davidson, Rs. 1,000 (see Revenue Department).

Immigration.

Inspector of Immigrants, H. Loipsic, Rs. 1,000 (see Police Department).

Education.

Inspector of Schools, F. Hodoul (acting).

Police and Gaoles.

Chief Officer of Police, H. Leipsic, Rs. 1,700.

Gaoler, C. Rivière, Rs. 840.

Matron, Mrs. Rivière, Rs. 180.

Works Department.

Superintendent of Works and Government Surveyor, Jules Cauvin, Rs. 3,000.

Board of Education.

Members, the Members of the Board of Civil Commissioners.

Honorary Secretary, F. Berthier.

Board of Health.

Members, the Members of the Board of Civil Commissioners.

Honorary Secretary, F. Berthier.

Wardens.

North and South Mahr and Silhouette, E. Collard, Rs. 1,000.

Praslin, The Assistant Medical Officer (ex-officio).

RODRIGUES.

Police Magistrate, J. F. O'Halloran, Rs. 4,000.

NATAL.*Discovery and Early History.*

The Colony of Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery by Vasco de Gama, the celebrated Portuguese navigator, on Christmas-day, 1487. It lies on the south-east coast of Africa, about eight hundred miles from the Cape of Good Hope, and between 29th and 31st parallels of S. lat.: it is bounded by the Tugela and Umtafuna Rivers, and by the Drakensberg Mountains. It comprises an area of about thirteen millions and a half of acres, and has a seaboard of one hundred and seventy miles. The country is broken and rugged, and transit is consequently difficult and costly. The scenery in Natal in parts is picturesque in the extreme; waterfalls abound. Natal is a well-watered country, no less than 28 distinct rivers running into the Indian Ocean in the one hundred and fifty miles of coast. Unfortunately none of them are navigable.

From the discovery of Natal by Vasco de Gama, in 1497, but little is to be found respecting it until 1686, when a Dutch vessel was wrecked in the Bay of Natal. The crew spent some twelve months there engaged in building a small vessel from the fragments of the wreck. Having accomplished their task, they sailed for the Cape, leaving behind them four Englishmen, three of whom were subsequently taken off by a Dutch ship which visited the coast. The Dutch formed a settlement in 1721, but soon abandoned it.

In 1824 Lieutenant Farewell, of the Royal Marines, having in the previous year visited Natal on an exploring voyage endeavoured to colonise it. Though the British Government declined to recognise or aid him in his plans, he induced some twenty enterprising individuals to join him in this undertaking. On their arrival they placed themselves in relation with the king of the country. Chaka, a chief of the greatest talent, who had fused into a nation under his own despotic sway the various tribes inhabiting a vast tract of country. He sanctioned the formation of a settlement by this small band of white men, which, however, was broken up at his death, about four years later.

Towards the close of the year 1837 a large body of Dutch Boers from the Cape Colony, taking offence at restrictions placed on them by the British Government in regard to their coloured servants, migrated to Natal. Many of them were treacherously murdered by Dingaan, then Zulu chief, the murderer of, and successor to his brother Chaka. During the next two years the Zulus and the Boers waged war with various success; but in 1839 the Dutch obtained a decisive victory, and placed Panda, an ally of theirs, and brother of Dingaan, on the Zulu throne.

Owing chiefly to these disturbances, the Governor of the Cape decided to take military possession of the district, and sent there a detachment of troops for the purpose. This detachment was shortly withdrawn, and after the lapse of a brief interval a second force, under Captain Smith, was

sent (1840). These troops came into collision with the Dutch Boers, were defeated by them, forced to entrench themselves, and completely blockaded until the arrival of considerable reinforcements under Colonel Cloete, with whom a junction was effected. The Boers submitted, on the 5th July, to Colonel Cloete at Pietermaritzburg.

Constitution.

In 1848 the district of Natal was proclaimed by the Governor of the Cape to be a British Colony. In August, 1845, Letters Patent were issued, constituting the district a part of the Cape Colony. Ordinances were passed by the Cape Legislature establishing Roman Dutch law, and providing for the administration of justice. And in November of the same year other Letters Patent were passed making Natal a separate Government. A Lieutenant-Governor was appointed, as well as an Executive Council created. The Lieutenant-Governor was subordinate to the Governor of the Cape, and the Legislative Council of the Cape continued to frame laws for Natal till 1848, when a separate Legislative Council was established.

In 1856 Natal was erected into a distinct and separate Colony, and from that time has not been under the control of the Governor of the Cape. Its affairs are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council, composed originally of four official members, viz., the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Native Affairs, and 12 members elected by the counties and boroughs.

Under the Supplementary Charter of December, 1869, two members of the Legislative Council are elected members of the Executive Council, whilst the number of official members of the Legislative and Executive Councils was increased to five by the admission of the Protector of Immigrants, for whom the Colonial Engineer has been substituted by additional letters patent dated the 21st of December, 1876.

The elected members of Council hold their seats for four years from date of election, unless the Council is dissolved by the Governor. There are 8 electoral districts, and possession of property to the value of 50*l.*, or rents from property of an annual value of 10*l.*, entitles a man to a vote; the usual provisions respecting the disqualification of aliens, and others hold good. No person can be elected a member of Council, unless he is a duly qualified and registered elector, nor unless he shall have been invited to become a candidate for election by at least 10 electors of the county or borough which it is proposed he shall represent: nor unless such requisition shall have been transmitted to the Resident Magistrate, at least fourteen days before the election. The Reserved Civil List is fixed at 40,100*l.* under the Supplementary Charter of 1872.

By Law No. 1 of 1873 the number of official members of the Legislative Council was increased to 5, and the number of elected members to 15. By Act No. 3 of 1875 the number of nominated members was increased to 13, including the 5 official members. This law has now lapsed by efflux of time, and the Charter of 1869 been reverted to.

Native Affairs.

In autumn 1873, Langalibalele, chief of the Amahli Tribe, residing in a location at foot of the Drakensberg Mountains, entered on a somewhat contumacious course of conduct towards the local government, ending in an attempt to escape from the

Colony into Basutoland with his people and cattle. A Colonial force, consisting of regulars, volunteers, and natives, was dispatched against the Tribe, and at one point, in the Bushman's River Pass, a portion of the force came into collision with the rear-guard of the tribe, when three European volunteers were shot down, and two natives. Langelibalele and many of the tribe were met and secured in Basutoland by Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Orpen, Agents of the Cape Government, and given up to the Natal force which was in pursuit, Langelibalele, his sons, indunas, and certain of his tribe were brought to trial under what is called "native law," the principal offenders being tried by a Court over which the Lieutenant-Governor himself presided. About 290 prisoners were condemned to various terms of imprisonment. Langelibalele himself was condemned to banishment or transportation for life, and one of his sons to a similar punishment for five years. The cattle and land of the tribe were confiscated. The neighbouring tribe of Putini, which had harboured the women and cattle of the Amalubi Tribe, were subjected to similar confiscation, but the property of the Tribe has been restored to them. Langelibalele and his son were transported to Robben Island, in the Cape of Good Hope, by the Legislature of which Colony an Act was passed sanctioning their detention.

Her Majesty's Government having formed the opinion that the punishment inflicted on the Chief was excessive, this Act was repealed by the Cape Parliament, by a second Act which provided for the removal of Langelibalele and his son to the mainland to be at large under regulations framed by the Governor of the Cape in Council. The members of the tribe were practically amnestied and accorded liberty to settle peaceably in the Colony, though not to occupy their former location as a tribe.

The Langelibalele affair brought into prominence the system under which the native population had been managed by the Natal Government, and Sir Garnet Wolseley was specially commissioned to proceed to the Colony as administrator, and to consider and report upon the Native question, and the question of defence.

The Native population had until then been governed chiefly under the authority of Ordinance No. 8 of 1849, which withdrew them from the authority of the Roman-Dutch Law, and placed them under the personal authority of the Governor as Supreme Chief, and made native law and custom the measure of justice among them in civil and criminal matters, a concurrent jurisdiction being reserved to the ordinary law courts in cases of crimes *mala in se*. The native population was debarred from the franchise, but by an Act No. 28 of 1865, machinery was provided by which a native might procure his relief from the operation of native law, in which case he would be entitled to all the rights of an ordinary Colonist. The tribes live apart, upon locations provided for them by the Government. They have enjoyed their tribal organisation, and lived in polygamy. But besides these location natives there are many native squatters on Crown lands, and many living by regular labour on farms.

It was decided, as a result of the recommendations of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and the deliberations of Her Majesty's Government, to supersede very gradually the tribal organisation, and the judicial and other authority of the Chiefs. A law (No. 26 of 1875) has been passed establishing a Native High Court to administer civil justice to the natives, and by this law they are placed under the ordinary criminal law of the Colony, except as regards political crimes, crimes arising out of native

customs, and crimes declared triable under any local law by native law, all which crimes are reserved for the Native High Court. A white magistrate is placed with every tribe, who is the administrator of justice in civil matters, and supercedes to a considerable extent the authority of the Chiefs; and it is hoped gradually to accustom the Kafirs to regular industry, and the individual ownership of property in the civilised way. By a law, No. 13 of 1875, a tax of 5*l.* on native marriages was abolished, while at the same time the native hut tax was raised from 7*s.* to 14*s.*

The Zulu War.

In 1879 Natal, without being actually to any great extent the theatre of war, became the base of hostile operations against the Zulu kingdom, which were at the time of momentous interest to the Colonists, and are likely in their result to have a great influence on the future of the colony. It is not proposed here to do more than merely sketch in the slightest manner the causes which led to the Zulu war, and give the outline of its events. In the latter years of King Panda, Zululand was distracted by the rival ambitions of his sons. This state of things appeared to be of such evil consequence to the general peace, that the Natal Government in 1861 sent Mr. (now Sir) Theophilus Shepstone, Secretary for Native Affairs, on a mission to Zululand, to induce the Zulus to recognise some one of Panda's sons as heir to his throne, and thus restore tranquility to the country. The son chosen as heir, with the consent of the nation, the king, and the Natal Government, was Cetwayo, who from that time acted to a great extent as regent for his father until the latter died in 1873. When this happened, Cetwayo sent messengers to the Natal Government, suggesting that Mr. Shepstone should come back into Zululand and crown him, or, by his presence, sanction his coronation as king, in fulfilment of the understanding arrived at in 1861. This the Natal Government consented that Mr. Shepstone should do, and Cetwayo was crowned by him in the presence of the Zulu people. As part of this solemn transaction, Cetwayo, at the instance of Mr. Shepstone, proclaimed certain new laws, which in effect came to this, that he was not to kill his subjects without adequate cause and without trial. The relations between Cetwayo and Natal during the first years of his reign were not unfriendly, though they became occasionally strained through disregard by him of his new coronation law. But after the annexation by England of the Transvaal, a material change in the relations of the two powers took place. Cetwayo had long hated the Boers, with whom he had a boundary dispute, dating from 1861, and after the annexation his enmity appeared to be transferred to the new government. The Zulu war party, with the prime minister at their head, wanted at once to occupy the whole territory in dispute, and a collision between the Zulus and the British Government of the Transvaal appeared imminent, but was averted by the suggestion of Sir Henry Bulwer, Lieutenant Governor of Natal, to refer the dispute to the arbitration of three Commissioners to be selected by himself. This was accepted, both by Sir T. Shepstone and Cetwayo, and approved by Her Majesty's Government; the final award being however by them reserved to Sir B. Frere as Her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa. The Natal Commission reported in June, 1878, and in September Sir B. Frere arrived in Natal and took up the consideration of the boundary dispute, and

also of our general relations with the Zulus, which were becoming more and more strained. On the 11th of December his award in the arbitration was delivered to the representatives of the Zulu nation at the lower Tugela Drift, and at the same time these representatives were put in possession of the demands on other subjects, which Sir Bartle Frere, after consultation with the local authorities, decided that the lieutenant-governor of Natal should make upon the Zulu king and people. The document containing these demands is called in the history of the war "the ultimatum."

In his award Sir B. Frere so far agreed with the report of the Natal Commissioners, as to give to the Zulus the political sovereignty of the disputed territory, which he held, upon the authorities before him, had never been validly ceded to the Transvaal Republic; but he made it part of the award that the farmers who had acquired farms in the disputed territory after 1861 should retain their farms.

The ultimatum demanded from Cetywayo the surrender of Umbelini, a Swazi refugee resident in Zululand, who had recently raided upon certain of his own tribe living near a place called Derby, and being under British protection; also the surrender of the sons and a brother of Sirayo, a chief living near the Tugela; the offence of these persons being that they had followed two of the wives of Sirayo into Natal, whither they had eloped, and dragged them back into Zululand over the bed of the Tugela, and then, as there is reason to believe, shot them. It further demanded a fine of 500 cattle from Cetywayo for not having surrendered the criminals when first demanded of him by Sir Henry Bulwer, and also a fine of 100 cattle for the conduct of certain common Zulus in surrounding and hustling two surveyors of the Royal Engineer Department when engaged upon some observations in the bed of the Tugela.

Besides these demands in respect of outrages, other requirements were made on Cetywayo in respect of the government of his country. These were that he should receive a British Resident; that he should allow missionaries to live securely in his country; that he should abolish his military system by which every man was a soldier belonging to one or other of the king's regiments, and liable to be called up to military service at the word of the king; that he should not go to war without the consent of his National Council and the British Resident; that he should observe his coronation promises against unjust killing, and that he should abolish the laws restricting marriage among his subjects.

Twenty days were given to him to comply with the first class of demands, and thirty days to comply with the second. The longer of these periods having elapsed, and the king not having complied, the further enforcement of the demands was confided to Lieut.-General Lord Chelmsford, whose forces advanced into Zululand in three columns between the 11th and 14th of January, 1879, from the Utrecht district of the Transvaal, Rorke's Drift, and the Lower Tugela ford. On the 22nd of January two engagements were fought; one at Isandhlwana, the other at Inyezane. In the first an impi of 18,000 Zulus attacked the camp of the Rorke's Drift column, which was defended by about half the column, the other half having proceeded with the general to what was intended to be the next camping ground. The camp transport ammunition and artillery were taken, and about 1,000 Europeans slain—less than 40 escaping over the Buffalo River at a place since called Fugitive's Drift. On the same night part of the Zulu impi crossed the Buffalo and attacked the commissariat

and hospital post of Rorke's Drift, which was held by one company of the 24th Regiment. The post was without defences; but the officer in command, Lieut. (now Major) Chard, R.E., V.C., with great rapidity and skill converted the stores themselves into a defence, and throughout the whole night, the little garrison, behind a flimsy rampart of rice bags and biscuit boxes, successfully maintained an heroic defence.

In the engagement of Inyezane, Colonel Pearson, in command of the Lower Tugela column, defeated the enemy and occupied the hill mission station of Ekowe, where he proceeded to entrench himself.

The Rorke's Drift column, having lost its camp and transport, was compelled to evacuate Zululand, and take up a defensive position at Helpmakaar, in the colony.

In the meantime, the northern column, under Colonel (now Sir Evelyn) Wood, continued to engage and harass the enemy. But even in this part British arms were not free from disaster. On the 12th of March a company of the 80th Regiment was surprised at the Intombi River, near Luneberg, by Umbelini, and nearly all killed; and on the 28th of March the cavalry and natives of Wood's column, under his immediate command, suffered a grievous loss in a reconnaissance at the Zloblane Mountain; but on the following day the Zulus, having attacked Wood's camp at Kambula Kop, suffered a defeat, which from their own testimony they seem to have regarded as the severest chastisement which they received in the course of the war.

At the beginning of April reinforcements having begun to arrive from England and the neighbouring colonies, Lord Chelmsford advanced across the Lower Tugela to the relief of Colonel Pearson, who was shut up in Ekowe. His lordship defeated the enemy at Ginginhlovu on the 3rd of April, and the same day relieved the garrison of Ekowe, which place was then abandoned.

No general engagement was fought after this until the 4th of July, when the main army advancing upon Wood's original line of march from Utrecht, fought the battle of Ulundi, when the military power of the Zulu kingdom was finally broken to pieces. Cetywayo fled to the bush, with a few followers. The Zulu army never again assembled in force. The people accepted their defeat with singular calmness, at once returning to their usual avocations. Chief after chief submitted, and Cetywayo himself was captured on the 28th of August, by Major Marter of the King's Dragoon Guards. On the 1st of September, Sir Garnet Wolseley, who had arrived at the end of June to take the supreme civil and military command in Natal and the Transvaal, assembled the chiefs of the Zulu nation at Ulundi, and explained to them the new order of things to be established in Zululand. The dynasty of Chaka was for ever deposed, and the country was divided into thirteen districts, each under an independent Chief, holding office by the gift of the Queen of England, subject to certain conditions accepted by him. The terms of the ultimatum in regard to matters of government were to be carried out; and a British resident was appointed to reside in Zululand, and be the adviser of the chiefs and channel of communication between them and the British Government.

The attitude of the Natal Zulus during the war, and especially after the disasters of Isandhlwana and Intombe River, was admirable. Not only was there no tendency to lawlessness or insolence towards the Government, but every call for men

made by the Government, and the calls amounted to thousands upon thousands, was duly and promptly responded to. About 7,000 Natal natives were supplied to the General as a native contingent, and nearly as many more in various capacities under the Administrative Departments of the Army; and several thousands also were in their respective districts marshalled and held ready for defensive purposes under their magistrates.

Railways.

An Act was passed by the Legislative Council, in 1875, authorising the construction of a railway from Pietermaritzburg to the Port of Durban, 78 miles, with a branch northwards from Umgeni to Verulam, 19½ miles, and one south to the Isipingo River, 7 miles. The estimated cost of the work, £1,200,000, has been raised by loan; the contract taken by Messrs. Wythes and Jackson. The first sod was turned by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 1st of January, 1876. This is now completed, and a bill for a further extension to Ladysmith (118 miles), at an estimated cost of 1,100,000*l.*, has been passed.

The railway between the Port of Natal and the River Umgeni, which was bought by the Government for the sum of 40,000*l.*, has been connected with the Government Railway.

Defence.

The volunteer force of the Colony at the end of September, 1880, consisted of 449 of all ranks.

There is also an armed and mounted police force, numbering 229 of all ranks.

Missionaries.

There are various missionary establishments in Natal, supported by voluntary aid, for the advancement of the 320,000 Zulu-Kafir subjects of the Queen. The Churches of England and Scotland, the Wesleyans, the Dutch Reformed, the Americans, the Prussians, the Hanoverians, the Norwegians, and the Church of Rome, all have their stations.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1860	86,871	80,384
1866	94,884	126,067
1870	126,203	121,352
1871	125,628	118,657
1872	180,498	132,978
1873	208,086	182,224
1874	247,259	254,402
1875	260,271	307,025
1876	265,551	261,933
1877	272,473	283,823
1878	369,383	434,632
1879	478,478	491,883

Public Debt on 31st December, 1879, 1,681,700*l.*
Sinking funds 98,504*l.*

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1860	354,987	129,390
1866	263,805	203,402
1870	429,627	382,979
1871	472,444	562,109
1872	825,252	622,797
1873	1,011,465	651,028
1874	1,121,948	770,084
1875	1,208,838	835,643
1876	1,022,890	657,390
1877	1,167,402	689,817
1878	1,719,562	694,192
1879	2,176,356	583,711

Population in 1879.

White, 24,654; Coolies, 16,999; Natives, 819,984.
Total, 861,587.

Executive Council.

The Governor.

Sir Henry Connor, Kt., *Chief Justice.*

The Commandant of the Troops.

Lieut. - Col. Mitchell, R.M., C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary.*

J. T. Polkinghorne, *Treasurer.*

M. H. Galloway, *Attorney-General.*

John Shepstone (acting), *Secretary for Native Affairs.*

Captain Hime, R.E., *Colonial Engineer.*

G. Mellersh, M.L.C.

H. Escombe, M.L.C.

Clerk, G. Grimes.

Legislative Council.

J. W. Akerman, *Speaker*, 400*l.*

Lieut.-Col. Mitchell, R.M., C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary.*

J. T. Polkinghorne, *Treasurer.*

M. H. Galloway, *Attorney-General.*

John W. Shepstone (acting), *Secretary for Native Affairs.*

Captain Hime, R.E., *Colonial Engineer.*

T. Shepstone, C.M.G.

G. M. Sutton. J. K. Saunders.

W. G. Baker. J. C. Boshoff.

H. Escombe. G. King.

J. Robinson. J. C. Walton.

S. Crowder. G. Mellersh.

T. W. Garland. F. W. Moor.

T. Reynolds.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Major-General

Sir George Pomeroy-Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., 2,500*l.*, High Commissioner S. E. Africa, and Commander of the Forces in Natal (paid from Imperial funds), the Transvaal.

Private Secretary, H. T. Munro, 150*l.*

A.D.C., Lieut. Elwes, Coldstream Guards.

Clerk, Executive Council, G. Grimes, 100*l.*

Ditto, Governor's Office, A. Byrne, 200*l.* to 800*l.*

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary, Lieut.-Col. C. B. H. Mitchell, R.M., C.M.G., 1,000*l.*

Assistant Colonial Secretary, F. S. Haden, B.A., 400*l.* to 500*l.*

1st Clerk, J. A. Michell, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

2nd ditto, C. J. Bird, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

Office Keeper, J. O'Keefe, 120*l.*

European Messenger, Y. Worthington, 48*l.*

Native Department.

Secretary for Native Affairs, J. W. Shepstone, (acting), 800*l.*

1st Clerk, J. J. Sewell, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

2nd ditto, J. E. Frampton, 150*l.*

Treasury Department.

Treasurer, J. T. Polkinghorne, 700*l.*

1st Clerk and Accountant, T. Primrose, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

2nd ditto, H. B. Bainbridge, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

3rd ditto, A. W. F. Taylor, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

4th ditto, J. F. Colborne, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Sub-Accountant, Ladysmith, J. J. Field, 25*l.*

Audit Department.

Auditor, J. P. Symons, 600*l.*

1st Clerk, G. A. Read, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

2nd ditto, H. Wyld-Browne, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

3rd ditto, T. J. St. George, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

4th Clerk, P. C. Hawkins, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
Clerk, Durban, W. S. Beviss, 150*l*. to 200*l*.

Postal Department.

Postmaster-General, A. Moodie, 400*l*.
1st Clerk, Pietermaritzburg, W. B. Shurmer, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
2nd ditto, ditto, F. R. Becker, 150*l*. to 200*l*.
3rd ditto, ditto, R. S. Bunbury, 150*l*. to 200*l*.
4th ditto, ditto, 150*l*. to 200*l*.
5th ditto, ditto, H. Smith, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
6th ditto, ditto, J. G. Baker, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
7th ditto, ditto, D. Stephen, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
Postmaster, Durban, C. J. Coakes, 350*l*.
1st Clerk, A. W. Collins, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
2nd ditto, J. B. Powys, 150*l*. to 200*l*.
3rd ditto, J. F. Marillier, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
4th ditto, W. Pike, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
5th ditto, R. N. Williams, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
6th ditto, J. Tilbury, 100*l*. to 150*l*.

Telegraph Department.

General Manager, J. Sivewright, 150*l*.
General Sub-Manager, &c., J. Chadwick, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
Inspector and Mechanician, A. Schweizer, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
Clerk in Charge, Durban, T. T. Hardaker, 200*l*. to 300*l*.

Telegraph Stations.

Maritzburg, 6 Clerks	} Salaries range from 50 <i>l</i> . to 168 <i>l</i> .
Durban 5 "	
Pine Town 1 "	
Point 1 "	
Verulam 1 "	
Stanger 1 "	
Estcourt 1 "	
Ladismith 1 "	
Newcastle 1 "	
ditto 1 Engi- neering Inspector	

Registrar of Deeds.

Registrar of Deeds, and Registrar-General, G. Lamond, 425*l*.
1st Clerk, J. Craw, 300*l*.
2nd ditto, J. W. Bird, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
3rd ditto, J. D'A. Dumaresq, 100*l*. to 150*l*.

Survey Department.

Surveyor-General, P. C. Sutherland, 600*l*.
Clerk and Draughtsman, C. G. Behrens, 300*l*.
2nd Clerk, G. W. Taylor, 100*l*. to 150*l*.

Public Works Department.

Colonial Engineer, Captain Hime, R.E., 1,000*l*.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, E. F. McGill, 300*l*.
1st Clerk and Draughtsman, W. G. Evans, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
2nd Clerk, A. S. Leslie, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
3rd ditto, T. N. Smith, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
Accountant's Clerk, W. W. Barker, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
Clerk of Works, Durban, C. J. H. Jenkyn, 350*l*.
Ditto, Pietermaritzburg, A. Singleton, 300*l*.

Customs Department.

Collector of Customs, G. Rutherford, 700*l*.
1st Clerk and Warehouse Keeper, J. Byrne, 300*l*.
2nd ditto, R. R. Cochrane, 150*l*. to 200*l*.
3rd ditto, R. Amon, 150*l*. to 200*l*.
4th ditto, R. A. J. Matthews, 100*l*. to 150*l*.

* Employed by the Cape Government in a similar capacity.

Supervisor and Looker, Pietermaritzburg, B. Goble, 50*l*.

1st Landing Waiter and Searcher, J. O'Mahony, 800*l*.

2nd ditto, A. Morling, 150*l*. to 275*l*.

3rd ditto, R. Upton, 150*l*. to 275*l*.

1st Locker and Tide-Waiter, J. Maslen, 150*l*.

2nd ditto, T. Swatton, 120*l*. to 150*l*.

3rd ditto, T. Nichol, 120*l*. to 150*l*.

Extra Tide-Waiters (5), at 108*l*. each.

Two Watchmen and Boatmen at 84*l*. each.

Excise Department.

Controller of Excise, R. B. Struthers, 350*l*.
Clerk to ditto, E. C. Thomas, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
Keeper of Warehouse, Durban, H. Reynolds, 120*l*.
Ditto, Pietermaritzburg, B. Goble, 100*l*.
Excise Surveyors (7), at 120*l*. each, with allowances.

Port Office Department.

Port Captain, Alexander Airth, 350*l*.
Clerk, L. C. Stanhope, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
Engineer of Steam Tug, G. D. Stewart, 250*l*.
2nd Engineer, W. Hoskison, 120*l*. to 150*l*.
1st Pilot, T. Wellington, 150*l*. to 250*l*.
2nd ditto, C. Strachan, 150*l*. to 250*l*.
3rd ditto, G. Vibert, 150*l*. to 250*l*.
4th ditto, L. Durrant, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
5th ditto, W. Gordon, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
Lighthouse Keeper, D. Moffat, 125*l*.
Assistant ditto, D. W. Boll, 100*l*.
Signalman, A. Hunt, 120*l*.

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice, Sir H. Connor, Kt., 1,200*l*.
1st Puisne Judge, F. C. Williams, 1,000*l*.
2nd ditto, C. F. Cadiz, 1,000*l*.
Master and Registrar, R. I. Finnemore, 350*l*.
Clerk to Master, R. B. Tatham, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
Clerk to Registrar, C. P. Wolhuter, 150*l*. to 200*l*.
Usher and Messenger, J. Paterson, 110*l*.
Interpreter to Supreme and Circuit Courts, F. H. Methley, 250*l*. to 300*l*.
Judge of Native High Court, A. S. Windham (acting), 800*l*.
Registrar, W. R. Gordon, 250*l*.
European Messenger, C. E. Garbett, 84*l*.
Sheriff, A. Clarence, 250*l*.
Attorney-General, M. H. Galloway, 800*l*.
Clerk, W. Broome, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
Clerk of the Peace, Pietermaritzburg, R. F. Morcom, 150*l*.
Assistant ditto, and Prosecutor Native High Court, B. C. Clarence, 150*l*.
Clerk of the Peace, and Prosecutor Native High Court, Durban, J. P. Waller, 250*l*.
Ditto, and Prosecutor Native High Court, Verulam, James McLaurin, 100*l*.

Magisterial Department and Staff.

Resident Magistrates:—

Pietermaritzburg, City Division, C. Barter, 500*l*.
1st Clerk, J. W. Hathorn, 300*l*.
2nd ditto, J. C. Crowly, 150*l*. to 200*l*.
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, W. R. Jones, 150*l*.
Superintendent of Gaol, W. Cook, 200*l*.
Matron, Mrs. Cook, 60*l*.
Umgani Division, James Forder, 450*l*.
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, R. E. Dunn, 150*l*. to 200*l*.
2nd ditto, A. Boast, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
Durban, Borough Division, A. Mesham, 500*l*.
Clerk, R. C. Visick, 300*l*.
2nd Clerk, G. Leask, 200*l*.

3rd Clerk, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
 Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, H. V. Kidgey, 150*l.*
 Superintendent of Gaol, J. W. Phillips, 250*l.*
 Matron, Mrs. Phillips, 60*l.*

Umlazi Division, A. E. Titren, 450*l.*
 Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, R. H. Addison, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
 Clerk and Indian Interpreter, C. Stephen, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Klip River Division, W. J. D. Moodie, 450*l.*
 Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, J. J. Field, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

Clerk, H. Boast, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
 Newcastle Division, W. H. Beaumont, 450*l.*
 Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, W. B. Erskine, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
 Clerk, A. Millar, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Inanda Division, H. C. Campbell, 450*l.*
 Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, J. J. Hugman, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

Clerk and Indian Interpreter, J. Gonsalves, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
 Clerk and Creole Interpreter, J. D'Hotman, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Lower Tugela Division, W. P. Jackson, 450*l.*
 Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, E. C. Leech, 200*l.*
 Clerk and Indian Interpreter, M. J. Williams, 100*l.*

Umtoti County, W. D. Wheelwright, 450*l.*
 Clerk and Zulu and Dutch Interpreter, E. Jackson, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

Weenen County, P. Paterson, 450*l.*
 Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, R. M. K. Chadwick, 200*l.*

Umsinga Division, H. F. Fynn, 350*l.*
 Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, J. L. Knight, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

Alexandra County Capt. G. A. Lucas, 450*l.*
 Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, C. J. R. Saunders, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
 Clerk and Indian Interpreter, V. H. Gordon, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Alfred County, J. Giles, 450*l.*
 Clerk and Interpreter, T. R. Bennett (acting), 150*l.* to 200*l.*

Upper Umkomazi Division, A. C. Hawkins, 450*l.*
 Clerk and Interpreter, J. A. Brickhill, 150*l.*

Izopo Division, M. Stuart, 350*l.*
 Clerk and Interpreter, J. W. Cross, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

Administrator of Native Law, Ulundi, C. B. Boast, 300*l.*

Administrator of Native Law and Border Agent, Lower Tugela, F. B. Fynney, 300*l.*

Administrator of Native Law, Ilopela, J. O. Jackson, 300*l.*

Administrator of Native Law and Border Agent, Upper Tugela, J. C. C. Chadwick, 300*l.*

Immigration Department.

Protector of Immigrants, Major S. Graves, 600*l.*

Assistant Protector, L. Mason, 400*l.*

Clerk, F. Colepeper, 200*l.*

Clerk, J. A. Polkinghorne, 200*l.*

Clerk and Indian Interpreter, C. W. Burton-Jones, 150*l.*

Ditto, ditto, W. Emmings, 100*l.*

London Agent, W. Peace (acting), 350*l.*

Secretary Land and Immigration Board, C. A. Butler, 250*l.*

Education Department.

Superintending Inspector of Schools, R. Russell, 600*l.*
 Head Master, High School, Pietermaritzburg, R. Clark (acting), 500*l.*

Assistant Master, ditto, ditto, J. Guthrie, 250*l.*

Head Master, Durban, P. G. Sandford, 500*l.*

Assistant Master, ditto, W. H. Nicholas, 250*l.*

Ditto, Primary School, Pietermaritzburg, F. G. Richmond, 300*l.*

Head Master Primary School, Durban, J. Crowe, 300*l.*

Legislative Council Office.

Speaker, Legislative Council, J. W. Akerman, 400*l.*

Clerk, S. Stranack, 300*l.* to 350*l.*

Clerk Assistant, T. Garlick, 250*l.* to 250*l.*

Shorthand Reporter, T. F. Carter, 275*l.*

Usher, D. Slatter, 100*l.*

COLONIAL DEFENCE.

Mounted Police.

Commandant, Major J. G. Dartnell, 550*l.*

1st Inspector, G. Mansel, 350*l.* to 400*l.*

2nd ditto, F. A. Campbell, 350*l.* to 400*l.*

1st Sub-Inspector, F. Phillips, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

2nd ditto, C. R. Jackson, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

3rd ditto, and Paymaster, F. H. Sewell, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

Volunteer Department.

Commandant, Major J. G. Dartnell, 150*l.*

Staff Clerk, N. E. Davey, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Storekeeper and Armourer, F. Choles, 150*l.*

Adjutant and Drill Instructor, N. E. Davey, 250*l.*

Arms and Ammunition.

Controller of Arms, T. G. Crowley, 400*l.*

Caretaker, Pietermaritzburg Magazine, R. Boyd, 84*l.*

Ditto, Durban Magazine, D. Butler, 108*l.*

Ecclesiastical Department.

Colonial Chaplain, Durban, Rev. W. H. C. Lloyd, 250*l.*

Chaplain, English Church, Pietermaritzburg, Rev. J. Green, 100*l.*

Minister, Dutch Reformed Church, Umtoti, Rev. J. Turnbull, 150*l.*

Minister, Dutch Reformed Church, Weenen, Rev. R. Craig, 150*l.* (on sick leave).

Medical Department.

Grey's Hospital, Pietermaritzburg:

Manager, H. Hancock, 125*l.*

Matron, Mrs. McDonald, 75*l.*

Surgeon, Dr. J. F. Allen, 150*l.*

Clerk, J. A. Michell, 36*l.*

Lunatic Asylum, Pietermaritzburg:

Keeper, J. Smithwick, 100*l.*

Matron, Mrs. Smithwick, 60*l.*

Male Attendant, P. Quirk, 84*l.*

Surgeon, Dr. C. Gordon.

Hospital, Durban:

Superintendent, H. Barnes, 150*l.*

Matron, E. Howroyd, 60*l.*

Dispenser (vacant), 84*l.*

Surgeon, Dr. W. H. Addison.

District Surgeons:—

City of Pietermaritzburg, Dr. C. Gordon, 200*l.*

County of ditto, S. C. Ward, 100*l.*

Borough of Durban, Dr. W. H. Addison, 200*l.*

County of ditto, Dr. C. Bevins, 100*l.*

Division of Klip River, Dr. G. C. Hyde, 100*l.*

„ Newcastle, Dr. C. O'G. Gubbins, 100*l.*

„ Inanda, Dr. E. Kretschmar, 100*l.*

Division of Lower Tugela, Dr. H. W. Jones, 100l.
County of Umototi, Dr. Birtwell, 100l.
" Weenen, Dr. Reynolds, 100l.
" Alexandra, Dr. Booth, 100l.
" Alfred, Surgeon-Major Stock (acting), 100l.

Division of Umsinga (vacant), 100l.
" Upper Umkomanzi, Dr. T. R. King, 100l.
" Izopo, Dr. G. R. M. Greer, 100l.

Veterinary Department.

Veterinary Surgeon, S. Wiltshire, 300l.

Sheep Inspectors:

County of Pietermaritzburg, E. Parkinson, 150l.

" J. Lindsay, 150l.

" Umototi, F. Norton, 150l.

" L. M. J. van Rooyen, 150l.

" Weenen, B. J. Wilkes, jun., 150l.

" C. Lloyd, 150l.

Division of Upper Umkomanzi, J. Ely, 100l.

" Colenso, W. R. Stewart, 100l.

" Izopo, W. Foster, 100l.

Natal Government Railways.

General Manager, D. Hunter, 1,000.

Resident Engineer, M. W. Carr (acting), 600l.

Accountant, R. W. Griffiths, 400l.

Maintenance Engineer, W. H. Cobley (acting), 500l.

Locomotive Superintendent, W. Milne, 400l.

Traffic Superintendent, J. F. Manisty, 350l.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

This island is situated between 46° 30' and 51° 39' N. lat., and 52° 15' and 59° 60' W. long., on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the greatest length from north to south is 350 miles, and average breadth about 130; its estimated area is 40,200 square miles. It was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; it was as early as 1500 frequented by the Portuguese, Spanish, and French, for its fisheries.

Sir Walter Raleigh and others, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, attempted to colonize this island, but were not successful. In 1623, Sir G. Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore, established himself in the south-east part of the island, and appointed his son Governor. In 1634, a party of colonists were sent over from Ireland, and 20 years after, some English colonists arrived, having emigrated by means of a Parliamentary grant.

The French, about 1620, established a station at Placentia; and for many years the French and English settlers were constantly annoying each other. At the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, subsequently ratified by the Treaty of Paris, the exclusive sovereignty of Newfoundland was ceded to Great Britain, subject to certain rights reserved to France, which are still in question between the two nations.

Newfoundland was the last of the North American Colonies to which responsible Government was conceded; it was established in 1855. The Government is at present administered by a Governor, aided by a responsible Executive Council not to exceed 7 members, a Legislative Council not to exceed 15 members, and a House of Assembly of 31 members, elected by householders who have occupied a dwelling-house as owner or tenant for 1 year immediately preceding the day of election. There are 13,883 electors registered on the electoral roll, and 15 districts, or subdivisions of districts, of which 6 return three members; 4

return two members, and 5 return one. There is a property qualification for members, viz., property exceeding 500l. in amount or value, or a net annual income of 100l.* The ordinary duration of the Session is about three months, and it generally meets at the end of January.

Members of the Council and Assembly receive a certain fixed sum per session, which is provided for annually in a local Act.

AMOUNT PER SESSION.

Council.

President 240 dolls.
 Each Member 120 "

A reduction is made for each day's non-attendance.

House of Assembly.

Speaker 924 dolls.
 Members, each, resident in outposts. . . 291 "
 " " capital . . . 194 "

The principal exports of the Colony are codfish, cod and seal oil, seal skins, and copper ore. Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1879 was, entered 317,709, cleared 299,743.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1865	130,447	156,454
1866	150,289	139,821
1867	181,380	140,378
1868	179,841	173,439
1869	111,231	108,406
1870	183,299	147,544
1871	164,308	152,061
1872	177,042	172,859
1873	174,915	205,238†
1874	178,208	190,965
1875	178,218	195,833
1876	182,500	202,644
1877	188,571	202,251 cy.
Including loans { 1878	212,298	239,286 { Including loans paid off.
{ 1879	261,864‡	222,010§

Public Debt of Newfoundland, \$1,451,290.

Population according to Census taken in 1874

Males.	Females.	Total.
83,283	78,091	161,374

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1865	1,104,084	1,144,376
1866	1,205,260	1,186,313
1867	1,156,460	1,055,959
1868	896,756	888,262
1869	1,094,615	1,270,166
1870	1,386,635	1,297,974
1871	1,258,172	1,310,892
1872	1,399,180	1,188,958
1873	1,411,709	1,631,086
1874	1,470,937	1,736,412
1875	1,470,494	1,711,600
1876	1,501,230	1,701,866
1877	1,584,405	1,285,024
1878	1,430,984	1,173,102
1879	1,512,706	1,233,107

* See Acts of Imperial Parliament, 5 & 6 Vict., cap. 130, and 10 & 11 Vict., cap. 144; also Colonial Acts, 6 Wm. IV., cap. 7, and 18 Vict., cap. 3.

† This sum includes surplus since 1872.

‡ Includes 45,416l. transferred to credit of Revenue from Halifax Fishery Award, and Loan of 3,165l.

§ Includes loan of 3,165l. paid off.

Governors.

- 1729 Captain Osborne, R.N.
 1737 Captain Vanburgh.
 1740 Captain Lord G. Graham.
 1741 Captain Hon. J. Byng.
 1744 Captain Sir C. Hardy.
 1749 Captain Lord Rodney.
 1750 Captain Drake.
 1753 Captain Bonfoy.
 1755 Captain Dorril.
 1757 Captain Edwards.
 1760 Captain Webb.
 1761 Captain Groves.
 1764 Captain Palliser.
 1769 Captain Hon. J. Byron.
 1772 Commodore Molyneux.
 1775 Commodore Duff.
 1776 Admiral Montague.
 1779 Admiral Edwards.
 1782 Admiral Campbell.
 1786 Admiral Elliott.
 1789 Admiral Milbanke.
 1794 Admiral Sir J. Wallace
 1797 Admiral Waldegrave.
 1800 Admiral Pole.
 1802 Admiral Gambier.
 1804 Admiral Sir E. Gower.
 1807 Admiral Holloway.
 1810 Admiral Sir J. Duckworth.
 1813 Admiral Sir J. Keats.
 1816 Admiral Pickmore.
 1818 Admiral Sir C. Hamilton
 1825 Captain Sir T. Cochrane.
 1834 Captain Prescott.
 1841 Major-General Sir J. Harvey.
 1847 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. G. Le Marchant.
 1852 Ker Baillie Hamilton.
 1855 C. H. Darling.
 1857 Sir Alexander Bannerman, Kt.
 1864 Anthony Musgrave.
 1869 Colonel Sir Stephen J. Hill, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 1876 Sir John H. Glover, G.C.M.G.

Executive Council.

- Sir W. V. Whiteway, K.C.M.G., *Premier and Attorney-General.*
 J. J. Rogerson, *Receiver-General.*
Solicitor-General (vacant).
 E. D. Shea, *Colonial Secretary.*
 W. J. S. Donnelly, *Surveyor-General.*
 J. S. Winter.
 J. Rorke.

Legislative Council.

Edwd. Morris, *President.*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Edwd. White, | Thos. Talbot. |
| P. G. Tessier. | Stephen Rendell. |
| John Winter. | John H. Warren. |
| Edwd. D. Shea. | John Fox. |
| Aug. W. Harvey. | Charles R. Ayre. |
| Robt. Thorburn. | |

Acting Clerk to the Legislative Council, H. Carter, 175*l.*, cy.

Acting Master in Chancery, T. J. Kough, 200*l.*, cy.

*House of Assembly.**

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| Hon. Alex. J. W. McNeily, Q.C., <i>Speaker</i> , \$974. | |
| Mc. J. O'Mara. | A. J. W. McNeily, Q.C. |
| B. J. Kent. | S. B. Carter. |
| R. J. Parsons. | R. P. Rice. |
| P. J. Scott. | Hon. W. V. Whiteway. |
| L. Tessier. | J. Rendell. |
| M. Fenelon | J. H. Watson |

* Elected 10th November, 1878.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. Penny. | D. J. Greene. |
| I. J. Little, Q.C. | Hon. J. J. Rogerson. |
| P. Nowlan. | J. O. Frazer. |
| Hon. W. J. Donnelly. | F. Winton. |
| M. E. Dwyer. | G. Skelton. |
| J. Collins. | J. Saint. |
| A. McKay. | N. Norman. |
| Hon. A. Shea. | J. Rorke. |
| C. Dawe. | |

Clerk of the House of Assembly, John Stuart, \$1,260.
Assistant Clerk, Richard B. Holden, \$600.
Sergeant-at-Arms, J. B. Barnes, \$480 cy.
Solicitor to the House of Assembly, John Boone, \$480.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral, Sir John H. Glover, G.C.M.G., 2,500*l.*, Britis, sterling, \$12,000.

Private Secretary to A.D.C., Horatio H. Morgan, Capt. Royal Marine Light Infantry 192*l.* sterling \$924.

Extra A.D.C., Alexander Murray, C.M.G.

Colonial Secretary, E. D. Shea, 600*l.* cy.* \$2,400.

Clerks, John W. Withers, 280*l.* cy. \$1,124; and George W. B. Carter, 200*l.*, cy. \$800.

Financial Secretary, Francis Winton, 800*l.*

Financial Clerk, A. Reid, 200*l.*, cy.

Receiver-General, J. J. Rogerson, 600*l.*, cy. \$2,400.

Surveyor-General, W. J. S. Donnelly, 600*l.*, cy.

Chairman Board of Works, James O. Fraser, 500*l.*

Secretary Board of Works, John Stuart, 200*l.*

Accountant, Michael Knight, \$1,000, 250*l.* cy.

Assistant Clerk, Patrick Hogan, \$600, 150*l.* cy.

Inspector of Lighthouses and Superintendent of Public Buildings, J. T. Nevill, 250*l.*

Clerk, Thomas Salter, \$600.

Bishop, Right Rev. Ll. Jones, D.D.

Commissioner of Poor, John Casey, 250*l.*

Roman Catholic Bishop of St John's, The Right Rev. Thomas Joseph Power, B.A.

Roman Catholic Bishop of Harbour Grace (vacant).

Cashier of Savings' Bank, Edward Morris, 300*l.*

Accountant, Stephen Knight, \$1,200, 800*l.*

Physician of Lunatic Asylum, H. H. Stabb, \$1,385.

Hospital Surgeons, Charles Crowley, Senior Surgeon, \$500; Henry Shea, Junior Surgeon, \$400.

Assistant Collector of Colonial Revenue, James S. Hayward, \$1,600.

Landing and Tide Surveyor, James L. Noonan, \$1,154.

Clerk, Pierce M. Barron, \$700.

First Landing Waiter, James Winter, \$1,100.

Second, W. S. Canning, \$1,000.

Third, W. White, \$750.

1st Clerk and Warehouse Keeper, vacant, \$1,100.

Clerks, W. Gill, \$900, P. Furlong, \$750, J. H. Noonan, \$750, Francis Berteau, \$600.

Sub-Collectors, J. E. Duder, J. J. Pearce, J. G. Lucas, Wm. Lang, W. S. Green, Felix McCarthy,

A. Clift, G. Gushue, T. Winter, H. Benning, P. Hubert, H. Camp, F. A. Read, G. Lilly, L. Barron, B. Taylor, W. P. Taylor. Salaries

\$462 to \$800.

Postmaster-General, John Delany, \$1,660.

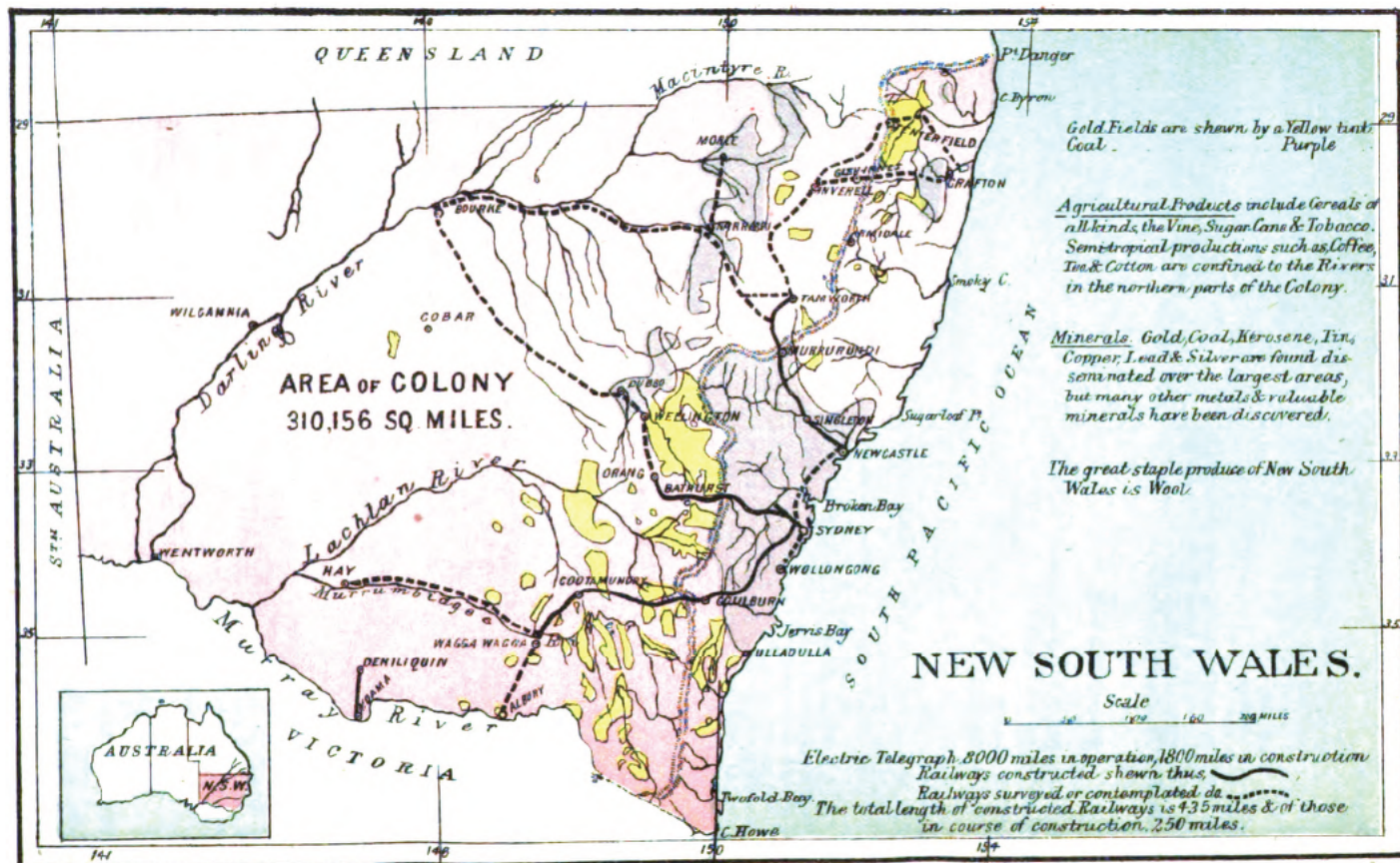
Chief Clerk, G. Le Messurier, \$800.

Superintendent Money Order Office, Thomas S. Dwyer, \$800.

Superintendent, Geological Survey, Alex. Murray, C.M.G., 450*l.*, cy.

Assistant, James P. Howley, 200*l.*, cy.

* Cy. denotes currency, some salaries being paid in the currency of the Colony.



Examiner-in-Chief, Masters and Mates, and Harbour Master, Commander George Robinson, R.N., \$1,920.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Sir F. B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., \$5,000.

Acting Assistant Judge, John Hayward, \$4,000.

Ditto, Rob. J. Pinsent, \$4,000.

*Attorney-General, Sir W. V. Whiteway, K.C.M.G., Q.C., 600*l.*, cy., \$2,400.*

*Solicitor-General (vacant), 300*l.*, cy.*

*Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court, P. Emerson, 350*l.**

*Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court on Northern Circuit Court, L. W. Emerson, 200*l.* sterling, and fees \$1,100.*

Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court on Southern Circuit, I. R. McNeily.

*Sheriff Central District, Thomas Talbot, 300*l.*, \$1,385.*

*Sheriff Northern District, J. Bemister, 300*l.*, \$1,385.*

*Sheriff Southern District, James Carter, 200*l.*, \$924.*

Registrar of the Vice-Admiralty Court, R. R. W. Lilly (fees).

Central District Court Judges, D. W. Prowse, \$2,000 and J. G. Courroy, \$2,000.

District Court Judge, Harbour Grace, T. R. Bennett, \$1,800.

*Magistrates, Carboneor, Israel M'Neil, 150*l.*, \$830.*

*" Brigus, John Wilcox, 150*l.*, \$830.*

*" Trinity, G. H. Cole, 150*l.* \$830.*

*" Twillingate, Francis Berteau, 150*l.* \$830.*

*" Bonavista, David Candow, 150*l.* \$830.*

" Bay Bulls (vacant).

*" Ferryland, D. O'Mara, 150*l.*, \$800.*

*" Placentia, Thomas O'Reilly, 150*l.* \$830.*

*" Burin, James Moran, 150*l.*, \$800.*

*" Old Perlican, Wm. Christian, 150*l.*, \$800.*

*" Grand Bank, George Simms, 150*l.* \$700.*

*" Harbor Breton, P. Hubert, 100*l.* \$462.*

*" St. Mary's, J. Harney, 50*l.*, \$280.*

*" Burgeo, John Jordan, 100*l.*, \$500.*

" Channel, Frederick Cox., \$500.

*Clerk of the Peace at St. John's, and Clerk of Central District Court, R. R. W. Lilly, 220*l.* \$1,570.*

*Inspector of Constabulary, P. Carty, 300*l.* sterling, and allowances.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.*

This Colony is situated on the eastern coast of the Australian continent. It is said to have been discovered by the Spaniards in 1609. It was visited by several of the early navigators, and Captain Cook explored its eastern coast in 1770. The first settlement was formed in 1788.

Situation and Area.

Sydney, the seat of Government, is in 35° 25' S. lat., and 151° 17' E. long.

* Norfolk Island, which was formerly a receptacle for English convicts, and to which place the descendants of the mutineers of the 'Bounty' were removed from Pitcairn's Island, is under the superintendence of the Governor of New South Wales.

The Colony is supposed to contain 310,937½ square miles (119,000,000 acres), of which 635,641 acres are under crop.

Climate.

The climate of New South Wales affords a wide range of temperature; from the cold of Kiandra, where the mean is 43°·5, to that of Grafton, 69°·0. On the coast it varies from 59°·7, at Eden, to 69°·0, at Grafton, Sydney being 61°·7, almost the same as Madrid (61°·4). On the mountains snow lies in some places all the winter. On the high table land at Bathurst the mean temperature is 56°·8, and on the inland plains about 70°·0.

The rainfall decreases as the distance from the coast increases; at Deniliquin it is 13 inches; at Sydney, 49 inches; and the days on which rain falls, 141. At London the number of days is 146, and the amount 24 inches; only 25 per cent of this falls in quantities of half an inch and upwards in a day, while in Sydney 60 per cent. may be said to fall in torrents of from half an inch to 8 inches per day.

The prevalent winds in summer are the north-east sea-breeze and light westerly; in winter, dry, cold westerly; and wet S. and S.E.

In winter, on the lowlands, frosts are common in the southern and rare in the northern districts.

Trade and Industry.

The great staple produce of New South Wales is wool.

In 1870, 57,399,707 lbs. were exported, the produce of the Colony, valued at 3,268,274*l.* In 1871, 65,611,953 lbs., value 4,748,160*l.* In 1872, 50,233,453 lbs., value 3,342,900*l.* 1873, about 52,221,466 lbs., value about 3,565,309*l.* In 1874, 55,156,924 lbs., value 5,010,125*l.* In 1875, 87,534,280 lbs., value 15,651,643*l.* In 1876, 100,736,330 lbs., value 5,565 73*l.* In 1877, 102,150,246 lbs., value 5,256,038*l.* In 1878, 111,833,017 lbs., value 5,723,316*l.* In 1879, 123,710,450 lbs., value 6,491,198*l.*

The Colony also produces coal, silver, tin, iron, copper, gold, tobacco, sugar, and kerosene.

A map is published herewith showing the mineral districts of the colony.

The live stock on 31 March, 1880, was as follows:—360,038 horses—cattle, 2,914,210—sheep, 29,043,392—pigs, 256,026. Gold and coin exported in 1879 was valued at, produce of the Colony, 696,327*l.*

The coal mines have been steadily advancing since 1863. The produce of 18 mines in that year is given as 433,889 tons, valued at 236,230*l.* In 1868 the quantity of coal raised from 23 mines amounted to 954,231 tons, of the value of 417,809*l.*, the quantity raised in 1875 from 26 mines amounted to 1,253,475 tons, of the value of 765,134*l.*, in 1876 the quantity raised from 24 mines was 1,319,918 tons, valued at 803,300*l.* In 1877, the quantity raised from 28 mines, 1,444,271 tons, valued at 858,998*l.* In 1878 raised from 28 mines, 1,575,497 tons, value 915,228*l.* In 1879, raised from 36 mines, 1,583,381 tons, value 950,879*l.*, with every prospect of the same satisfactory progression. The export of coal to the neighbouring colonies and to Foreign States for the last four years, and 1879, was as follows:—

Export of Coal.

	1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£	tons.	£	tons.	£	tons.	£
Victoria	264,481	182,967	294,781	202,307	209,273	213,020	299,987	204,717
New Zealand	150,287	105,379	150,543	104,784	184,240	129,835	177,700	124,031
Queensland	6,537	3,904	8,142	5,362	9,151	5,788	13,079	8,169
Tasmania	25,173	16,900	23,757	15,622	25,548	18,217	26,907	18,881
South Australia	96,474	62,895	86,223	58,446	95,111	61,594	101,468	64,107
Singapore	19,623	15,397	8,960	6,643	6,398	4,570	8,266	6,015
Hong Kong	56,034	44,956	84,119	62,840	82,605	59,413	89,492	28,185
China	33,414	27,764	55,786	41,054	82,243	24,899	39,685	28,821
United States	128,433	98,631	102,111	74,562	123,757	91,635	99,178	78,713
Mauritius	5,761	4,387	3,171	2,206	1,763	1,265	11,568	8,510
Other places	82,600	62,031	98,134	75,151	236,331	88,670	180,729	129,558
Total	868,817	625,211	915,727	648,977	1,006,420	708,406	998,049	694,707

Mail Communication and Distances from Sydney to Neighbouring Colonies.

To	Miles (about.)	Mode of Communication.	Average Length of Passage.
Melbourne	560	Steamer four or five times a week.	52 hrs.
Brisbane	480	Steamer twice a week.	50 hrs.
Adelaide	1,100	Once a fortnight.	5 days.
Auckland	1,200	Steamer about once a fortnight.	6 days.
Wellington	1,120	Steamer about once a month.	6 days.
Hobart Town	600	Steamer once a fortnight.	72 hrs.
New Caledonia	1,100	Steamer once a month.	6 days.
Fiji	1,800	San Francisco Mail, once a month.	7 days.
Norfolk Island	900	Occasional ships.	Uncertain.

There were 736 miles of railway open in 1879, earning a net sum of 347,645*l*.

The greater part of the Public Revenue, amounting to more than one-third, is derived from Customs Duties. The other principal sources of revenue are land sales and rents of land.

Tariff.

The following is a Table of Customs' Duties fixed by Act 34 Vic. No. 21:—

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate. s. d.
Imports:—		
Bacon	per lb.	0 2
Bags and sacks	per dozen	1 0
Do. Gunny	do.	0 6
Beer, ale, porter, spruce or other beer, in wood or jar	per gallon	0 6
Do. in bottle	do.	0 9
Biscuits	per lb.	0 1
Blue	do.	0 1
Candles	do.	0 1
Cement	per barrel	2 0
Cheese	per lb.	0 2
Chicory	do.	0 3

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate s. d.
Chocolates	per lb.	0 3
Cigars	do.	5 0
Cocoa	do.	0 3
Coffee	do.	0 3
Comfits	do.	0 1½
Confectionery	do.	0 1½
Cordage	per ton	40 0
Corn-flour	per lb.	0 1
Dates	do.	0 1
Doors	each	1 0
Fish, dried, preserved or salt	per lb.	0 1
Fruits, bottled quarts	per dozen	2 0
Do. pints and smaller quantities	per dozen	1 0
Do. dried	per lb.	0 2
Ginger	do.	0 1
Hams	do.	0 2
Hops	do.	0 3
Iron—galvanized in bars, bundles, or sheets, or corrugated	per ton	40 0
Do. galvanized manufactures	per cwt.	3 0
Iron Wire	per ton	20 0
Jams	per lb.	0 1
Jellies	do.	0 1
Maizena	do.	0 1
Malt	per bushel	0 6
Mustard	per lb.	0 1
Nails	per ton	40 0
Nuts of all kinds except Cocoanuts	per lb.	0 1
Oilman's Stores—Sauces and Pickles—quarts	per dozen	1 0
Do. pints and smaller quantities	do.	0 6
Oils, except Animal, Black, Cocoa-nut, Spermaceti	per gallon	0 6
Opium—including all goods, wares, and merchandise, mixed or saturated with opium or with any preparation or solution thereof or steeped therein	per lb.	10 0
Pepper	per ton	40 0
Paper—Writing and Fancy	per lb.	0 1
Do. Brown and Wrapping	per cwt.	8 4
Pepper	per lb.	0 2
Powder, Blasting	do.	0 1
Do. Sporting	do.	0 1
Preserves	do.	0 3
Rice	per ton	60 0
Rope	do.	40 0
Sago	per lb.	0 1
Salt and Saltpetre	per ton	20 0

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate.
		s. d.
*Sarsaparilla—If containing not more than twenty-five per centum of Proof Spirits. per liquid gallon	4	0
Sashes	each	1 0
Shot	per cwt.	5 0
Shutters	each	1 0
Soda Crystals	per ton	20 0
Spices	per lb.	0 2
Spirits—On all kinds of Spirits, imported into the Colony, the strength of which can be ascertained by Syke's Hydrometer	per proof gallon	12 0
Spirits—On all Spirits and Spirituous Compounds imported into the Colony, the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Syke's Hydrometer	per liquid gallon	12 0
Spirits, Methyiated	per gallon	2 0
Starch	per lb.	0 1
Succades	do.	0 1½
Sugar, Refined	per cwt.	6 8
Do. Raw	do.	5 0
Do. Molasses and Treacle	do.	3 4
Tea	per lb.	0 3
Timber, Dressed	per 100 ft. super.	2 0
Do. Rough and Undressed	do.	1 0
Tobacco, Manufactured and Snuff	per lb.	2 0
Do. Unmanufactured	do.	1 0
Do. Sheepwash	do.	0 3
Turpentine	per gallon	1 0
Varnish	do.	2 0
Vinegar	do.	0 6
Wines, sparkling	do.	10 0
Do. other kinds	do.	5 0
Woolpacks	each	0 3

Constitution.

In New South Wales, "responsible Government" was established by the Constitution Act, 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 54. The Governor is appointed by the Crown; so also is the Legislative Council, which is to consist of not fewer than 21 persons, of whom not less than four-fifths shall consist of persons not holding office under the Crown, except officers in H.M.'s sea or land forces on full or half pay. The members of the first Legislative Council of the Colony were appointed for 5 years, but all subsequent appointments have been made for life, subject to certain provisions contained in the Act. The Council now consists of 40 members.

The Legislative Assembly, under the "Electoral Act of 1880" (44 Vic. No. 13), is to consist of 108 members, representing 72 electoral districts; and provision is made for giving increased representation to the several constituencies according to growth of population. The qualification for election to the Assembly extends to "every male subject of Her Majesty of the full age of 21 years and absolutely free, being a natural-born or naturalized subject," with certain special exceptions.

The electoral franchise is given, subject to certain official and other disqualifications, to "every male subject of Her Majesty of the full age of 21 years and absolutely free, being a natural-born or naturalized subject," if entered on the Roll of Electors, under one or other of the following heads:—

1. "Resident Electors.—Every such subject who at the time of making out the Electoral List in any such District shall reside, and during the six months then next preceding shall have resided in that District.

2. "Non-Resident Electors.—Every such subject, whether or not so resident as aforesaid, who shall have at the time of making out the said Electoral List, and for the six months then next preceding shall have had within the district a freehold or leasehold estate in possession, or have been in the receipt of the rents and profits thereof for his own use of the clear value of 100*l.*, or of the annual value of 10*l.* respectively, or who shall then occupy, and for the said six months have occupied, within the district any house, warehouse, counting-house, office, shop, room, or building, being either separately or jointly with any land within such district occupied by him therewith of the annual value of 10*l.*, such occupation being either continuously of the same premises or successively of any two or more respectively of the required value, or who shall hold, and for the said six months shall have held, a Crown lease or license for pastoral purposes within such district: Provided that no elector possessing more than one qualification within the same electoral district shall be thereby entitled to an additional vote for that district: Provided also when any premises are jointly owned or occupied or held on lease by more persons than one, each of such joint owners, occupiers, or leaseholders shall be entitled to vote in respect of such premises in case the value of his individual interest therein separately taken would, under the provisions of the said section, entitle him to vote if solely interested." (Section 11.)

The voting at elections is by ballot, as it was also under the old electoral Act of 1858, now repealed.

Governors.

Succession of Governors, and the Dates on which they assumed and retired from the Government.
 Captain A. Phillip, R.N., from Jan. 26, 1788, to Dec. 10, 1792.
 Captain F. Grose (Lieutenant-Governor), from Dec. 11, 1792, to Dec. 12, 1794.
 Captain Paterson, New South Wales Corps (Lieutenant-Governor), from Dec. 13, 1794, to Sept. 1, 1795.
 Captain Hunter, R.N., from Sept. 7, 1795, to Sept. 27, 1800.
 Captain P. G. King, R.N., from Sept. 28, 1800, to August 12, 1806.
 Captain W. Blish, R.N., from August 13, 1806, to Jan. 26, 1808.

During Governor Blish's suspension, the Government was successively administered by—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Johnstone, Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux, and Colonel William Paterson all of the New South Wales Corps, afterwards 102nd Regiment, from Jan. 26, 1808, to Dec. 28, 1809.
 Major-General L. Macquarie, from Jan. 1, 1810, to Dec. 1, 1821.
 Major-General Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B., from Dec. 1, 1821, to Dec. 1, 1825.
 Colonel Stewart, 3rd Regiment or Buffs (Acting Governor), from Dec. 6, 1825, to Dec. 18, 1825.
 Lieutenant-General R. Darling, from Dec. 19, 1825, to Oct. 21, 1831.
 Colonel Lindsay, C.B. (Acting Governor), from Oct. 22, 1831, to Dec. 2, 1831.
 Major-General Sir R. Bourke, K.C.B., from Dec. 3, 1831, to December 5, 1837.
 Lieutenant-Colonel K. Snodgrass (Lieutenant-Governor), from Dec. 6, 1837, to Feb. 23, 1838.
 Sir George Gipps, from Feb. 24, 1838, to July 11, 1846.
 Sir Maurice O'Connell, from July 12, 1846, to Aug. 2, 1846.

Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy, from Aug. 3, 1846, to Jan. 17, 1855.

Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., from Jan. 20, 1855, to Jan. 22, 1861.

Colonel Henry Keane Bloomfield, John Hubert Plunkett, Esq., and Charles Cowper, Esq., administrators during absence of Sir W. Denison at Norfolk Island from Sept. 17 to Oct. 27, 1857.

Colonel John Maxwell Perceval, Sir William Westbrooke Burton, Kt., and Charles Cowper, Esq., administrators during absence of Sir W. Denison at Norfolk Island from June 16, to July 8, 1859.

Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Kempt (Administrator), from January 23, 1861, to March 21, 1861.

Right Honourable Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., afterwards Lord Lisgar (Administrator), March 22, 1861, to May, 15, 1861, Governor-in-Chief, May 16, 1861, to December 24, 1867.

Sir Trevor Clute, K.C.B. (Administrator from December 25, 1867, to January 7, 1868).

Somerset Richard Lowry Corry, Earl of Belmore, January 8, 1868 to Feb. 22, 1872.

Sir Alfred Stephen, Kt., C.B. (Chief Justice), from February 23 to June 2, 1872.

Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G., from June 3rd, 1872, to March 19th, 1879.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., K.C.M.G., from Mar. 20th, 1879, to Aug. 3rd, 1879.

Right Hon. Lord Augustus W. S. Loftus, G.C.B., 4th August, 1879.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1856	1,209,042	1,091,827
1857	1,161,561	1,098,771
1858	1,368,390	1,198,627
1859	1,511,964	1,412,788
1860	1,309,891	1,812,777
1861	1,432,406	1,529,788
1862	1,611,570	1,593,788
1863	1,534,187	2,043,465
1864	*1,661,806	1,845,478
1865	†1,899,468	1,734,087
1866	‡2,807,423	2,100,820
1867	2,012,041	2,215,075
1868	*2,453,974	*2,617,696
1869	‡2,553,055	2,617,205
1870	2,442,640	2,602,979
1871	2,238,900	‡2,518,731
1872	2,812,011	2,696,048
1873	3,830,913	2,333,165
1874	8,514,314	2,939,227
1875	4,121,996	3,341,324
1876	5,033,828	4,499,013
1877	5,748,245	4,564,451
1878	4,983,863	5,100,825
1879	4,475,059	5,839,142

Return showing the estimated Population of the Colony of New South Wales at the end of each year from 1865 to 1879, and the number of Vessels built in the years 1865 to 1879, with the Tonnage of the same.

Estimated Population, on 31st December.			Description of Vessels Built and Tonnage of same in 1864-1878.													
Males.	Fem.	Total.	Brigantines.		Schooners.		Ketches.		Cutters.		Steamers.		Total.			
			No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1865	227,250	184,185	411,345													
1866	239,825	191,539	431,363	9	915	15	673	3	94	2	81	7	1,064	36	2,827	1
1867	248,512	199,908	447,420	4	486	18	1,198	7	186	1	19	12	983	43	3,031	
1868	260,414	206,867	467,281	7	666	10	557	8	244	4	111	7	304	36	1,889	
1869	271,005	214,351	485,356	4	573	5	559	8	278	...	...	5	286	22	1,697	
1870	280,350	222,511	502,861	4	560	7	397	13	319	...	...	8	181	32	1,611	¶
1871	284,161	235,031	519,192	2	325	8	486	6	210	...	...	8	402	24	1,423	
1872	295,680	243,510	539,190	1 Brig.	219	6	705	4	171	5	73	4	630	20	1,798	
1873	307,329	252,946	560,275	1 Barque	363											
				1 Brig	230	9	640	5	197		26	7	563	25	1,999	
				1 Brig	205											
1874	321,447	262,831	584,278	1 Brigantine	161	13	975	9	332	2	41	16	448	48	2,181	
				1 Brig	210											
1875	334,461	272,191	606,652	6 Brigantines	776	10	720	15	661	4	43	13	896	62	3,413	
				3 Brigantines	419	23	1,810	17	589		Barges	3	107			
1876	347,869	281,907	629,776	2 Barqs.	1504											
				3 Brigantines	419	23	1,810	17	589	14	97	28	1,816	91	6,440	
1877	367,323	294,58	662,212	1 Barq.	309						Lu ggers					
				2 Brigantines	255	18	1,192	5	196	12	114	22	1,399	60	3,465	
1878	385,678	308,065	693,743	4 Brigantines	473	10	791	15	616	3	101	27	2,515	61	4,510	
				1 Barque	578						2	14				
1879	409,665	324,617	734,282	1 Brigantine	98	8	653	12	425	1	8	26	1,660	49	3,442	
				2 Brig.	198	12	708	11	536	6	96	19	797	50	2,335	

Public Debt.

1868, £8,564,830	1874, £10,516,371
1869, 9,546,030	1875, 11,470,637
1870, 9,681,130	1876, 11,759,519
1871, 10,614,330	1877, 11,724,419
1872, 10,773,230	1878, 11,688,119
1873, 10,842,415	1879, 14,987,419

Population at end of year.

1870, 502,861	1875, 606,652
1871, 519,182	1876, 629,776
1872, 539,190	1877, 662,212
1873, 560,275	1878, 693,743
1874, 584,278	1879, 734,282

* Includes 270,543l., proceeds of Treasury Bills.
† Includes 128,306l., proceeds of Treasury Bills, issued under 27 Vict., No. 8, to cover the deficit of 1863 and previous years.

‡ Includes 74,000l., proceeds of Treasury Bills; 495,344l.,

proceeds of Debentures issued under 39 Vict., on account of the deficit of 1864, and 300,000l. Temporary Loan.

§ Includes an amount of 228,729l. 13s. 10d. remitted in this year to pay interest on debenture due in 1872.

¶ 1865—In addition to the above, 1 barque built of 292 tons.
¶ Barque 1,154.

Number of Vessels Built.

	Vessels.	Tons.
1856	24	839
1857	10	304
1858	12	476
1860	17	1,135
1861	13	747
1862	13	1,911
1863	27	3,072
1864	40	3,814
1865	87	8,109
1866	43	3,031
1867	36	1,882
1868	22	1,696
1869	32	1,611
1870	24	1,423
1871	20	1,798
1872	25	1,999
1873	43	2,181
1874	*52	3,413
1875	91	6,440
1876	60	3,465
1877	61	4,510
1878	49	4,442
1879	50	2,335

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1856	5,460,971	3,430,880
1857	6,729,408	4,011,952
1858	6,059,366	4,186,277
1859	6,597,053	4,768,040
1860	7,519,285	5,072,020
1861	6,391,555	5,594,839
1862	9,334,645	7,102,562
1863	8,819,576	6,986,839
1864	9,836,042	8,117,217
1865	9,928,695	8,191,170
1866	8,867,071	8,512,214
1867	6,599,804	†6,880,715
1868	8,051,377	7,192,904
1869	8,392,753	9,933,442
1870	7,757,281	7,991,038
1871	9,609,508	11,245,032
1872	9,208,496	10,447,049
1873	11,088,388	11,815,829
1874	11,293,739	12,345,603
1875	13,490,200	13,671,580
1876	13,672,776	13,003,941
1877	14,606,594	13,125,819
1878	14,768,873	12,965,879
1879	14,198,847	13,086,819

*Legislative Council.**President, Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G., 1,200l.*

William Byrnes.	John Smith, M.D., C.M.G.
J. Blaxland.	John Frazer.
John Campbell.	James White.
Samuel Deane Gordon.	John Marks.
E. C. Weekes.	Sir W. MacArthur, Kt.
Wm. Busby.	James Chisholm.
Archibald Bell.	Francis Lord.
Edward Flood.	Alexander Campbell.
James Norton.	Charles Campbell.
George Oakes.	George Henry Cox.
Wm. R. Piddington.	E. D. Stuart Ogilvie.
John Stewart.	F. M. Darley.
T. W. Smart.	John Brown Watt.
J. Docker.	H. Moore.
T. Holt.	Sir Alfred Stephen,
J. Richardson.	C.B., K.C.M.G.
Sir J. G. L. Innes.	William Grahame.
Edwd. King Cox.	W. J. Foster.
Leopold Fane De Salis.	

* Includes 3 Barges.

† Exclusive of overland traffic.

William Macleay. Sir John Robertson,
George Thornton. K.C.M.G.

Clerk of the Parliaments, John J. Calvert, 700l.
Assistant ditto, A. P. Clapin, 500l.
Chairman of Committees, Sir G. J. L. Innes, Kt., 500l.
Usher of the Black Rod, H. T. Shadforth, 400l.
Librarian, Robert Rogers, 350l.

Legislative Assembly.

Clerk of Assembly, S. W. Jones, 800l.
Clerk Assistant, F. W. Webb, 600l.
2nd ditto ditto, John A. Vivian, 500l.
Chairman of Committees, Angus Cameron, 500l.
Sergeant at Arms, L. J. Harnett, 400l.

The Executive Council.

Colonial Secretary, The Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G.

Colonial Treasurer, The Hon. James Watson.

Minister of Justice, The Hon. Sir G. J. L. Innes, Kt.

Secretary for Lands, The Hon. James Hoskins.

Secretary for Public Works, The Hon. John Lackey.

Secretary for Mines, The Hon. Ezekiel Alexander Baker.

Postmaster-General, The Hon. F. B. Suttor.

Minister of Public Instruction, and Vice-President, The Hon. Sir John Robertson. K.C.M.G.

Clerk of the Council, A. C. Budge, J.P., 600l.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, &c., Lord Augustus W. S. Loftus, G.C.B., 7,000l.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alfred Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Private Secretary, Edward Reginald Stirling Bloxsome 4,00l.

Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Augustus Pelham Brooke Loftus, 411l.

Clerk, William Byrnes, 315l.

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary, Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G., 2,000l.

Principal Under Secretary, Richard Cornelius Critchett Walker, J.P., 800l.

Chief Clerk, John J. M. Beatty, LL.D., 600l.

First Clerk, in charge of Long Room, Edward W. McKenny, 450l.

Second Clerk, Thomas P. McLerie, 400l.

Third Clerk, in charge of Records, J. J. Taylor, 325l.

Fourth Clerk, J. G. Cohen, 300l.

Fifth Clerk, J. E. Ormiston, 225l., and 5 other clerks.

The Treasury.

Colonial Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade, The Hon. James Watson, 1,500l.

Under-Secretary, Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, J.P., 800l.

Accountant, Jas. Pearson, 600l.

Chief Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts, Jas. Thomson, 700l.

Inspectors of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts, J. J. Eaton, 550l. F. Kirkpatrick, 550l., and C. H. T. Pinhey, 550l.

Receiver, W. Newcombe, 600l.

Paymaster, J. D. Cronin, 600l.

Examiner of Accounts, R. A. Canter, 400l.

Clerk of Correspondence, R. M. Ross 400l.

Clerk of Records, A. E. Evans, 350l.

Sub-Accountant, Jas. N. Oatley, 350l.

1st Clerk, Philip J. Holdsworth (Revenue Branch), 350l.

Clerks, 3, at 800l.; 2, at 275l.; 4, at 250l.; 1, at 235l.; 1, at 225l.; 7, at 200l.; 2, at 190l.; 3, at 175l.; 2, at 165l.; 2, at 150l.; 1, at 125l.; 5, at 100l.; 2, at 75l.; 3, at 50l.

Royal Branch Mint.

Deputy Master, Robert Hunt, 1,100*l*.
Senior Clerk and Melter, E. O. Heywood, 600*l*.
Senior Assayer, Dr. A. Leibius, 700*l*.
Assayer, J. W. McCutcheon, 600*l*.

Department of Lands

Secretary for Lands, The Hon. James Hoskins, 1,500*l*.

Under-Secretary, Wm. Wilberforce Stephen, J.P., 800*l*.

Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales, A. O. Moriarty, 800*l*.

Heads of Branches:—

Conditional Sales, W. Blackman, 450*l*.

Ministerial, Henry Osborne Rich, 400*l*.

Miscellaneous, L. G. Thompson, 400*l*.

Deeds, J. Wiseman, 350*l*.

Records, S. Freeman, 350*l*.

Lease, F. H. Wilson, 350*l*.

Auction, J. G. Blaxland, 350*l*.

And above 150 other Clerks (including temporary ones).

Botanic Gardens.

Director, Charles Moore, 450*l*.

Survey of Lands.

Surveyor-General, P. F. Adams, 1,000*l*.

Deputy Surveyor-General, R. D. Fitzgerald, 900*l*.

13 District Surveyors at 500*l*. each for salary and 230*l*. each for equipment allowance.

11 First Class Surveyors at 400*l*. each for salary and 230*l*. each equipment allowance.

13 Second Class Surveyors at 300*l*. for salary and 230*l*. each equipment allowance.

24 Field Assistants or Cadets, one for each Surveyor's party.

J. H. Ellis, *Chief Draftsman*, 600*l*., and about 100 Officers with salaries ranging from 550*l*. to 75*l*.

J. F. Landers, *Secretary and Cashier*, 450*l*., and 17 Officers with salaries from 400*l*. to 100*l*.

Triangulation and general survey of the Colony, viz.: 1 First Class Surveyor with salary at 500*l*. and expenses, and 3 at 400*l*. with expenses; also 2 Second Class Surveyors, at 300*l*. and expenses.

3 Field Assistants.

11 Draftsmen and Computers with salaries ranging from 500*l*. to 75*l*.

Department of Mines.

Secretary for Mines, Hon. Ezekiel Alexander Baker, 1,500*l*.

Under-Secretary, Harrie Wood, J.P., 800*l*.

Chief Clerk, Gerard E. Herring, 500*l*.

Registrar, T. C. Binny, 350*l*.; and 10 Clerks.

Chief Mining Surveyor, R. D. Fitzgerald (also Deputy Surveyor-General).

Mining Surveyors, J. J. Sullivan, 300*l*.; H. B. Sullivan, 300*l*.; equipment allowance, 230*l*. each.

Chief Draftsman, W. S. Campbell, 500*l*.

And 7 other Draftsmen.

Wardens, T. A. Smith, 75*l*.; and C. de Boos, 400*l*. each; and 16 others without salary.

Examiner of Coal Fields, J. McKenzie, 600*l*.

Inspector, Thos. Lewis, 300*l*.

Geological Surveyors, C. S. Wilkinson, 600*l*., and 230*l*. equipment allowance; 1 Field Assistant 110*l*.; and 1 Collector, 109*l*.; E. F. Pittman 400*l*., equipment allowance 230*l*.; L. H. G. Young, 300*l*., equipment 230*l*.

urator of Museum, H. Wilkinson, 225*l*.

Crown Lands Occupation Branch.

Chief Officer, Thomas W. Harriott, 500*l*.

Clerk in charge of Pastoral Leases, G. Mansfield, 300*l*.

Accountant, Ed. Dwyer, 250*l*.

And 12 other Clerks.

18 Forest Rangers at 200*l*. each; and 2 at 100*l*. each.

Chief Draftsman, E. Du Haur, 500*l*.

And 5 Draftsmen and 2 Cadets.

Department of Works.

Minister for Public Works, Hon. John Lackey, 1,500*l*.

Under Secretary for Public Works, John Rae, M.A., J.P., 800*l*.

Chief Clerk, Gerald Halligan, 550*l*.

Clerks, William Forde, 400*l*.; C. B. Airey, 300*l*.

And 5 other Clerks.

*Railway Branch.**General Establishment.*

Commissioner, C. A. Goodchap, 1,000*l*.

Secretary, D. Vernon, 600*l*.

Chief Clerk, G. Berner, 350*l*.

Accountant, F. J. Wickham, 450*l*.

Principal Bookkeeper, J. Vernon, 350*l*.

Cashier, John T. Bryant, 400*l*.

And 10 other Clerks.

Examiner, Wages Branch, R. J. Sheridan, 375*l*.

And 9 other Clerks.

Existing Lines of Railways.

Engineer, Wm. Mason, 1,000*l*.

Locomotive Branch.

Engineer, Robert H. Burnett, 1,000*l*.

Traffic Branch.

Manager, South and Western Railways, Wm. V. Road, 600*l*.

Manager, Northern Railways, John Higgs, 500*l*.

Auditor, Thomas Carlisle, 400*l*.

Storekeeper, A. Richardson, 350*l*.

Extensions.

Engineer-in-Chief, John Whitton, 1,800*l*.

7 District Engineers, and an Inspecting Engineer.

and an Assistant Engineer for Trial Surveys.

18 Surveyors. Trial Lines Railway.

Assistant Engineer, John W. Drewett, 600*l*.

And 16 Draftsmen.

Chief Clerk, William H. Quodling, 450*l*.

And 4 other Clerks.

Valuators, James Byrnes, 600*l*., and Hy. Robertson, 550*l*.

Roads and Bridges.

Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads, W. C. Bennett, 900*l*.

Assistant Engineer (pro. tem.), T. R. Daniells, 550*l*.

Chief Clerk, G. C. Eames, 400*l*.

Accountant, P. H. Flynn, 400*l*.

And 13 other Clerks.

Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs, E. C. Cracknell, 800*l*.

Mr. Cracknell is also *Major Commanding Torpedo and Signalling Corps*, 200*l*.

Assistant Superintendent, P. B. Walker, 500*l*., and several Clerks.

Mr. Walker is also *Captain of Torpedo and Signalling Corps*, 100*l*.

Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation, E. O. Moriarty, 1,100*l*.

Assistant Engineer, John Skinner, 600*l*.

Chief Clerk, J. Barling, 500*l*., and 6 Clerks.

Also 7 Engineers, 6 Draftsmen, and 3 Surveyors.

Ordnance and Barrack Department.

Ordnance Storekeeper and Barrack Master, Julien Thomas Blanchard, 850*l*.

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General, Edward Grant Ward, J.P., 700*l*, and *Chairman of Land Titles' Commissioners*.

Statistical Branch.

Compiler of General Statistics and Blue Book, Hy. C. E. Newcombe, 350*l*.

Examiner and Compiler of Vital Statistics, W. I. Dawes, 250*l*.

Land Titles Commissioners.

Richard Jones, paid by fees.

A. W. Scott, ditto.

Examiners of Titles, Edmund Burton, John Booth Jones, and Henry Dyer Maddock, 800*l*. each.

Deputy Registrar-General, Charles John Muddle, 450*l*.

Principal Draftsman, R. M. Pearson, 500*l*.

Clerk to Examiners, Jonas Lander, 300*l*.

Deeds Branch.

Deputy Registrar, J. B. Duff, 300*l*.

Customs.

Collector of Customs, W. A. Duncan, 1,000*l*.

Landing Surveyors, A. Berney, 620*l*, E. Jones, 500*l*.

Chief Clerk, W. N. Llewellyn, 530*l*.

2nd ditto, J. H. Maddocks, 530*l*.

3rd ditto, H. J. Rucker, 375*l*.

4th ditto, Richard Kelly, 400*l*.

5th ditto, Robert Small, 375*l*, and 14 other Clerks at salaries of less than 300*l*.

1st Landing Waiter, A. J. Ormsby, 415*l*.

2nd ditto, Thomas Godfrey, 415*l*.

3rd ditto, W. R. T. Passmore, 390*l*, and 18 other Landing Waiters at less salaries.

1st Tide Surveyor, R. L. Eames, 375*l*.

2nd ditto, Wm. Smyth, 375*l*.

Warehousekeeper, T. Fancourt, 450*l*.

18 *Lockers*, at salaries of 275*l*. and under.

Auditor-General's Department.

Auditor-General, C. Rolleston, 900*l*.

Inspector of Accounts, E. A. Rennie, 600*l*.

Assistant Inspector, 450*l*.

And over 30 Clerks.

General Post Office.

Postmaster-General, Hon. F. B. Suttor, 1,500*l*.

Secretary, S. H. Lambton, J.P. 800*l*.

Chief Clerk, James Dalgarno, 500*l*.

Accountant, C. H. Nightingale, 450*l*.

Superintendent Mail Branch, A. A. Day, 500*l*.

Cashier, G. Thompson, 400*l*.

Postal Inspectors, William Buchanan, G. de Milhau, W. J. Davies, and Vickers Moyse, 450*l*. each.

And many other Clerks.

Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department—Office, George-street.

Superintendent, F. W. Hill, 800*l*.

Chief Clerk, A. J. Doak, 500*l*.; and several other Clerks.

Observatory.

Astronomer, H. C. Russell, B.A., 700*l*.

Astronomical Assistant, Henry A. Lenehan, 800*l*.

Colonial Architect's Department.

Colonial Architect, James Barnett, 1,000*l*.

First Clerk of Works, William Coles, 600*l*.

Clerks of Works, M. W. Lewis, 500*l*.; J. M. Crackan, 450*l*.; E. S. V. Spencer, 425*l*.; and 3 at 850*l*, and 1 at 300*l*.

Foreman of Works, James Kay, 275*l*.; and 1 at 250*l*.

Chief Draftsman, J. C. A. Cook, 400*l*, 1 *draftsman* at 300*l*, 1 at 200*l*, 1 at 175*l*, and 1 at 150*l*.

Chief Clerk, James McShane, 500*l*.

Clerks, J. T. Neale, 350*l*.

G. B. Stack, 300*l*, 1 at 275*l*, 1 at 250*l*, and 2 at 200*l*, 1 at 150*l*, and 2 at 100*l*.

Cadets, 4, 1 at 100*l*, 1 at 75*l*, 2 at 52*l*.

Government Printer, Inspector of Stamps, and Registrar of Copyright, T. Richards, 750*l*.

Superintendent, C. Potter, 450*l*.

Chief Clerk and Cashier, George Kellick, 275*l*.

Accountant, Jno. Steel, 250*l*.

Chief Inspector of Distilleries, H. Lumsdaine, 675*l*.

Medical Adviser to the Government, H. G. Alleyne, M.D. (no salary).

Superintendent of Vaccine Department and Police Surgeon, M. Egan, 440*l*.

Department of Public Instruction.

Minister of Public Instruction, Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.

Under Secretary, William Wilkins, 900*l*.

Chief Clerk, Geo. Miller, 550*l*.

Cashier, Andrew Fairfax, 475*l*.

Accountant, J. M. Gibson, 475*l*.

First Clerk of Correspondence Branch, D. J. Cooper, M.A., 475*l*.

Architect, G. A. Mansfield, 350*l*.

Police Department.

Inspector-General of Police, Edmund Fosbery, 800*l*, and 112*l*. forage allowance and house.

Chief Clerk and Accountant, Thomas Henry Goff.

8 *Superintendents* at 500*l*. each.

2 *Ditto* „ 450*l*.

3 *Ditto* „ 400*l*.

Police Magistrate Central Police Office, D. C. F. Scott, 600*l*.

Assistant Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wm. Crane, P.M., 500*l*.

Water Police Magistrate, J. M. Marsh, 600*l*.

C. P. S., P. C. Lucas, 500*l*.

Comptroller-General of Prisons, Harold Maclean, 800*l*.

Inspector-General of the Insane, Gladestville, F. N. Manning, 1,000*l*.

Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, Paramatta, Charles Taylor, M.B., 600*l*.

Judicial and Legal Departments.

Minister of Justice, Sir J. G. L. Innes, Kt., 1,500*l*.

Under Secretary, Wm. Edmond Plunkett, 800*l*.

Chief Clerk, T. E. MacNevin, 400*l*.

Clerk of Records, H. J. Chisholm, 350*l*.

And 7 other Clerks.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir James Martin, Kt., 2,600*l*.

Primary Judge in Equity, J. F. Hargrave, 2,000*l*.

Puisne Judge, Peter Faucett, 2,000*l*.

Ditto, Sir William M. Manning, Kt., 2,000*l*.

Ditto, and *Judge in Matrimonial Causes*, William Charles Windoyer, 2,000*l*.

District Court Judges, and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions :—

Metropolitan and Hunter District,

James Sheen Dowling } 1,000*l*. each.

Wm. H. Wilkinson.

Southern District, Alfred McFarland, 1,000*l*.

South-western District, David G. Forbes, 1,000*l*.

Western District, Joshua Frey Josephson, 1,000*l*.

Northern District, Fredk. Wm. Meymott, 1,000*l*.

North Western and Eastern District, C. E. R. Murray, 1,000l.
Master in Equity, A. T. Holroyd, 1,000l.
Prothonotary and Curator of Intestate Estates, Frederick Chapman, 700l.
Chief Clerk of Supreme Court, J. A. Read, 400l.
Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, G. H. Deffell, 1,000l.
Sheriff, Charles Cowper, jun., 650l.
Under Sheriff, J. G. Thurlow, 450l.
Chief Clerk, J. R. Ennis, 300l., and 3 others.

Attorney-General's Department.

Attorney-General, The Hon. Robert Wisdom, 1,500l.
Secretary to Attorney-General, G. H. Reid, 500l., and a Clerk at 156l.
Parliamentary Draftsman, 1,000l.
Clerk, 200l.
Crown Solicitor, J. Williams, 1,000l.
First Clerk, H. H. Ould, 500l.
Clerks, J. J. Lee, 350l.
 M. S. Harte, 300l.
 1 at 250l., 1 at 200l., and one at 125l.
Crown Prosecutors, F. E. Rogers, 500l.
 E. Lee, 500l.
 P. J. Healy, 500l.
 E. B. Docker, 500l.
 J. J. Teece, 500l.
 R. E. O'Connor, M. A., 500l.
 A. P. Backhouse, 500l.
Clerk of Peace, A. C. Frazer, 650l.
Clerk to Clerk of the Peace, H. W. Forster, 250l.
 And 3 other Clerks.

Marine Board.

President, F. Hixson, 650l.
Secretary, Marine Board, G. S. Lindeman, 400l.
Harbour Master, Sydney, Alexander Bell, 350l.
Chairman of Local Marine Board and Harbour Master, Newcastle, David T. Allan, 450l.
Shipping Masters, Sydney, John Brown, 400l.
 Newcastle, C. H. Hannell, 300l.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan, Rt. Rev. Fred. Barker, D.D., 2,000l.
Bishop of Newcastle, Josiah Brown Pearson, D.D.
Bishop of Goulburn, Rt. Rev. M. Thomas, D.D.
Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, Rt. Rev. James Francis Turner, D.D.
Bishop of Bathurst, Rt. Rev. S. E. Marsden, D.D.
Dean of Sydney, Very Rev. W. M. Cowper, M.A., 300l.
Registrar Consistorial Court (vacant), fees.
Secretary and Deputy Registrar, Robt. Atkins, fees.
Moderator of Presbyterian Church, Rev. George Grimm (Balmain), M.A., 200l.
Roman Catholic Archbishop, R. B. Vaughan, D.D.
Roman Catholic Bishops,
 Maitland, Rt. Rev. Dr. Murray.
 Bathurst, Rt. Rev. Dr. M. Quinn.
 Armidale, Rt. Rev. Elzear Torreggiana, D.D.
 Goulburn, Rt. Rev. William Lanigan.

Miscellaneous.

Immigration Agent, G. F. Wise, 500l.
Inspector of Public Charities, Hugh Robison, 500l.
Principal Librarian, Free Public Library, Robert Cooper Walker, 450l.
Librarian of Lending Branch, E. G. W. Palmer, 350l.
Agent-General for the Colony, Saul Samuel, C.M.G., 2,000l., 5, Westminster Chambers, London.
Secretary to Agent-General, S. Yardley, 600l.
Emigration and Despatching Officer, T. H. Phillips, 850l.
Chief Clerk, W. Robinson, 250l.

NEW ZEALAND.

Situation and Area.

The Colony of New Zealand consists of three principal islands, called respectively the North, the Middle, and the South or Stewart's Island. There are several small islets (mostly uninhabited) dependent on the Colony: the chief of these are the Chatham Isles and the Auckland Isles. The entire group lies between 33° and 53° S. lat., and 162° E. long. and 173° W. long. The three principal islands extend in length 1,100 miles, but their breadth is extremely variable, ranging from 46 miles to 250 miles; the average being about 140 miles.

	Sq. Miles.	Acres.
The total area of New Zealand is about . . .	100,000 or 64,000,000	
Ditto of North Island . . .	44,000 or 28,000,000	
Ditto of Middle Island . . .	55,000 or 36,000,000	
Ditto of Stewart's Island . . .	1,000 or 640,000	

It will thus be seen that the total area of New Zealand is somewhat less than that of Great Britain and Ireland.

Climate.

From its healthy and salubrious climate, from its great extent of coast line, and from its position with regard to the neighbouring continent of Australia, New Zealand is often called "the Great Britain of the Southern Hemisphere." The temperature is, however, much more equable than in the British Isles. While the summers are as cool as those of England, the winters are as warm as those of Italy. The mean annual temperature at Auckland is nearly the same as at Rome; at Wellington, nearly the same as at Milan; at Dunedin, nearly the same as at London. The official reports of the Medical Department show that whereas the annual mortality from all diseases out of every 1,000 British soldiers quartered in the United Kingdom was 16, it was only 5 out of every 1,000 in the troops quartered for more than twenty-five years in New Zealand.

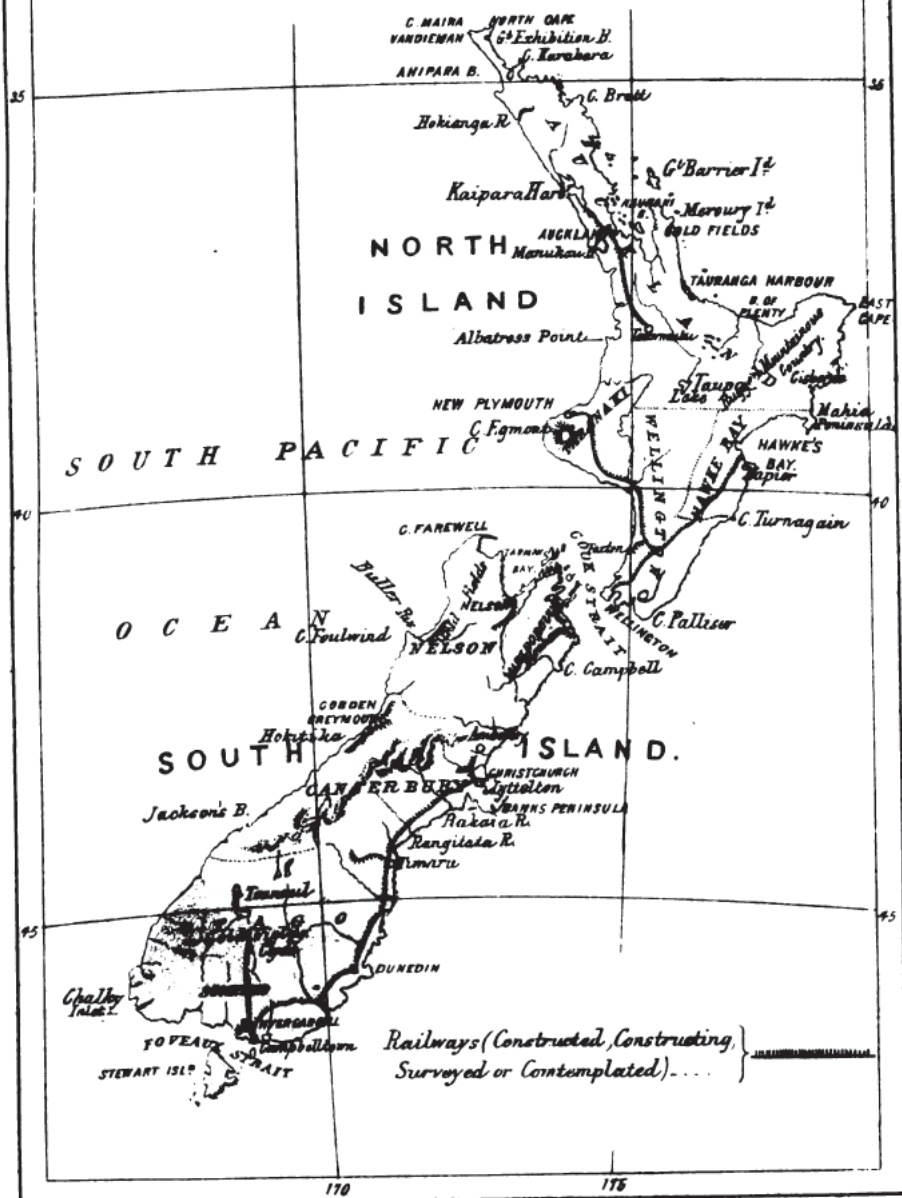
History.

New Zealand was discovered in 1642 by the Dutch navigator, Tasman, who, however, did not land upon its shores. In 1769 it was first visited by Captain Cook, who in that year, and during subsequent voyages, explored its coasts. The country subsequently became a resort for whalers and traders, chiefly from Australia, as well as a field for the labours of the Missionary Societies. In 1840, the native chiefs ceded the sovereignty of New Zealand to the British Crown by the Treaty of Waitangi, and the islands were erected into a British colony.

The aborigines, called Maoris, are a remarkable people—a branch of the Polynesian race. According to their own traditions, their forefathers came about 600 years, or twenty generations ago, from Hawaiki, which was probably Hawaii in the Sandwich Islands, or Savaii, in the Navigator, or Samoa, group. They are divided into about twenty different clans, analogous to those of the Highlands of Scotland. There have been two Maori wars; the first lasted from 1845 until 1848; the second lasted from 1860, with little intermission, until 1870. But fully half the clans have always been friendly to the English; and many of them have fought on the side of the Colonial Government against their own countrymen. Permanent tranquillity appears to have been established in 1871 throughout the country. It was estimated,

NEW ZEALAND

SHOWING THE PROPOSED RAILWAYS
(CONSTRUCTED, CONSTRUCTING, SURVEYED OR CONTEMPLATED.)



on 1st March, 1878, that the Maoris (including half-castes) amounted to 42,819, all of whom dwell in the North Island, with the exception of 2,282 scattered over the other islands.

Constitution.

A constitutional form of Government was established in New Zealand by the Imperial Statute 15 and 16 Vic., cap. 72, passed in 1852. By that Act, the Colony was divided into six provinces, since increased to nine—viz., Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, Otago, Hawke's Bay, Westland, and Marlborough—each governed by a Superintendent and Provincial Council, elected by the inhabitants under a franchise which practically amounts to household suffrage.

By an Act of the General Assembly, 39 Vic., No. XXI., passed in 1875, the provincial system of Government was abolished. The powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers are now exercised by the Governor or by local boards. The Act provided that the abolition of the provinces should not have any operation until the day after the conclusion of the then next session of the Assembly, excepting that in the meantime Provincial Councils should not hold any meeting. Before the next Session there was a general election, and the first Session of the new Parliament ended on the 31st of October, 1876. Nothing was done during the Session to repeal the Abolition Act, and the provinces, therefore, ceased to exist the day after the Session concluded. The provincial system being abolished provision was made for the division of the country into counties, and the necessary machinery for their self-government was provided.

A Central Legislature, called the General Assembly, was also established by the Imperial Statute of 1852, and consists of the Governor, of a Legislative Council, and of a House of Representatives. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council, composed of the Responsible Ministers of the Colony for the time being, according to the usual practice of Parliamentary Government. The Legislative Councillors are appointed by the Governor, and hold their seats for life. The Members of the House of Representatives are chosen by Electors possessing a liberal franchise. Every elector is qualified to become a Member. The House of Representatives now consists of 88, including 4 Maori members, elected by the natives.*

The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native Government were transferred in 1863 from the Imperial to the Colonial Government. In 1864, the seat of the general Government was removed from Auckland to Wellington, on account of the central position of the latter city.

Statistics.

The population of New Zealand on the 31st December, 1879, was 463,729, excluding the Maoris.

The revenue, the trade, and the other elements of material prosperity have increased largely during recent years. Thus the revenue was in 1861, 691,464*l.*, and in 1879, the total ordinary and territorial revenue was as follows:—Ordinary revenue, 2,816,244*l.*; territorial, 318,661*l.*; total 3,134,905*l.* The population of the chief towns in January, 1880, was as follows:—Wellington (the

seat of the general Government), 21,582; Dunedin, 23,959; Auckland, 15,022; Christchurch, 15,156; Nelson, 6,804. All the productions of the temperate climates of Europe and Asia can be cultivated with great success in New Zealand. There are extensive coal mines and rich gold fields. The gold exported from the colony up to 31st December, 1879, was valued at 36,153,381*l.*; and the annual production is now about 1½ millions sterling. The wool exported in 1879 amounted to 62,220,810 lbs., valued at 3,126,439*l.* In 1855 it amounted to 1,772,344 lbs., valued at 93,104*l.* The live stock in New Zealand in 1878 was:—Horses, 137,768 for 99,859 in 1874; cattle, 578,430; sheep, 13,069,338 for 11,704,853 in 1874. The number of acres under cultivation in February, 1880, was 1,165,590 acres, exclusive of land laid down to grasses.

The system of Government Life Insurance has worked remarkably well. The first quinquennial examination was made in June, 1875, by eminent actuaries resident in England, and their report was highly satisfactory.

Public Works Policy.

In 1870, the Immigration and Public Works Act and cognate Acts were passed, and the policy contained in them may be shortly described as follows:—

The colony was to incur a liability, spread over a course of years, amounting to about ten millions, which were to be expended in specified proportions on the under-mentioned objects:—

1. Immigration.
2. Main railways throughout each island.
3. Roads through the interior of the North Island.
4. The purchase of native land in the North Island.
5. The supply of water on gold-fields.
6. The extension of telegraph works.
7. Miscellaneous public works.

The administration of these services was vested in the General Government, and the responsibility, subject to some exceptions in which its action depended on the previous concurrence of provincial authorities, devolved on the General Government. These exceptions have been abolished by subsequent legislation.

For the better working of these Acts, two departments have been organized, called the Immigration Department and the Public Works Department.

Since 1870, and up to the 31st of August, 1879, the Agent-General for New Zealand has despatched to the colony 97,210 souls.

Since its organization, the Public Works Department has constructed in the North and South Islands dray and horse roads to the extent of upwards of 2,000 miles, at a cost of 1,261,224*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, including several hundred bridges, opening up nearly all parts of the North Island for settlement.

It may here be remarked, that before the creation of the Public Works Department of the General Government, many thousands of miles of good and substantial roads had been constructed by the various Provincial Governments throughout the colony.

The construction of railways is still being proceeded with. On the 31st March, 1880, there were open for traffic in the South Island 817 miles, and in the North Island 363 miles. There was a balance of profit on their working during the nine months from 1st July, 1879, to 31st March, 1880, of

* The Members of both branches of the Legislature now receive 210*l.* each for every session, to cover the expenses of their attendance.

111,257*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* in the South, and of 34,046*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* in the North Island. The total expenditure on construction of the railways open for traffic to the same date had been, in the South Island, 6,066,402*l.*, and in the North 2,563,000*l.* Thus the profits in the South Island show 2·44 per cent. on the whole outlay, and in the North 1·66 per cent. In addition to this, Parliament has sanctioned a further length of 1,191 miles, for which surveys and plans are being prepared, with a view to the execution of the works as funds will permit. The whole of the above railways are to cost, when completed, with their equipments, about 16,250,000*l.*

The railway system of the colony is indicated in the accompanying map of the islands.

Revenue of New Zealand.

	Ordinary.	Territorial.	Total.
	£	£	£
1869—70	1,048,175	209,623	1,257,798
1870—71	936,188	208,091	1,144,279
1871—72	1,031,082	336,311	1,367,394
1872—73	1,119,904	889,642	2,009,546
1873—74	1,420,216	1,066,744	2,486,961
1874—75	1,605,002	773,265	2,378,268
1875—76	1,703,190	857,990	2,561,181
1876—77	1,951,726	1,039,242	2,990,968
1877—78	2,328,753	1,586,563	3,915,316
1878—79	2,682,084	869,729	3,551,813
1879—80*	1,978,650	155,108	2,133,758

Public Debt, 31 March, 1880, £27,422,611.

Borrowed in London, Dec., 1879 ... £5,000,000
Sinking Fund, accrued, 31 March, 1880 1,805,498

Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1867	5,344,607	4,644,678
1868	4,985,748	4,429,198
1869	4,976,126	4,224,860
1870	4,639,015	4,822,756
1871	4,078,193	5,282,084
1872	5,142,951	5,190,665
1873	6,464,687	5,610,371
1874	8,121,812	5,251,269
1875	8,029,172	5,828,627
1876	6,905,171	5,673,465
1877	6,973,418	6,327,472
1878	8,755,663	6,015,700
1879	8,374,585	5,743,126

Governors of New Zealand.

- 1840 Captain W. Hobson, R.N.
1842 W. Shortland (Acting Governor).
1843 Captain Robert Fitzroy, R.N.
1845 Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
1854 Col. R. H. Wynynd, C.B. (Acting Governor).
1855 Col. Sir Thomas Gore Browne, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1861 Sir Geo. Grey, K.C.B.
1868 Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.
1873 The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G.
1874 The Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G.
1879 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
1880 Sir Arthur H. Gordon, G.C.M.G.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Speaker, Sir W. Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G., 600*l.*
Chairman of Committees, W. D. H. Baillie.

Members.

J. B. A. Acland.
W. D. H. Baillie.
Sir F. D. Bell, Kt.

J. A. Bonar.
D. R. Brett.
G. Buckley.

* Nine months only, the financial period having been altered from 30 June to 31 March.

P. A. Buckley.
R. Campbell.
H. Chamberlin.
P. Dignan.
Sir William Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G.
T. Fraser.
M. S. Grace.
E. Gray.
R. Hart.
T. Henderson.
M. Holmes.
G. R. Johnson.
J. Johnston.
M. Kohère.
H. H. Lahmann.
W. B. D. Mantell.
J. Martin.
J. Menzies.
H. J. Miller.

Clerk of the Council, L. Stowe, 500*l.*
Clerk Assistant, A. T. Bothamley, 350*l.*
Interpreter, F. Riemenschneider, 200*l.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker, Sir G. M. O'Rourke, 800*l.*
Chairman of Committees, A. P. Seymour.

Members.

Adams, W. A. B. City of Nelson.
Allwright, H. Lyttelton.
Andrews, S. P. City of Christchurch.
Atkinson, Hon. H. A. Egmont.
Bain, J. W. Invercargill.
Ballance, J. Wanganui.
Barron, W. Caversham.
Beetham, G. Wairarapa.
Bowen, C. C. Kaiapoi.
Brandon, A. de B. Wellington Country.
Brown, J. C. Tuapeka.
Bryce, Hon. J. Wanganui.
Bunny, H. Wairarapa.
Colbeck, W. H. Marsden.
De Lautour, C. A. Mount Ida.
Dick, Hon. T. City of Dunedin.
Driver, H. Roslyn.
Finn, H. J. Wakatipu.
Fisher, J. B. Buller.
Fisher, J. T. Heathcote.
Fox, Hon. Sir W. Rangitikei.
Fulton, J. Taieri.
George, S. T. Rodney.
Gibbs, W. Collingwood.
Gisborne, Hon. W. Totara.
Grey, Sir G., K.C.B. Thames.
Hall, Hon. J. Selwyn.
Hamlin, E. Franklin.
Harris, B. Franklin.
Hirst, H. Wallace.
Hurst, W. J. City of Auckland West.
Hurethhouse, R. Motueka.
Hutchinson, W. City of Wellington.
Vacant Waikato.
Johnston, W. W. Manawatu.
Jones, George Waitaki.
Kelly, T. Town of New Plymouth.
Kennedy, C. W. A. T. Picton.
Levin, W. H. City of Wellington.
London, J. Mongonui and Bay Islands.
Macandrew, J. Port Chalmers.
Mason, T. Hutt.
Masters, E. Grey Valley.
McCaughan, P. K. Riverton.

McDonald, A.
McLean, G.
Montgomery, W.
Moorhouse, W. S.
Moss, F. J.
Murray, W. A.
Oliver, Hon. R.
Ormond, J. D.
O'Rourke, Sir G. M.
Pitt, A.
Pyke, V.
Reeves, R. H. J.
Reid, R. C.
Richmond, A. J.
Richardson, Hon. E.
Rolleston, Hon. W.
Russell, W. R.
Saunders, A.
Seddon, R. J.
Seymour, A. P.
Shanks, J. S.
Sheehan, J.
Shephard, J.
Shrimski, S. E.
Speight, W. J.
Stevens, E. C. J.
Stewart, W. D.
Studholme, J.
Sutton, F.
Swanson, W.
Tainui, I.
Tawhai, H. M.
Te Wheoro, W.
Thomson, J. W.
Tole, J. A.
Tomoana, H.
Trimble, R.
Turnbull, R.
Wakefield, E.
Wallis, J.
Whyte, J. B.
Wood, R. G.
Wright, E. G.

Clerk of Parliament, F. E. Campbell, 700*l*.
Assistant Clerk, G. Friend, 500*l*.
Interpreters, J. Gannon and H. Hadfield.
Sergeant at Arms, C. G. Horne.
2nd Clerk, Assistant, H. Otterson.
Librarian, Ewen McColl.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral, The Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G.,* 5,000*l*. and allowances 2,500*l*.
Private Secretary,
Aide-de-Camp,
Clerk of Executive Council, Forster Goring.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. John Hall, *Premier*, and *Postmaster-General*.
" H. A. Atkinson, *Treasurer*, and *Commissioner of Customs*.
" W. Rolleston, *Minister of Lands, Immigration, and Education*.
" J. Bryce, *Minister for Native Affairs*.
" R. Oliver, *Minister of Public Works*.
" Fredk. Whitaker, *Attorney-General*.
" Thomas Dick, *Colonial Secretary*.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Colonial Secretary, The Hon. Thomas Dick, 1,250*l*.
Under-Secretary, G. S. Cooper, 800*l*.
Chief Clerk, Hugh Pollen, 350*l*.

* Is High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. See under Fiji, ante, page 76.

East Coast.
Waikouaiti.
Akaroa.
Ashley.
Parnell.
Bruce.
City of Dunedin.
Clive.
Town of Onehunga.
City of Nelson.
Dunstan.
Grey Valley.
Hokitika.
Nelson Suburbs.
City of Christchurch.
Avon.
Napier.
Cheviot.
Hokitika.
Wairau.
Mataura.
Thames.
Waimea.
Waitaki.
City of Auckland East.
City of Christchurch.
City of Dunedin.
Gladstone.
Napier.
Newton.
Southern Maori.
Northern Maori.
Western Maori.
Clutha.
Eden.
Eastern Maori.
Grey and Bell.
Timaru.
Geraldine.
City of Auckland West.
Waiakato.
Waitemata.
Coleridge.

TREASURY.

Treasurer, Hon. H. A. Atkinson, 1,250*l*.
Secretary to Treasury, Receiver-General and Paymaster-General, J. C. Gavin, 700*l*.
Accountant, J. B. Heywood, 450*l*.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Minister of Justice, Hon. W. Rolleston, 1,250*l*.
Under Secretary, R. G. Fountain, 575*l*.
Chief Clerk, C. J. A. Haselden, 350*l*.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Minister, Hon. W. Rolleston, 1,250*l*.
Secretary for Crown Lands, also Surveyor-General, J. McKerrow, 900*l*.
Under-Secretary, H. J. H. Elliott, 600*l*.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Surveyor-General, also Secretary for Crown Lands, J. McKerrow, 900*l*.
Office Surveyor, A. Barron, 500*l*.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Postmaster-General, Hon. John Hall, 1,750*l*.
Secretary, W. Gray, 600*l*.
Inspector, Thomas Rose, 500*l*.
Accountant, Money Order Branch, J. K. Warburton, 450*l*.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

Minister, Hon. W. Rolleston.
Secretary, John Hislop, 650*l*.
Inspector-General, Rev. W. J. Habens, 650*l*.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner, Hon. H. A. Atkinson.
Secretary and Inspector, W. Seed, 800*l*.
Chief Clerk, W. France.

Marine Department.

Secretary, Robert Johnson, 500*l*.
Marine Engineer, John Blackett, C.E.
Chief Clerk, L. H. B. Wilson.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Public Works, Hon. Richard Oliver, 1,250*l*.
Under Secretary, John Knowles, 650*l*.
Assistant Under Secretary, Charles T. Benzoni, 400*l*.
Engineer in Charge, North Island, John Blackett, 1,000*l*.
Ditto, Middle Island, W. N. Blair, 900*l*.
Inspecting Engineers, C. Y. O. Connor, 750*l*, J. P. Maxwell, 700*l*.

WORKING RAILWAYS BRANCH.

Commissioner of Railways, North Island, J. Lawson, 800*l*.
Ditto, Middle Island, W. Conyers, 1,200*l*.
Under Secretary, N. W. Werry, 400*l*.

DEFENCE OFFICE.

Minister for Colonial Defence, Hon. T. Bryce.
Under Secretary, and Commissioner of Armed Constabulary, Lieut.-Colonel Reader, 450*l*.
Chief Clerk, J. G. Fox, 400*l*.

NATIVE OFFICE.

Minister for Native Affairs, Hon. John Bryce, 1,200*l*.
Under Secretary, T. W. Lewis, 650*l*.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

Minister, Hon. W. Rolleston.
Under Secretary, H. J. H. Elliott.

STAMP OFFICE.

Commissioner, Hon. H. A. Atkinson.
Secretary and Comptroller of Legacy Duties, R. C. Hamerton, 500*l*.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner, Hon. John Hall.
Superintendent, C. Lemon, 700*l*.
Secretary, A. J. Maginnity, 400*l*.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Controller and Auditor-General, J. E. FitzGerald,
 C.M.G., 1,000*l*.
Assistant ditto, C. T. Batkin, 800*l*.
Chief Clerk, J. G. Anderson, 425*l*.

CROWN LAW OFFICE.

Attorney-General, Hon. F. Whitaker, 1,250*l*.
Solicitor-General, W. S. Reid, 1,000*l*.
Assistant Law Officer, 600*l*.
Clerk, C. P. Batkin, 150*l*.

PATENT OFFICE.

Patent Officer, W. S. Reid.
Registrar of Patents, C. J. A. Haselden.

ANNUITIES OFFICE.

Commissioner of Government Annuities, D. M.
 Luckie, 800*l*.
Actuary, C. G. Knight, 600*l*.

CROWN LANDS OFFICE.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Auckland, D. A.
 Tole.
Taranaki, C. D. Whitcombe.
Wellington, J. G. Holdsworth.
Hawke's Bay, J. T. Tylec.
Nelson, Alfred Greenfield.
Marlborough,
Canterbury, John Marshman.
Otago, J. P. Maitland.
Westland, J. Giles.
Southland, W. H. Pearson.

Gold Fields Department.

Minister (also the Minister for Mines).
Secretary (also Assistant Surveyor-General and Secretary for Crown Lands and Immigration), James
 McKerrow.
Under Secretary, Oliver Wakefield.
Clerk, T. H. Hamer.

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages,
 W. R. E. Brown, 550*l*.

Geological Survey Department.

*Director of Geological Surveys and Curator of Colonial
 Museum*, J. Hector, M.D., F.R.S., 800*l*.

Printing Department.

Government Printer, G. Didsbury, 400*l*.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Judicial.

Supreme Court Judges.

Chief Justice, Wellington, Nelson, and Westland,
 J. Prndergast.
Præsidial Judges, Auckland, T. B. Gillies.
Wellington, Nelson, and Westland, C. W.
 Richmond.
Canterbury and Westland, A. J. Johnston.
Otago, J. S. Williams.
District Court Judges, Auckland, Hamilton, and
 Grahamstown, J. E. Macdonald.

New Plymouth and Carlyle, E. Shaw.
Wellington, Greytown, and Masterton, T. A.
 Mansford.

Wanganui and Palmerston, E. Hardcastle.
Napier and Gisborne, H. E. Kenny.

Nelson, L. Broad.

Hokitika, Greymouth, Westport and Reefton,
 T. S. Weston.

*Timaru, Waimate, Christchurch, and
 Oamaru*, C. D. R. Ward.

*Dunedin and Tokomairiro, Invercargill,
 Naseby, Clyde, Queenstown, Cromwell,
 Arrow, and Laurence*, G. W. Harvey.

Registrars of the Supreme Court, Auckland, E. S.
 Willcocks.

New Plymouth, C. E. Rawson.

Napier, P. A. F. Birch.

Wellington, A. S. Allan.

Nelson, A. Turnbull.

Blenheim, H. McIntire.

Christchurch, F. de C. Malet.

Hokitika, A. H. King.

Dunedin, C. M. Gordon.

Invercargill, A. C. Henderson.

Resident Magistrates.

Auckland and Onehunga, R. C. Barstow.

Pokeno, J. C. T. Jackson.

Hokianga, S. W. Von Sturmer.

Kaipara, J. C. W. Whitehorn, and J. S.
 Clendon.

Waikato, H. W. Northcroft.

Raglan, W. G. Mair.

Tauranga, J. C. H. W. Brabant.

Thames, J. C. H. Kenrick.

Opotiki, J. C. R. S. Bush.

Poverty Bay, M. Price.

Taupo, J. M. Roberts.

New Plymouth, E. Shaw.

Wellington, J. C. T. A. Mansford.

Wanganui, E. Hardcastle.

Carlyle, J. C. A. Wray.

Upper Wanganui, R. W. Woon, and J.
 Booth.

Marton, J. C. R. Ward.

Wairarapa, H. S. Wardell.

Napier, J. C. H. E. Kenny.

Wairoa, J. C. G. A. Preece.

Nelson, J. C. L. Broad.

Collingwood, J. C.

Westport, J. C. W. H. Revell.

Blenheim, H. McIntire.

Pictou, J. C. J. Allen.

Christchurch, G. L. Mellish.

Lyttelton, J. C. J. Beswick.

Kaipoi, J. C. C. Whiteford.

Ashburton,

Akaroa, J. C. J. Aylmer.

Timaru, J. C. R. Beetham.

Hokitika, J. C. J. Giles.

Greymouth, J. C. J. Mackay.

Okarito, F. Bird.

Jackson's Bay, D. Macfarlane.

Dunedin, W. L. Simpson and I. N. Watt.

Oamaru, J. C. T. W. Parker.

Hawkesbury, J. C. I. N. Watt.

Laurence, Tokomairiro, J. C. E. H. Carew.

Arrowtown, Queenstown, J. C. H. A. Strat-
 ford.

Riverton, J. C. J. N. Wood.

Clyde, J. C. J. Keddell.

Naseby, J. C. H. W. Robinson.

Invercargill, J. C. H. McCulloch.

Stewart Island, J. B. Greig.

Chatham Islands, S. Deighton.

CUSTOMS.

Collectors of Customs, Auckland, T. Hill.

Thames, E. F. Tizard.
Whangarei, H. R. Aubrey.
Tauranga, D. McKellar.
Poverty Bay, D. Johnstone, jun.
New Plymouth, R. Thompson.
Wanganui, D. London.
Foxton, A. Burgess.
Wellington, H. S. McKellar.
Napier, E. W. Patten.
Wairau, E. W. Pasley.
Pictou, J. Allen.
Nelson, H. W. Brewer.
Westport, W. J. Rodgerson.
Greymouth, J. G. Woon.
Hokitika, E. F. Rich.
Lyttelton and Christchurch, A. Rose.
Timaru, C. E. Cooper.
Oamuru, H. B. Farquhar.
Dunedin, J. Hackworth.
Invercargill and Bluff Harbour, J. Borrie.

*Sub-Collector, Chatham Islands, S. Deighton.**Officer in Charge at Mongonui, G. Kelly.*

Hokianga, S. Von Sturmer.
Havelock, G. A. Empson.
Kaikoura, J. Goodall.
Russell, E. B. Laing.
Akaroa, F. F. Stratton.
Riverton, B. Bailey.
Kaipara, W. Whitehorn.
Coastwaiter at Stewart's Island, J. B. Greig.
Wangaroa, A. P. Ratcliffe.
Waitara, J. Cameron.
Collingwood, A. J. G. Campbell.
Kakanui, J. Matheson.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Postmasters and Postmasters.

Auckland, S. B. Biss.
Thames, J. Coney.
Taranaki, L. Von Rotter.
Hawke's Bay, John Grubb.
Wellington, E. D. Butts.
Marlborough, T. F. Winstanley.
Nelson, R. Kirtou.
Westport, S. J. Jago.
Canterbury, S. J. Dick.
Otago, Archibald Barr.
Southland, J. W. Wilkin.
Hokitika, E. Cook.
Greymouth, J. Shrimpton.
Chatham Islands, S. Deighton.

BISHOPS.

Church of England.

Wellington, Octavius Hadfield, D.D.
Waiapu, Edward Craig Stuart, B.A.
Christchurch, Henry John Chitty Harper, D.D.,
Primate.
Auckland, William Garden Cowie, D.D.
Nelson, Andrew Burn Suter, D.D.
Dunedin, S. T. Nevill, D.D.

QUEENSLAND.

Queensland occupies the whole of the north-eastern portion of Australia, commencing at a point of the east coast called Point Danger, about 400 miles north of Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, in lat. 28° 8' South.

The greater portion of the southern boundary

line is formed by the 29th parallel of south latitude. The eastern seaboard extends about 1,500 miles, from Point Danger to Cape York, the extreme northern point of the continent, in lat. 10° 40'.

The breadth of the territory near the southern boundary is about 900 miles, from the eastern coast line to the meridian of 138° east longitude, which forms the western boundary line of the Colony, separating it from the territory of South Australia. This includes the greater part of the Gulf of Carpentaria, which has a seaboard of about 750 miles. The whole of the colony of Queensland comprises 669,520 square miles, or 428,492,800 acres.

Physical Features and Products.

The country extending along the eastern seaboard is indented with several fine bays and estuaries, which are the outlets of rivers, a number of which are navigable for good sized vessels.

A mountain range extends north and south throughout the greater part of the whole length of the country, running generally nearly parallel with the coast at an average distance of about 50 miles from it. Between the range and the sea, especially on the banks of the rivers, there is a considerable quantity of good alluvial land, which in its natural state is covered with a dense growth of timber. Much of this, in the more settled portions of the country, has been cleared and cultivated, and is found to yield a remunerative return to the farmers, who are usually small proprietors, cultivating the soil principally with their own labour, and growing chiefly maize, English and sweet potatoes, arrow-root, and semi-tropical fruits.

Cotton cultivation promised for some years to prove remunerative to cotton-farmers, but since the discontinuance of the land bonuses given by the Government for its production, and the fall in prices consequent upon the renewed supply from the United States of America it has rapidly declined.

The sugar cane has been successfully grown on the eastern seaboard, and the production of sugar has gradually increased, with some fluctuations, from the first year of its successful cultivation in 1867. The quantity returned as made within the Colony in 1878 is 13,525 tons. The extent of land under sugar cane in 1879 was returned as 17,652 acres, and the quantity of sugar made during the year as 18,982 tons.

Much of the country to the west of the dividing range of mountains is elevated table-land consisting of wide plains, almost devoid of timber, but well grassed and watered. Within a certain distance of the mountains where the rainfall is tolerably regular, much of the land is well adapted for the production of wheat. This is cultivated most successfully in the neighbourhood of Warwick, on the Darling Downs. The statistical register shows the quantity of wheat returned as produced in the year 1878 as 130,452 bushels. But owing to the ravages of rust, the wheat crop of 1879 was almost a failure, the returns showing that out of 14,999 acres sown with wheat grain, 16,195 acres were unproductive, 1,197 acres were mown for hay, and the remaining 3,607 acres only produced 29,259 bushels, or an average of 8 bushels 6½ lbs. per acre.

Agricultural and other Industry.

Agriculture in Queensland, though yet in its infancy, is gradually extending, and will no doubt continue to grow in importance with the steady increase of population.

Grazing is far in advance of tillage farming in

the Colony, and from the suitability of soil and climate generally, and the great extent of the territory, this will no doubt continue to be the case.

There are 6,422 squatting "runs" or tracts of land containing 235,012,480 acres leased from the Government at a very low annual rental in the Colony, more than half the number of which are surveyed.

In 1879 there were 51 new runs applied for, containing together 2,375 square miles, or 14,419,200 acres. Application was made in the same year for 32 "unwatered runs," as they are termed, containing 1,520,000 square miles.

There were 29 runs purchased at auction during the year from the Government, for 1,101l. 10s. 0d., at an average of 16s. 11½d. per square mile. Together, the new runs acquired during the year were 218.

The average rate of rent per square mile on the available area of runs in what are called the unsettled districts of the country is 794 of a farthing per acre.

The importance of the pastoral interests will be seen by the value of the following exports connected with this industry for the year 1879:—

	£
Wool	1,238,518
Hides and skins	81,256
Tallow	72,366
Live stock	816,635
Total	£1,708,775

Mining is likely to prove a great source of wealth to the Colony. During the year 1878 the exports of gold and other metals are given as follows:—

	£
Gold	1,023,237
Tin	120,351
Copper	34,791

Total . . . £1,178,379

The gold fields on the Palmer River, in the far north of the Colony, discovered in 1874, attracted a population returned in the census of May, 1876, as 9,215 persons. Cooktown, on the Endeavour River, which is the port for this district, during the short period since it was proclaimed a township, to end of 1875, yielded in the Customs revenue and wharfage rates, 117,432l. 16s. 1d., and in land sales and fees 11,013l. 1s. 1d.

During the year 1875 new discoveries of very extensive and apparently very rich gold reefs were made on the Hodgkinson River, a little to the south of the Palmer. A road, which it is said may be rendered practicable for drays, was found from the sea coast to the Hodgkinson gold fields, a distance of about 70 miles, and they are connected with one of the finest harbours on the seaboard, called Trinity Bay, of which the port has been named Cairns. A considerable amount of capital and enterprise have been attracted to this new auriferous district, and machinery, now valued at £87,000, has been erected for crushing the stone, which is said to be very rich in gold.

Considerable tracts of good pastoral country have also been found not far from the new route from Trinity Bay to the gold fields, in the same district, and in the western districts, on the Diamantina and Herbert Rivers.

Valuable timber of various descriptions grows in abundance in Queensland and ought to become a

valuable export. Excellent coal has been found in some localities; and there are other natural productions promising to add to the wealth of the Colony, but requiring labour and capital for their development.

Population and other Statistics.

The population of Queensland, excluding the aborigines, was found by the returns of the census of May, 1876, to be 173,283 persons.

The population on the 30th June, 1880, was estimated at about 222,000 persons.

There are 199 places now returned as proclaimed towns or township reserves, in the Colony, eighteen of which are municipal towns, with an aggregate population of a little over 72,000 persons, and containing rateable property valued at 5,291,227l.

Of the imports for 1879, the total value is given as 2,949,313l.

There are 6 banks with 78 branches. The value of the coin with bullion is given as 1,163,723l.; deposits 3,627,139l.; note circulation 352,885l. The Government Savings Bank returns the number of depositors as 15,945, the amount of deposits as 684,444l.

The railways in Queensland show 503 miles now in operation, the revenue being 235,103l. There are 305 miles of railway in course of construction.

The electric telegraph lines shown number of stations, 160; miles of line, 5,871; revenue 33,649l.; number of messages (for the year 1879), 563,255.

Brisbane, the capital of the Colony, has a population of 26,042 resident within the municipal limits, and of 33,884 within the census district. The mean external shade temperature there is given as 70°. The heat is great in summer, but the atmosphere is dry and healthy. In the winter the climate is agreeable. The mortality over a period of ten years from 1869 to 1878, was 17.93 per 1,000.

Immigration.

The European immigration for the year 1879 was 4,086. The arrivals from Hong Kong numbered 481, and from the South Sea Islands, 2,162; 2,313 immigrants from Europe were introduced entirely at the expense of the Queensland Government.

The land order system of immigration, by means of which as many as 36,000 persons were introduced from Great Britain in the years 1861-1866, a large number of them paying their own passages and bringing a great deal of capital into the colony has been discontinued. It is supposed that the present liberal system of disposing of the public lands of the Colony ought to be a sufficient attraction to the better class of immigrants from Europe likely to engage in pastoral and agricultural pursuits.

Land.

The vacant Crown lands in Queensland are dealt with under the provisions of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1876. This measure is a consolidation of previous Acts, and differs in some respects from the Act of 1868, which was in force for eight years. For instance, classification of land into three classes, viz., agricultural, first class pastoral, and second class pastoral, is done away with, and a new system introduced of declaring the upset price when the land is proclaimed open to selection. Land cannot be sold for less than 5s. per acre, and in the case of conditional selections, ten years are allowed to pay the purchase-money.

A selector may obtain by conditional purchase not more than 5,120 acres, and not less than 40

acres, but the Act provides that in any district the Government may limit by proclamation the maximum area that one selector can secure, provided that the maximum shall not be less than 640 acres. Selectors of conditional purchases must expend a sum equal to the upset price up to 10s. per acre on the land, but not more than 10s. per acre is required under any circumstances. In addition to expenditure, the selector must reside personally or keep a bailiff on the land during the currency of the ten years' lease. After proof of three years' residence from date of selection and fulfilment of the conditions of expenditure, a certificate may be issued to the selector, which enables him to transfer his interest in the selection, if he desires to do so, or to pay up the balance of purchase-money and obtain a deed of grant.

The annual payments on homestead selections are 6d. per acre for five years. The area that can be selected under the homestead clauses of the Act is 80 acres in homestead areas, and 160 acres outside these areas. The land may be secured in fee simple by the homestead selector after a personal residence of five years, and proof of improvements of the value of 10s. per acre being effected on the land.

In homestead areas the area which can be selected under conditional purchase is limited to 1,280 acres, and under homestead selection to 80 acres. The homestead areas usually comprise land of the best class, and most suitable for settlement. All persons selecting in homestead areas must reside personally; the residence of bailiffs is not sufficient to entitle the selector to a deed of grant.

Pastoral runs in the unsettled districts of the Colony are leased for 21 years, in blocks of not less than 25 square miles, at a rental of 5s. per square mile for the first seven years, 10s. for the next seven, and 15s. for the third seven years, the conditions being the stocking of the land with sheep or cattle equal to one-fourth of its carrying capacity, which is defined by the Pastoral Leases Act of 1869 to be 100 sheep or 20 head of cattle per square mile.

The several Acts of Parliament under which land may be secured are "The Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1876," "The Settled Districts Pastoral Leases Act of 1876," "The Pastoral Leases Act of 1869," "The Mineral Lands Act of 1872," and "The Gold Fields Act of 1874."

"The Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1868" was repealed on the 31st of March, 1876. Under its provisions, 4,658,251 acres were selected. There were 11,682 selections made under the Act; of these 3,036 were homesteads containing areas not exceeding 160 acres, 1,088 homesteads under the Homestead Areas Act of 1872 (now repealed), 7,228 conditional purchases, and 510 pre-emptions.

There are 35 land offices in the Colony, where conditional purchases and homesteads may be applied for.

The areas open to selection in the several settled districts of the Colony in April, 1877, were as follows:

Lands open to selection at time of repeal of Act of 1868:—

	Acres.
Conditional selection	29,489,486
Homestead areas	597,325
Town reserves	898,160
	<hr/>
	30,484,941

Lands proclaimed open under the Act of 1876:—

Conditional selection	1,902,010
Homestead areas	833,850
	<hr/>
	2,735,866

Acres 33,220,801

The total area open to selection in the several land agents' districts on the 31st December, 1879, was 24,928,892 acres.

Under "The Western Railway Act of 1875," a reserve containing 13,440,000 acres was set apart in which blocks of land containing about 5,000 acres, or in cases where improvements had been effected on the land, in blocks of 10,000 acres, may be sold to defray the cost of the railway which is in course of construction to Roma. The first sale under this Act was held in March, 1877, when the proceeds realised 136,405/.

"The Railway Reserves Act of 1877" also establishes four railway reserves in addition to the Western Railway reserve; it embodies the same provisions as "The Western Railway Act," viz., that the proceeds of the land in the several railway reserves are to be devoted to the construction of railways. There are four lines projected under this measure: 1st. An extension from Warwick to the northern border of New South Wales, through Stanthorpe, the principal town in the tin field; this line will be ultimately connected with the railway system of New South Wales. 2nd. The line from Maryborough to Gympie, one of the chief gold fields in the Colony. 3rd. The line from Bundaberg, a town at the mouth of the Burnett river to Tenningering, or Mount Perry, near which there are several rich copper mines. 4th. The line from Townsville to Charters Towers, one of the northern gold fields.

Government.

The Government of Queensland is composed of the Governor, appointed by Her Majesty the Queen, and an Executive Council, composed of the responsible ministers of the Crown. The Legislature is formed of two Houses of Parliament, the Legislative Council or Upper House, and the Lower House or Legislative Assembly. The members of the Council are nominated by the Governor, and hold their offices for life. The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by the suffrages of the people. There is no property qualification required for membership in either branch of the Legislature. The voting for members of the Assembly is by ballot. The franchise is on the most liberal footing, every man of 21 years, who has resided as much as six months in one locality, having a vote. Persons having property, either leasehold or freehold, or a licence to depasture lands from the Government in any electoral district in which they do not reside, have the right of a vote in the district where such property may be situated, as well as in the district for which they claim as residents.

In the Upper Chamber of the Legislature there are at present 31 members, including the President of the Council. By the Electoral Districts Act of 1878, the Colony is divided into 13 districts, each returning two members, and 29 districts each returning one member, or a total of 42 districts returning 55 members. The most northerly district in the Colony, Somerset, is as yet unrepresented. It contains only 101 male adults, according to the census of May 1st, 1876, exclusive of Chinese and Polynesians, who are not possessed of the franchise. Queensland became a colony in 1859, the territory having been then separated from New South Wales.

**POPULATION, CROWN LANDS, AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, MINING, IMPORTS, EXPORTS, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE,
1860 TO 1879 INCLUSIVE, AND PRESENT DEBT.**

Year.	Population on 31st December.	Crown Lands.				Land under Crop.				Live Stock.				Mining.				Imports.	Exports.	Revenue (Exclusive of Land Orders).	Expenditure.	
		Quantity Sold by Auction.	Amount Realised.	Number of Squatting Runs.	Area Leased.	Total Number of Acres under Cultivation.	Under Cotton.	Under Sugar-cane.	Under Grape Vines.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Gold † (Value.)	Copper (Smelted.) (Value.)	Tin (ore.) (Value.)	Coal. (Value.)					Total Value.
	No.	Acres.	£	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
1860	28,056	23,587	37,978	1,300	41,027,200	3,353	14	...	...	23,504	432,890	3,166,802	7,147	...	...	...	9,244	742,023	523,477	178,589	161,503
1861	34,367	56,349	84,063	1,727	51,811,200	4,440	395	...	...	28,983	560,196	4,093,381	7,465	...	...	...	9,920	967,951	709,599	238,238	255,180
1862	45,077	67,873	106,019	1,926	57,200,000	6,067	392	...	...	31,652	637,296	4,553,353	7,066	...	...	...	19,253	1,323,509	793,236	295,286	317,028
1863	61,640	62,948	108,828	2,545	74,286,080	11,262	2,021	...	...	45,805	880,392	5,672,400	7,351	30,000	...	...	1,500	1,713,263	888,381	295,215	355,791
1864	74,036	139,814	210,725	2,849	84,729,760	12,006	479	93	109	40,678	882,073	5,665,334	12,066	7,120	...	15,000	2,267,994	1,247,054	369,425	439,034
1865	87,804	145,799	224,402	3,236	98,634,880	14,414	477	449	110	51,091	848,346	6,594,966	14,888	36,144	...	18,750	2,505,559	1,153,464	472,451	459,025
1866	96,201	113,598	141,325	3,470	106,123,520	24,433	2,884	607	202	52,311	919,414	7,278,778	13,961	79,143	54,360	21,049	2,467,907	1,366,491	490,269	594,130
1867	99,849	141,765	49,837	3,619	171,093,920	31,559	8,149	1,995	194	53,143	940,354	8,665,757	18,888	...	...	...	9,666	1,747,735	2,198,609	610,860	661,795
1868	107,427	57,070	61,085	3,969	179,696,950	39,321	11,453	3,396	334	66,878	968,279	8,921,784	26,185	429,907	92,625	11,519	1,899,119	2,107,437	724,854	742,207
1869	109,897	33,287	32,638	3,560	171,903,692	47,034	14,426	5,165	323	71,530	994,600	8,646,243	29,466	451,352	110,960	5,907	1,804,578	2,166,806	738,218	761,594
1870	115,667	83,258	76,563	2,223	106,492,334	52,210	14,674	6,341	415	83,358	1,076,630	8,163,818	30,992	351,412	108,564	12,311	1,577,339	2,533,732	743,058	764,491
1871	125,146	45,707	46,025	2,214	107,284,934	59,969	12,962	9,581	431	91,910	1,168,235	7,403,334	32,707	504,876	174,300	9,407	1,562,665	2,760,045	799,005	787,555
1872	133,553	9,459	15,731	2,840	123,737,093	62,491	12,002	11,757	391	92,798	1,200,992	6,687,907	35,782	592,993	196,000	96,840	16,120	2,218,717	2,998,934	988,888	885,743	
1873	146,690	18,440	18,839	3,296	141,232,453	64,218	9,663	14,495	364	99,248	1,343,093	7,268,946	42,884	555,310	185,808	208,993	22,052	2,885,499	3,542,513	1,220,034	956,335	
1874	163,517	17,932	39,576	3,757	158,372,189	70,331	4,149	14,600	413	107,507	1,610,105	7,190,792	44,517	561,255	164,040	160,592	19,700	2,962,439	4,106,462	1,160,947	1,274,059	
1875	181,288	25,023	55,202	4,292	180,452,459	77,347	1,674	13,459	376	121,497	1,812,576	7,227,774	46,447	596,242	121,980	103,740	14,835	3,128,009	3,857,576	553,381	766,851	
1876	187,100	17,314	42,042	4,790	166,694,707	85,569	573	13,690	523	133,625	2,079,979	7,135,074	53,455	660,136	147,000	102,030	26,470	3,126,559	3,875,581	1,263,268	1,283,519	
1877	203,084	298,666	398,192	5,932	210,502,476	105,049	276	15,220	655	140,174	2,299,582	6,272,766	152,37	838,544	26,810	94,462	25,659	4,068,682	4,361,275	1,436,681	1,382,806	
1878	210,510	17,895	35,455	6,711	244,265,099	117,489	37	16,584	605	148,226	2,469,555	5,631,634	50,301	769,290	35,810	35,340	42,220	3,436,077	3,190,419	1,559,111	1,543,820	
1879	217,851	12,617	24,891	6,423	235,012,480	106,864	105	17,652	743	163,083	2,800,633	6,065,034	64,686	756,651	15,355	67,392	23,250	3,080,889	3,434,034	1,461,824	1,678,631	

Public Debt, on 31st December, 1878, 10,192,150l.

* For the years previous to 1875 the Treasury statements were made for the year ending on 31st December, but the revenue and expenditure for 1875 are only up to 30th June, the "Audit Act" of 1874 having altered the commencement of the financial year to 1st July. The subsequent returns of Revenue and Expenditure relate to the financial year ending on 30th June.

† These figures only show the value of the gold sent from the gold fields under escort, but a large quantity is sent by private hands, to save escort fees, the value of which it is impossible to form an estimate.

ROUTES BETWEEN BRISBANE, LONDON, AND THE NEIGHBOURING COLONIES.

Place.	Route.	Distance from Brisbane.	Length of Passage.	Frequency of Communication.
London	Viâ Torres Straits & Brindisi	11,150	49 days	Every 4 weeks.
"	Torres Straits and Southampton	12,130	56 "	"
"	Melbourne and Brindisi	11,420	50 "	"
"	Melbourne and Southampton	12,420	57 "	"
"	Sydney & San Francisco	13,560	57 "	"
"	Cape of Good Hope ...	14,730	67 to 75 days ...	Every month.
"	Cape Horn	13,650	100 to 120 " ...	Uncertain.
Sydney ... ..	... ..	520	2 to 2½ " ...	About twice a week
Melbourne	Viâ Sydney	1,125	5 to 7 " ...	"
Adelaide	Sydney and Melbourne	1,635	10 days	"
King George's Sound ...	" " " "	2,465	15 "	Every 4 weeks.
Hobart Town	Sydney	1,140	6 "	"
Auckland	Direct	1,290	7 steam, 15 sailing	No direct communication.
"	Viâ Sydney	1,780	11 days	Monthly.
Wellington	Direct	1,430	8 steam, 17 sailing	No direct communication.
"	Viâ Sydney	1,680	11 days	About every 3 weeks.
Fiji	Direct	1,620	9 steam, 18 sailing	No direct communication.
"	Viâ Sydney	2,330	13 days	Every 4 weeks.
New Caledonia, Isle of Pines	Direct	820	5 steam, 11 sailing	Uncertain.
"	Viâ Sydney	1,555	10 days	Every 4 weeks.
Solomon Islands	"	1,140	6 steam, 14 sailing	Uncertain.
Hebrides	"	1,080	" " " "	"
Batavia	"	3,550	17 days	Every 4 weeks.
Singapore	Viâ Batavia	4,100	20 "	"

Governors of Queensland.

Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., 10th December, 1859.
Colonel Maurice Charles O'Connell (Administrator), 4th January, 1868.
Colonel Samuel Wensley Blackall, 14th August, 1868.
Colonel Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, Knt. (Administrator), 2nd January, 1871.
Marquis of Normanby, P.C. and G.C.M.G., 12th August, 1871.
Colonel Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, Knt. (Administrator), 12th November, 1874.
William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G., now K.C.M.G., 23rd January, 1875.
Colonel Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, Knt. (Administrator), 14th March, 1877.
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., 10th April, 1877.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief. Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., 5,000*l.* and allowances.
Administrator of the Government during the absence on leave of Sir A. E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B. The Honourable Joshua Peter Bell, 2,500*l.* (President of the Legislative Council.)
Private Secretary. Cornelius O'Callaghan, late Capt. 2nd West India Regt. 400*l.*
Aide-de-Camp. F. De Lacy Moffatt, 174*l.*

Executive Council.

Colonial Secretary and Secretary for Public Instruction. Hon. A. H. Palmer, 1,300*l.*
Attorney-General. Hon. H. R. Beor, 1,000*l.*
Secretary for Public Works and Mines. Hon. J. M. Macrossan, 1,000*l.*

Treasurer and Premier. Hon. Thomas Mellwraith, 1,000*l.*

Secretary for Lands. Hon. P. Perkins, 1,000*l.*

Postmaster-general. Hon. C. H. Buzacott, 1,000*l.*

Clerk. Albert Victor Drury, 600*l.*

Legislative Council.

Hon. J. P. Bell (President.)

" W. Aplin.
" W. D. Box.
" A. H. Brown.
" E. I. C. Browne.
" C. H. Buzacott.
" J. Cowlishaw.
" G. Edmondstone.
" J. C. Foote.
" J. Gibbon.
" W. Graham.
" F. T. Gregory.
" F. H. Hart.
" J. C. Heussler.
" L. Hope.
" F. J. Ivory.
" W. F. Lambert.
" J. F. McDougall.
" C. S. Mein.
" C. S. D. Melbourne.
" J. Mullen.
" T. L. Murray-Prior.
" K. I. O'Doherty.
" W. Pettigrew.
" D. Roberts (Chairman of Committees).
" G. Sandeman.
" H. G. Simpson.
" J. Swan.
" J. Taylor.
" J. P. Turner.
" W. H. Walsh.

President, Hon. Joshua P. Bell, 800*l*.
Chairman of Committees, D. F. Roberts, 400*l*.
Clerk of the Council, Henry B. Fitz, 600*l*.
Usher of the Black Rod, F. R. C. Master, 300*l*.

Legislative Assembly.

Electoral Districts.	Members' Names.
Aubigny	P. Perkins.
Balonne	J. Low.
Blackall	A. Archer.
Bowen	H. R. Beor.
Bulimba	F. H. Swanwick.
Bundamba	W. Hendren.
Burko	R. H. Sheaffe.
Burnett	W. H. Baynes.
Carnarvon	J. de Poix Tyrel.
Clermont	H. Weld Blundell.
Cook	J. Walsh.
Dalby	F. A. Cooper.
Darling Downs	G. M. Simpson.
Drayton and Toowoomba	W. Miles.
Enoggera	F. Kates.
Fassifern	W. H. Groom.
Fortitude Valley	G. H. Davenport.
Gregory	J. R. Dickson.
Gympie	A. Rutledge.
Ipswich	De B. F. Perase.
Kennedy	F. Beattie.
Leichhardt	C. L. Hill.
Logan	J. Hamilton.
Mackay	Hon. J. M. Thompson.
Maranoa	J. Macfarlane.
Maryborough	F. H. Stubley.
Mitchell	H. W. Palmer.
Moreton	J. Scott.
Mulgrave	A. Feez.
Normanby	Peter McLean.
North Brisbane	F. T. Amhurst.
Northern Downs	J. Lalor.
Oxley	Hon. J. Douglas, C.M.G.
Port Curtis	H. E. King.
Rockhampton	B. D. Morehead.
Rosewood	J. F. Garrick.
South Brisbane	T. Mollwraith.
Stanley	J. Stevensen.
Townsville	Hon. S. W. Griffith.
Warrego	A. H. Palmer.
Warwick	G. Thorn.
Wide Bay	S. Grimes.
	A. Norton.
	T. M. Paterson.
	W. Rea.
	A. Meston.
	R. A. Kingsford.
	S. Fraser.
	W. Kellett.
	P. O'Sullivan.
	John M. Macrossan.
	E. J. Stevens.
	J. Horwitz.
	W. G. Bailey.
	T. Price.

Speaker, Henry Edward King, 800*l*.
Chairman of Committees, John Scott, 400*l*.
Clerk of Assembly, L. A. Bernays, 600*l*.
Sergeant at Arms, Robert Douglas, 300*l*.

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Under Colonial Secretary, Robert J. Gray.
Registrar-General, Henry Jordan, 700*l*.
Master of Titles, G. G. Miller, 400*l*.
Commissioner of Police, David T. Seymour, 700*l*.
Government Printer, J. C. Beal, 600*l*.

Immigration Agent, St. G. Ralph Gore, 500*l*.
Medical Officer (Brisbane), Hon. W. Hobbs, M.R.C.S.L., 500*l*.
Chief Inspector of Sheep and Registrar of Brands, P. R. Gordon, 500*l*.

Attorney-General's Department.

Chief Justice, Charles Lilley, 2,500*l*.
1st Puisne Judge, George R. Harding, 2,000*l*.
2nd ditto, the Hon. R. Pring, 2,000*l*.
Northern Judge, Edmund Sheppard, 2,000*l*.
District Court Judges { George W. Paul, 1,000*l*.
 { Henry L. Hely, 1,000*l*.
 { John J. Blake, 1,000*l*.
Sheriff, Arthur Edward Halloran, 700*l*.
Registrar of Supreme Court, Clerk of the Peace, Prothonotary, &c., G. Crawford, 500*l*.
Crown Solicitor, Robert Little, 500*l*.
Curator of Intestate Estates, Alexander Raff.
Secretary to Attorney-General, John Keane, 400*l*.

Department of Public Instruction.

Under Secretary for Public Instruction, J. G. Anderson, 700*l*.
General Inspector of Schools, A. R. Campbell, 600*l*.
Inspector of Orphanages, Henry Challinor, 500*l*.

Colonial Treasurer's Department.

Under Secretary to the Treasury, Edward B. Cullen, 700*l*.
Collector of Customs, William Thornton, 700*l*.
Portmaster, Commander G. P. Heath, R.N., 700*l*.
Engineer of Harbours and Rivers, William D. Nisbet, 1,200*l*.
Chief Inspector of Distilleries, St. G. R. Gore (acting).
Inspector of Invoices, James Honeyman, 400*l*.
Shipping Master and Secretary to Marine Board, Alexander J. Manson, 400*l*.

Department of Public Lands.

Under Secretary for Public Lands, William A. Tully, 700*l*.
Surveyor-General, William A. Tully, 100*l*.
Inspecting Commissioner of Lands, R. J. Smith, 500*l*.
Colonial Botanist and Director of Botanic Garden, Walter Hill, 475*l*.

Department of Public Works.

Under Secretary for Public Works, Edward Deighton, 700*l*.
Commissioner of Railways, A. O. Herbert, 800*l*.
Chief Engineer, Northern Railway, Robert Ballard, 800*l*.
Colonial Architect, F. D. G. Stanley, 800*l*.
Chief Engineer S. and W. Railway, H. C. Stanley, 900*l*.
Engineer in charge, Railway Surveys, J. T. Smith, 600*l*.
Under Secretary for Mines and Inspector, G. L. Lukin, 700*l*.

Department of the Postmaster-General.

Under Secretary, Postal Department, John McDonnell, 700*l*.
Meteorological Observer, Edmund MacDonnell, 250*l*.

Auditor-General.

Auditor-General, W. L. G. Drew, 800*l*.

Consuls for Foreign Countries.

<i>Consul for Denmark,</i>	E. H. Webb.
" <i>Netherlands,</i>	J. C. Heussler.
" <i>Imperial German Empire,</i>	J. C. Heussler.
<i>Consular Agent for United States of America,</i>	George Harris.
" <i>Belgium,</i>	E. R. Drury.
" <i>Italy,</i>	B. L. Barnett.

ST. HELENA.

St. Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, 800 miles S.E. of Ascension, and 1,200 miles from the coast of South Africa, 15° 55' S. lat., and 5° 42' W. long. St. Helena is 10½ miles long and 6½ broad; its area 47 square miles, or about 30,000 acres.

The capital is James Town, which is on the N.W. of the island. The climate is mild, and varies little, the thermometer ranging in summer between 68° and 72°, and in winter between 57° and 70°.

St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese Commander Juan de Nova Castella, on St. Helena's day, May 21st, 1501. The Portuguese contrived to keep secret the situation of the island from other European nations until 1588, when it was sighted by Captain Cavendish, on his return from a voyage round the world. St. Helena was uninhabited till the Dutch became possessors of it. Captain Munden, of the English Navy, in 1673, took it from the Dutch, and soon afterwards the East India Company obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., and it remained under that Company, with the exception of the period of Napoleon's imprisonment there, till 1833, when it was finally handed over to the British Government.

St. Helena is well watered by clear springs, which are abundant. It is situated in the heart of the South Atlantic trade wind, and in the direct track of vessels homeward bound from the East round the Cape of Good Hope. Previous to the opening of the overland route it was a port of call for a vast quantity of shipping and passengers returning from India and other parts of the East, and in consequence of its importance in connection with the Eastern trade, large establishments were maintained, both civil and military. For many years it was also a depot for liberated Africans landed from slavers captured by the West Coast squadron.

Beyond the supply of the passing shipping it has never produced any article of export properly so called, those included in the returns before 1873 being, in fact, reshipments of imported goods, and the entire trade has, therefore, depended exclusively upon the large sums of money brought into circulation from the several sources above named. These have all been greatly diminished in recent years, in consequence of the opening of the Suez Canal, the considerable reduction in the Imperial expenditure in the island, and the reduction of the squadron consequent on the cessation of the slave trade.

Efforts are now being made to create an export trade. Native-grown fibre prepared by steam machinery from the "Phormium tenax," is found to be of excellent quality; 110 bales were prepared and exported in 1876, 243 in 1877, and the cultivation of the plant is being extended. Superior coffee is also easily produced, but as yet there are only three or four small plantations. The position of the island is well suited for a whale fishery, and it

is on this account the resort of a number of American whalers. The oil transhipped to the United States from these vessels at St. Helena, in 1876, amounted to 38,040l, and in 1877 to 82,600l. The island had previously no share in this pursuit, but in 1876 oil to the value of 5,600l., and in 1877 5,800l. was taken by vessels belonging to the port and transhipped to London.

The number of ships calling at the port of James Town for supplies in 1877, including steamers and ships of war, was 664; in 1878, 669; and in 1879, 602.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council.

The Governor alone makes Ordinances, there being no Legislative Council.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1869	20,779	24,505
1870	15,973	18,193
1871	15,557	18,438
1872	13,927	27,375
1873	14,979	16,699
1874	13,931	14,521
1875	13,285	14,039
1876	13,167	13,329
1877	12,781	13,006
1878	14,197	13,414
1879	14,154	12,486

Debt.

11,500l. Debentures.

Population of each Sex (including Military) according to Census of 1871.

Males.	Females.	Total.
2,999	3,242	6,241

Death-rate, 1878, 11 per thousand.

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1869	122,757	36,929
1870	84,781	27,485
1871	85,291	22,617
1872	52,070	10,337
1873	54,998	6,072
1874	53,874	4,006
1875	62,145	4,664
1876	49,504	7,864
1877	70,025	2,228
1878	60,604	12,653
1879	64,585	5,127

*Governors**Since the Transfer of the Island to the Crown.*

- 1836 Major-General George Middlemore, C.B.
- 1842 Colonel Hamelin Trelawny.
- 1846 Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, G.C.M.G., K.C.H.
- 1851 Colonel Sir Thomas Gore Browne, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1856 Sir E. H. Drummond Hay.
- 1863 Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B.
- 1870 H. R. Janisch (acting).
- 1870 Admiral Patey.
- 1873 H. R. Janisch, C.M.G.

Executive Council.

- H. R. Janisch, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
- Lieut.-Colonel George Phillips, R.E., Commanding the Troops.
- The Bishop of St. Helena.
- George Moss, Sheriff.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, H. R. Janisch, C.M.G., 900*l*.

Assistant Colonial Secretary and Treasury Officer,
Bazett N. Knipo, 250*l*.

Postmaster, Robert Noble, 140*l*.

Auditor, Lieut. H. Broton, R.E., 50*l*.

Officers of Customs Branch, in Receiver-General's
Department.

W. H. Smyth, 300*l*.

R. Pritchard, 200*l*.

George Bruce, 120*l*.

Colonial Engineer, Lieut.-Colonel George Phillips,
R.E., 200*l*.

Colonial Surgeon, Bertram Janisch, 200*l*, and
allowances.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice (vacant), Governor acting.

Crown Prosecutor and Clerk of the Peace, James
Homagee, 250*l*.

Judge of Summary Court and Police Magistrate,
James Homagee (acting).

Police Sergeant, William Harrison, 120*l*, and
quarters.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Bishop and Colonial Chaplain, Right Rev. T. E.
Welby, D.D., 400*l*.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.*Geographical Position.*

That portion of the Continent of Australia bounded on the east by the 141st degree of east longitude, on the north by the 26th degree of south latitude, on the west by the 132nd degree of east longitude, and on the south by the Southern Ocean, was constituted a British Province by Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 William IV., c. 95, under the designation of SOUTH AUSTRALIA. The area contained within those limits is estimated to be 300,000 square miles. In 1861, the territory known as "No Man's Land," about 80,000 square miles, lying between the boundaries of South and Western Australia, was added by Act 24 and 25 Vic. c. 44, making the western boundary the 129th degree of east longitude.

All the country north of the 26th parallel of south latitude, between the 129th and 138th degree of east longitude, has also been annexed to South Australia, and is known as the Northern Territory. The present northern boundary is the Indian Ocean, latitude 11° S.; the southern boundary, the Southern Ocean, in latitude 38° S. The Province of South Australia covers twenty-seven degrees of latitude, and twelve degrees of longitude, forming, at present, the largest British Colony—the area extending over more than 900,000 square miles.

The southern coast-line is deeply indented by two large gulfs—the eastern, St. Vincent's Gulf, running inland to the northward for 85 miles, and the larger, Spencer's Gulf, running N.N.E. for 180 miles. These gulfs have a mean breadth of 30 and 50 miles respectively, and both taper towards their northern ends. St. Vincent's Gulf is sheltered by Kangaroo Island, 90 miles in length, which lies to the southward of it, leaving two fine entrances, one from the westward through Investigator's Straits 28 miles broad, and the other from the eastward through Backstairs Passage 8 miles in width.

The principal agricultural and mineral districts

of the Colony, are contiguous to the two gulfs, the shores of which are 780 miles in length, the greater part being entirely protected from the ocean swell. Numerous outports and shipping places, of which there are over 50, enable settlers to ship their produce at a very small cost. These gulfs are divided by Yorke's Peninsula, some 120 miles long, and 20 miles broad, having large tracts of wheat-growing land, and the principal seat of mining industry.

Adelaide, the capital of the Province, is situated about five miles from the eastern shore of St. Vincent's Gulf, in latitude 34° 57' S. and longitude 130° 38' E., and Port Adelaide, the principal port, is about seven miles north-west from the city, and connected therewith by rail.

General Government.

The Constitution granted to South Australia by Her Majesty, by virtue of Imperial Act 13 and 14 Vic., c. 59, was proclaimed on the 24th October, 1856, on which day the Queen's assent to the Constitution Act No. 2 of 1855-6 was received in the Colony. Under that Statute the Parliament consists of two Houses—the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly; the former being composed of 18 members, and the latter, at that time, of 36. In 1873 the electoral districts of the House of Assembly were increased from 18 to 22, and the number of members from 36 to 46.

The Legislative Council, which cannot be dissolved by the Governor, is elected by ballot, the whole Province forming one electoral district for that purpose. Each member is elected for twelve years; and every four years the six members who have been longest on the roll of the Council retire. The qualification for a member of the Legislative Council is that he shall have attained the age of 30 years, that he be a subject of the Queen, and that he has resided in the Province for three years. The qualification of a voter for this branch of the Legislature is that he shall be 21 years of age, a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll for a period of six months. He must also either be possessed of a freehold of the value of 50*l*. or of a leasehold of the annual value of 20*l*. having three years to run, or with right of purchase, or be in occupation of a dwelling-house of the annual rent value of 25*l*. The constitution of the Legislative Council is unaltered by the late amendment of the Electoral Act. The total number of voters for the Legislative Council is 21,537, or about 40 per cent. of the adult male population.

The House of Assembly, which is liable to dissolution by the Governor, is elected for three years; and of the 22 districts represented in it, three return three members each, eighteen two members each, and the other returns one member only. The Constitution Act prescribes no other qualification as necessary for a Member of the House of Assembly than that he shall be an elector. An elector's qualification to vote is that he shall be of full age, and have been six months on the electoral roll. The total number of electors on the roll for the Assembly is 39,987, or about 75 per cent. of the adult male population.

Responsible Government is carried on by six Ministers, members of the Legislature who form the Cabinet, and who are *ex officio* members of the Executive Council, namely, the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, Commissioner of Public Works, and Minister of Education.

Population.

The population of the Colony at the close of 1879 was estimated to be 259,460 persons; showing an increase during the twelve months of 10,665 persons.

The inhabitants of the City of Adelaide number about 35,000 persons, and of the suburbs 30,000, while about 75 per cent. of the whole population are resident in the country districts, and are employed directly or indirectly in the cultivation of the soil, or in the production of mineral and pastoral wealth.

The South Australian born preponderate and form 60 per cent. of the population; the next largest class being persons of English birth, who form 22 per cent. Ireland has contributed 7 per cent., and Germany and Scotland each 4·5 per cent. The proportion of males and females in the settled districts is about equal.

About 85 per cent. of the whole population are members of Protestant Churches, and the remaining 15 per cent. are Roman Catholics. The Church of England is represented by 26 per cent.

Omitting children under five years of age, 81 per cent. of the population can read and write, 9 per cent. can only read, and 8 per cent. can neither read nor write. Of the rising youth, say from 15 to 21 years of age, 94 per cent. can read and write, 8 per cent. can read only, and only 3 in every 100 are totally uneducated.

The average birth-rate is 38·81 per 1,000 of the population. The number of marriages registered in 1879 was 2,238.

The average death-rate in South Australia is 14 per 1,000, as compared with 22 per 1,000 in England.

Immigration and Emigration.

In 1879, 18,480 persons arrived in South Australia, and 9,137 left it, yielding an increase of the population from this source of 4,343 persons. The sum proposed to be voted by Parliament for the introduction of immigrants during the coming year will be sufficient for the introduction of about 1,000 adults.

Education.

A new Education Act provides that the future management of public education should be committed to a Minister of Education—a member of the Cabinet. The education is secular, but not to the exclusion of the Bible; free to those who cannot afford to pay a small fee; and compulsory wherever practicable. Provision is also made for the establishment of model and training schools, of Boards of Advice, and for the systematic examination of teachers, their classification according to their attainments and proficiency, and for scholarships.

With a view of fostering and encouraging the growth of a comprehensive system of public instruction, the following grants of money and land have lately been made:—Towards the expenses of the Education Department, payment of teachers, &c., a yearly sum of 60,000*l.*; and a like amount for the erection of public school-buildings. 120,000 acres of the public estate were also granted to the Council, and provision made for setting apart 20,000 acres in future years. To the University of Adelaide, lately established, an annual grant of five per cent. on all sums contributed to the University from private sources (at present amounting to over 40,000*l.*), and also an endowment of 50,000 acres of land. For the main-

tenance of Institutes, and for the erection of buildings connected with them, the sum of 24,587*l.*

Public Worship.

The voluntary principle, or freedom of religion from State assistance and consequent control, was established in South Australia from the date of its foundation. The number of churches and other buildings used for public worship is 988, providing 151,282 sittings.

The number of Sunday Schools is 590, attended by 41,951 children, instructed by 5,892 teachers.

Administration of Justice.

The legal tribunals of the Province consist of a Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges; the Court of Vice-Admiralty, of which the Chief Justice is Judge; the Court of Insolvency, presided over by a Commissioner, who is a Stipendiary Magistrate; Local Courts of Civil Jurisdiction, presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates; and Police Magistrates' Courts.

Local Courts of civil jurisdiction are established in all the principal towns throughout the Province, arranged in circuits, and presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates.

The annual number of convictions in the Supreme Court has averaged during the last three years 160, or only one in 2,000 of the population.

Land Transfer.

The Statute known as the Real Property Act of South Australia affords a process by which the transfer of landed property may be accomplished in as easy and cheap a manner as any ordinary commercial transaction. Where almost every man is a landowner, or is interested in land—either as vendor or vendee, lessor or lessee, mortgagor or mortgagee—dealings in real estate become a matter of almost every day occurrence. It may be said to be quite exceptional for an individual in South Australia not to be, more or less, personally interested in the establishment of a simple and inexpensive method of dealing with this description of property. There can be no question that the operation of the measure has been highly advantageous to the community. The total value of the lands brought under the operation of this law amounts to over 11½ millions sterling.

Loans for Public Works.

Legislative sanction has been accorded from time to time for the raising of moneys, by way of loan, for the prosecution of reproductive public works—such as railways, tramways, waterworks, telegraphs, harbour improvements, and other public purposes. The amount of the Public Debt outstanding on 31st December, 1879, was 6,605,750*l.*, and the total rate of indebtedness per head of the population was 25*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Against this liability, a sum of 4,490,245*l.* remains due to Government, for 8,133,744 acres of land sold under the credit system.

The earlier loans were issued bearing 6 per cent. interest, but those of late years bear 4 per cent. only. The present price of South Australian Four per Cents. is about 97. Interest and redemption are payable in London, on 1st January and 1st July in each year. The currency of the bonds is generally 90 years.

Banking.

Eight banking institutions carry on business within the Province, all of which have establishments in the principal seaports and inland townships—numbering altogether 104 branches and agencies. The total average liabilities of the eight banks amount to 3,550,923*l.*, and the total average assets to 7,207,814*l.*

The Savings Bank is managed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor, and has 41 branches. The total number of depositors is 81,394; the average sum at the credit of each being 34*l.* The total deposits of the year amounted to 583,209*l.*, and the total funds of the institution to 1,032,301*l.*—invested chiefly in Government securities and on mortgage of freehold property. In South Australia one in ten of the population is a depositor in savings banks.

Land and Occupation.

Excluding that portion of the Province known as the Northern Territory, the total area of South Australia is about 380,070 square miles, or 243,244,800 acres. It may be roughly estimated that not more than 250,000 square miles are at present put to profitable use. Agricultural settlement has not extended 150 miles from the coast; and pastoral occupation may be said to have reached no further than 500 miles—although squatters have lately taken up large areas of land discovered by recent explorations (lying chiefly on the route of the overland telegraph), and which are considered capable of carrying stock. Thirty-six counties have been proclaimed up to 31st December, 1879, embracing 58,946 square miles, or 37,725,440 acres. Of this large area only 8,477,812 acres have been alienated from the Crown—amounting, nevertheless, to about 33 acres for every man, woman, and child in the Colony, or upwards of 156 acres for each male adult. About one in every five acres of the alienated land is under tillage; the remainder is used for pastoral purposes only. All land is surveyed by the Government prior to sale, and is divided into farms of extent varying from 80 to 1,000 acres—the necessary reserves being made public for railways, highways, watering stock, &c. This land is thrown open for selection in large quantities—from 50,000 to 200,000 acres being put up at one time. At present there is as much as 1,350,000 acres of land surveyed and open for immediate selection.

Agriculture.

About two-thirds of the total area of land cultivated is cropped with wheat, of which cereal 1,458,096 acres were reaped last year. The area of wheat grown has increased more than 100 per cent. during the last 10 years.

Vine culture is an important and progressive industry. There are 4,117 acres of land devoted to this purpose. The produce of these vineyards for the year ended December, 1879, was 459,468 gallons of wine—about 100 gallons per acre. The suitability of the soil and climate of South Australia to the growth of wine was soon discovered by the earlier settlers, some of whom had brought from Europe a variety of high-class vine cuttings. The slopes of the hills produce wines of a full-bodied character similar to those of Spain and Portugal, whilst those made in the more elevated districts resemble the lighter wines to the Rhine. Whilst the local demand is fully supplied at very cheap rates, a considerable export trade in wines of a higher character is carried on. The wines of South Australia have always been

awarded prizes at the several Great International Exhibitions.

The introduction of flax-growing into the ordinary routine of farm operations has been followed by considerable success. The prices realized for this commodity in the European markets have been very encouraging.

Considerable attention has also been paid to the drying of raisins and currants. This branch of industry will probably soon develop into an export trade.

Almond trees are of rapid growth, and large quantities of a superior description of soft-shell almond are gathered yearly for home consumption and for shipment.

South Australia possesses all the conditions requisite for the successful and profitable culture of the olive. Olive oil of the most delicate character has been expressed, and gained awards at the various Exhibitions. Its purity and general superiority over the imported article of commerce has acquired for it a high position in the local market. The produce of the plantations is eagerly purchased by persons who have entered upon the business of the manufacture of oil.

Pastoral Occupation.

In 1851 the total area of land leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes was 15,000 square miles. At the present time there are no less than 390,000* square miles in pastoral occupation. During the same period the number of horses has increased from 6,500 to 130,052; of horned cattle from 75,000 to 266,217; and of sheep from 1,000,000 to over 6,140,396, whilst the exports of wool have increased from 4,000 to 140,181 bales.

Manufactures.

A few years ago, flour mills and tanneries were almost the only representatives of local manufactures; whilst these have largely increased in number and efficiency, many important additions have been made to the list, viz., 113 steam flour mills with 2,200 horse-power, driving 275 pairs of stones; 8 boiling-down works; 60 tanneries and fellmongeries; several large wool-washing works; 10 soap and candle factories; 5 bone-dust mills; 2 glue and size works; 31 steam saw-mills; 27 foundries; 86 agricultural implement works (chiefly for reaping and winnowing machines); 29 coach and waggon-builders' shops; 1 woollen tweed factory; 6 clothing factories; 4 hat factories; 12 boot and shoe factories; 4 dye works; 8 flax mills; 3 rope walks; 2 brush manufactories; 29 breweries; 30 soda-water and cordial factories; 102 wine-making establishments; 10 biscuit bakeries; 10 jam and preserves; 7 confectionery manufactories; 6 dried fruits and 3 olive oil factories, and 1 ice-works. In addition to 5 patent slips, there are 8 ship and 12 boat-building yards. Several marble and 16 slate quarries of excellent quality, and over 100 building stone quarries have been opened.

The gasworks of the Colony are five in number, of which one is for the supply of the City of Adelaide and suburbs, one is at Port Adelaide, and the remaining three are in the principal country towns.

Import and Export Trade.

The combined import and export trade of 1878 amounted to 9,776,876*l.* sterling, of which 5,014,149*l.* were imports, and 4,762,727*l.* exports.

Of the total imports, more than one-half, viz.,

* Including Northern Territory.

2,718,788*l.*, came from the United Kingdom. Of the total exports, products representing 2,845,251*l.* were exported to the mother country.

It appears that out of 3,957,854*l.* worth of staple produce exported, the value of breadstuffs amounted to 1,648,112*l.*; that wool represented 1,984,879*l.*, and copper 353,781*l.*

South Australian wheat and flour command the highest price in the markets of the world, and secured the highest awards at the Paris Exhibition. The great bulk of the crop is shipped to the United Kingdom.

The total value of wool shipped in 1856 was 412,163*l.*; 1866, 990,163*l.*; and in 1879 it reached 1,984,879*l.* sterling.

Roads.

There are 3,041 miles of road defined in the settled districts. During the past 21 years, about 1,955,000*l.* have been devoted to these works, and, with the exception of 200,000*l.*, the whole cost has been defrayed from the General Revenue—no special toll or rate having been levied. The aggregate number of miles macadamised is 1,321. In addition to the main lines, perhaps as many more miles of district or by-roads have been constructed and kept in repair by local municipalities out of rates and grants in aid.

Lighthouses.

The coast of South Australia is well lighted, first-class lighthouses having been erected on Capes Borda and Willoughby, Kangaroo Island, on Althorpe and Troubridge Islands, and at the entrance to Port Adelaide, in St. Vincent's Gulf; on Tipara Shoal, in Spencer Gulf; and on Capes Jervis, Jaffa, and Northumberland. There are also other smaller lighthouses. The total cost of maintenance of lighthouses in 1879 was 7,557*l.*, and the amount of light dues received 7,553*l.**

Railways.

The mileage of railways opened for traffic in the Colony is 559 and the mileage of new lines in course of construction is 252. The total receipts from the Government railways during 1879, amounted to 323,405*l.*, and the expenditure to 239,568*l.* Up to December 31st, 1879, the total receipts from railways reached 2,975,493*l.*, and the expenditure to 2,519,675*l.*, showing a balance of 455,818*l.* The amount defrayed in the construction of railways to that date was 4,103,501*l.*

Telegraphs.

The geographical position of South Australia being practically that of the most western of the group, the first port of arrival and the last of departure for mail communication with Great Britain and the East, necessitated early and earnest attention being devoted to the extension of the South Australian telegraphs, so as to afford instantaneous communication with Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Port Darwin, and Perth. In order to accomplish direct telegraphic communication with Europe, from which such great results have flowed, and so immense an area of territory has been opened up, South Australia, at her own risk and cost—which

* Rates reduced August, 1877.

has amounted to over 400,000*l.*—erected a line of telegraph some 2,200 miles in length, across a continent which had only been traversed by an exploring party.

At the close of the year 1879 there were 149 stations, and 5,934 miles of line open throughout the Colony, and there are several lines now in course of construction.

There is now through communication with all the sister Colonies—Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, Queensland, New Zealand, and Western Australia, thereby completing the chain which unites the whole of the British possessions at the antipodes with the mother country and the rest of the civilized world.

Climate and Meteorology.

The climate of South Australia is remarkable for its dryness, and owing to this cause, the heat, except on hot-wind days, is seldom oppressive. When a fierce hot wind is blowing, and the thermometer stands perhaps at something over 100°, the wet bulb thermometer will show 65°, and it is this peculiarity which enables persons to bear the heat of the South Australian summer, and carry on their usual pursuits with less inconvenience and discomfort than is felt in tropical and damp climates, when the temperature, is 15° or 20° lower than in South Australia.

The hottest months in the year are December, January, and February, when the temperature on the plains frequently exceeds 100° in the shade. November and March are also hot, but the nights, especially in the former month, are cooler, and the heat is seldom of long duration, rarely reaching 100° in the shade, and coming in suddenly with a strong hot wind, is followed quickly by a change to cool or even cold weather. A few hot days occasionally occur in October, but even in the hottest months, especially in December, the weather is often broken by cloudy, cold intervals, with strong south-west winds, veering gradually to south and south-east. This state of things will continue for several days, during which the wind from the south-east will usually freshen towards sunset, a bank of cloud forming over the Mount Lofty Ranges with cold nights, the temperature falling rapidly after sunset.

After March, the temperature falls rapidly, very rarely reaching 90° in the shade in April (only six times in five years), the mean temperature for that month, deduced from ten years' observations, being 64·6, or 5·5 below that of the preceding month, whilst for May it is only 58·2. The coldest months are June, July, and August, the mean monthly temperature of which are 54·4, 51·5, and 53·7 respectively.

The climate, with few exceptions, is all that Europeans could desire; it is a climate of blue skies, bright sunshine, and mild genial weather, varied by sufficient rainfall and moisture in most years, and marked by an almost entire absence of those fierce commotions which elsewhere bring destruction and dismay. Hurricanes may be said to be unknown, fogs are rare, earthquakes, which have been occasionally noted, are confined to a few slight tremors and rumblings. Everything is favourable to health and peaceful industry.

Year.	Population.	Acres under Cultivation.	Sheep.	Ships Inward.	Imports.	Exports.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
				tonnage.	£	£	£	£
1850	63,700	64,728	1,000,000	87,872	845,572	570,817	238,982	239,080
1855	85,821	130,000	1,750,000	110,941	1,370,938	988,215	453,641	689,696
1861	126,830	486,667	3,038,356	96,135	1,976,018	2,032,311	558,586	482,951
1866	163,452	739,714	3,911,610	170,432	2,835,142	2,858,737	949,774	1,064,823
1871	185,626	1,044,656	4,412,055	186,310	2,158,022	3,582,397	778,094	759,477
1872	192,000	1,164,846	4,900,687	175,867	2,801,571	3,738,623	697,442	700,200
1873	198,257	1,225,073	5,617,419	265,437	3,829,830	4,587,859	972,813	839,152
1874	204,623	1,330,484	6,120,211	265,899	3,983,290	4,402,856	1,003,819	1,051,621
1875	210,442	1,444,586	6,179,395	316,823	4,203,802	4,805,051	1,143,312	1,176,412
1876	225,677	1,514,916	6,183,291	346,812	4,576,183	4,816,170	1,320,204	1,323,337
1877	237,090	1,828,115	6,098,359	340,701	4,625,511	4,626,531	1,441,401	1,443,653
1878	248,795	2,011,319	6,377,812	452,738	5,719,611	5,355,020	1,592,634	1,620,309
1879	259,460	2,271,058	6,140,396	467,729	5,014,149	4,762,727	1,662,497	1,847,255

Amount Public Debt, 1879 . . .

6,622,500*l*.

Total area Crown Lands sold . . .

8,068,082 acres.

THE GOVERNOR.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., 5,000*l*.

Aide-de-Camp, and Private Secretary, Lieutenant Jervois, R.E., 400*l*.

Aide-de-Camp, . . . , 250*l*.

Executive Council.

President, His Excellency the Governor.

The Hon. S. J. Way, Chief Justice.

Chief Secretary, Hon. William Morgan, M.L.C.

Attorney-General, Hon. W. H. Bunday, M.P., Q.C.

Treasurer, Hon. Charles Mann, Q.C., M.P.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, Hon. Thomas Playford, M.P.

Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. George Charles Hawker, M.A., M.P.

Minister of Education, Hon. Thomas King, M.P.

Clerk of Council, Lieut. Jervois, R.E.

THE PARLIAMENT.

Legislative Council—18 Members.

President, Hon. Sir William Milne, 600*l*.

Clerk, Francis Corbett Singleton, 600*l*.

Assistant Clerk and Serjeant-at-Arms, Fred. Halcomb, 425*l*.

The Honrs. The President, Sir Henry Ayers, K.C.M.G., R. C. Baker, Allan Campbell, John Orozier, John Dunn, J. Fisher, A. Hay, John Hodgkiss, Thos. Hogarth, D. Murray, Wm. Morgan, J. Pearce, J. G. Ramsay, W. Sandover, P. Santo, Henry Scott, R. A. Tarlton.

House of Assembly—46 Members.

Speaker, Hon. Sir G. Strickland Kingston, Kt., 600*l*.

Chairman of Committees, William Townsend, 400*l*.

Mr. T. Atkinson. Mr. J. W. Downer, Q.C.

Mr. M. P. F. Basedow. Mr. G. S. Fowler.

Mr. W. H. Bean. Mr. H. Fraser.

Mr. J. Bosworth. Mr. L. L. Furner.

Mr. David Bower. Hon. L. Glyde.

Mr. J. C. Bray. Mr. W. Haines.

Mr. H. E. Bright. Mr. A. Hardy.

Hon. W. H. Bunday, Q.C. Mr. J. Hart.

Mr. W. Cavenagh. Hon. G. C. Hawker, M.A.

Mr. P. B. Coglein. Mr. C. S. Hare.

Hon. J. Colton. Mr. R. W. E. Henning.

Mr. E. Cooke. Hon. Thos. King.

Mr. John Darling. Mr. F. E. H. W. Krichauff.

Mr. A. H. Landseer.

Mr. W. J. Magarey.

Hon. Chas. Mann, Q.C.

Mr. D. Moody.

Mr. W. R. Mortlock.

Mr. J. L. Parsons.

Hon. Thos. Playford.

Mr. C. Peacock.

Mr. Rowland Rees.

Mr. R. D. Ross.

Mr. John Rounsevell.

Mr. W. B. Rounsevell.

Mr. W. K. Simms.

Mr. J. Shannon.

Mr. E. T. Smith.

Mr. F. W. Stokes.

Mr. W. Townsend.

Mr. James White.

Mr. W. A. E. West-Erskine.

Clerk, G. W. de la Pöer Beresford, 600*l*.

Assistant Clerk and Serjeant-at-Arms, Edwin Gordon Blackmore, 425*l*.

Offices connected with both Houses.

Librarian, John C. Morphet, 330*l*.

Office Keeper and Caterer, John N. Hines, 270*l*.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Samuel James Way, 2,000*l*.

Second Judge, E. C. Gwynne, 1,700*l*.

Third Judge, James Penn Boucant, 1,700*l*.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Chief Secretary's Department.

Chief Secretary, Hon. Wm. Morgan, M.L.C., 1,000*l*.

Under-Secretary,

Chief Clerk, G. S. Wright, 425*l*; *Clerks*, T. W. Green, 210*l*; L. Dyke, 110*l*.

Audit Department

Auditor-General, E. W. Hitchin, J.P., 900*l*.

Assistant Auditor-General, G. A. Fesenmeyer, 500*l*.

Chief Clerk, P. Whittington, 320*l*.

Clerks, W. O. Ford, 240*l*.

O. Lawrence, 240*l*.

Edgar Giles, 240*l*.

W. Burgess, 230*l*.

G. G. Todd, 230*l*.

R. Langman, 180*l*.

A. J. Korff, 110*l*.

J. W. Stow, 120*l*.

J. W. Davidson, 170*l*.

R. J. Champion, 170*l*.

E. A. Wahlm, 160*l*.

Police Department.

Commissioner of Police, Geo. Hamilton, J. P., 700l.
Chief Inspector, W. Searcy, 425l.
Inspectors of Mounted Police, Benjamin Hunt, T. W. Bee, and R. Sanders, 330l.; L. Woodcock, 230l.
Superintendent of Foot Police, W. J. Peterswald, 425l.
Sub-Inspector, D. Sullivan, 250l.
Chief Clerk, W. Johnson, 330l.
Clerks, G. L. Reed, 320l.; F. Drought, 200l.; P. A. McMahon, 110l.

Sheriff's Department.

Sheriff and Returning Officer of the Province, W. R. Boothby, J. P., 700l.
Clerk, A. W. Rogers, 220l.
Keeper of Gaol, J. Howell, 365l.

Labour Prisons.

Controller, W. R. Boothby, J. P. (Sheriff).
Superintendent, E. B. Scott, J. P., 425l.
Clerk, R. H. Edmunds, 290l.
Medical Officer, E. W. Way, M.B., 270l.

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Registrar-General, J. F. Cleland, 500l.
Deputy ditto, J. A. Plunkett, 260l.
Clerk, D. Fisher, jun., 180l.

Medical Department.

Colonial Surgeon, A. S. Paterson, M.D.
Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Mount Gambier, James Jackson, M.D.
Medical Officers—
Blinman, J. B. Clutterbuck.
Glenelg, H. Ferguson.
Kadina, W. N. Robinson.
Koorunga, R. Brummit.
Moonla, J. James.
Port Adelaide, R. Gething, M.D.
Port Elliot, E. J. W. Hicks.
Port Lincoln, A. H. Parker.
Port Augusta, William Markham, and T. Y. Cotter.
Walleroo, John Gosse.
Clare, O. W. Smith.

Hospital Branch.

Senior House Surgeon, Austin G. Ward, M.B.C.S., 500l.
Junior ditto, J. L. Wilson, 290l.
Steward, E. H. Hallack, 260l.
Assistant Colonial Surgeon at Mount Gambier, J. Jackson, M.D., 425l.
Health Officer, Port Adelaide, R. Gething, M.D.

Vaccination Department.

Vaccination Officer, W. Gosse, M.D.
Clerk, E. Holthouse, 210l.

Central Board of Health.

President, and Vaccination Officer, W. Gosse, M.D., 600l.
Secretary, R. G. Thomas, 425l.
Inspector, G. H. Ayliffe, 270l.

Lunatic Asylum.

Resident Medical Officer and Colonial Surgeon, A. S. Paterson, M.D., 950l.
Clerk, J. J. Hannah, 180l.

Destitute Poor Asylum.

Chairman of Board, T. H. Atkinson, 110l.
Superintendent, A. Lindsay, 270l.
Relieving Officer, J. S. Olifant, 210l.
Clerks, J. T. Foale, 200l.; J. B. Whiting, 180l.

Printing Department.

Government Printer, E. Spiller, 550l.
Clerk and Reader, H. F. Leader, 280l.

Volunteer Military Force.

Colonel Commandant, Lieut.-Colonel Major Francis Downes, R.A., 1,000l.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. J. A. Fergusson, P.C.O., Rifle Brigade, 600l.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Law Officers' Department.

Attorney-General, Hon. W. H. Bunday, Q.C., M.P., 1,000l.
Crown Solicitor, Hon. R. B. Andrews, Q.C., 800l.
Secretary, G. E. De Mole, J.P., 600l., also *Commissioner of Patents and Registrar of Copyright*.
Clerks, C. C. Cornish, 330l.
 G. G. Martin, 180l.
 C. W. Hughes, 110l.

Supreme Court Department.

Master of Supreme Court, J. G. Russell, 750l.
Registrar, C. A. Wilson, 600l.
Judges' Associate, A. Stow, 310l.
Chief Clerk and Associate to Judges in Equity, W. Gwynne, 300l.
Assistant Associate and Judges' Clerk, H. J. Fitzroy, 180l.
Clerks, C. Nash, 270l.
 H. McK. Muirhead, 200l.
 C. E. Sowell, 110l.
Clerk to Court of Appeals, C. F. Fenn.

Magistrates and Local Courts.

Adelaide, Stipendiary Magistrate and Commissioner of Insolvency, H. E. Downer, 1,200.
Police Magistrate, S. Beddome, 700l.
Clerk of Local Court, W. Rowland, 865l.
Clerk of Police Court, J. B. Fenn, 270l.
Clerks, G. P. Hitchin, 240l.
 T. F. Reynolds, 180l.
 W. H. Denyer, 180l.
Clerk to Bench of Magistrates, J. B. Fenn.
Angaston, Gawler, Mallala, Salisbury, Tanunda, Truro, and Two Wells, Stipendiary Magistrate, G. W. Hawkes, 450l.
Clerks, T. C. Fowler, 150l.
 S. von Bertouch, 210l.
 F. Buttfield, 150l.
Auburn, Clare, Redruth, Kapunda, Morgana, Riverton, Stockport, Stipendiary Magistrate, John Varley, 450l.
Clerks, J. T. Beo, 190l.
 W. O'Hara, 210l.
 A. H. Forder, 210l.
 F. Pearce, 150l.
 A. Kennett, 150l.
 W. Cate.
Blinman, Stipendiary Magistrate (also Sub-Protector of Aborigines), J. P. Buttfield, 250l.
Clerk, M. H. Salter, 150l.
Goolwa, Morphett Vale, Clarendon, Port Elliot, Willunga, and Yankalilla, Stipendiary Magistrate, W. G. McCullagh, 450l.

Clerks, C. H. Myles, 150l.

C. W. Scott, 130l.

H. C. Scarfe, 150l.

Gumeracha, Mannum, Mount Barker, Mount Pleasant, Tea-tree Gully, Strathalbyn, Wellington, and Woodside, Stipendiary Magistrate, T. J. S. O'Halloran, 450l.

Clerks, O. Skipper, 210l.

D. Moffat, 150l.

H. O'Donnell, 150l.

Kadina, Moonta, Port Wakefield, and Port Wallaroo, Stipendiary Magistrate, J. B. Shepherdson, 450l.

Clerks, N. D. Bennett, 210l.

M. H. Graham, 150l.

J. W. McKechnie, 110l.

J. T. Keats, 210l.

Port Pirie, George Town, James Town, Laura, Red Hill, Yarcowie, and Orroroo, Stipendiary Magistrate, A. J. Edmunds, 400l.

Clerks, W. Randall, 170l.

E. H. Gliddon, 150l.

F. J. Lewis, 120l.

E. J. Eyro, 170l.

B. Pullen, 150l.

Kingston, Border Town, Naracoorte, and Robe Town, Stipendiary Magistrate, H. J. Smith, 450l.

Clerks, W. E. Ottoway.

J. Law, 150l.

Swithin Farmer, 160l.

John Green, 150l.

Mount Gambier, Penola, Port MacDonnell, and Millicent, Stipendiary Magistrate, G. B. Scott, 450l.

Clerks, John Jacob, 210l.

P. Valentine, 150l.

S. J. Stuckey, 150l.

W. T. Jones.

Mount Remarkable, Port Augusta, Wilmington, and Quorn, Stipendiary Magistrate, Geo. Donaldson, 400l.

Clerk, A. F. Andrews, 210l.

W. J. Trembath, 125l.

R. J. Turner, 550l.

H. W. Masterman, 150l.

J. H. Williams, 150l.

Port Adelaide, Stipendiary Magistrate, R. J. Turner, 550l.

Clerks, F. R. Burton, 260l.

G. Fotheringham, 150l.

Port Lincoln, Stipendiary Magistrate, J. S. Browne, 400l.

Clerk, W. O. Bennett, 150l.

Edithburgh, Yorketown, and Maitland, Stipendiary Magistrate, E. Gower, 450l.

Clerks, J. W. Allen, 130l.

G. H. Heaney, 150l.

L. Sharples, 150l.

Streaky Bay, Stipendiary Magistrate, E. Keynes, 160l.

Insolvency Court.

Commissioner of Insolvency, H. E. Downer, 1,200l.

Official Assignee, J. Cherry, 550l.

Accountant, H. A. Wood, 250l.

Registrar, R. Blunt, 365l.

Clerks, W. Johnstone, 310l.

F. Nottage, 150l.

Coroner.

City Coroner, T. Ward, 310l.

Registrar-General's Department.

Lands Titles Branch:—

Registrar-General, W. B. T. Andrews, 750l.

Solicitors, H. Gawler, 800l.

F. F. Turner, 800l.

Deputy Registrar-General, W. B. Cartor, 600l.

2nd Deputy Registrar-General, E. J. Heath, 480l.

Secretary, J. M. Thomas, 395l.

Draughtsman, H. P. Denton, 425l.

Clerks, W. H. Little, 310l.

F. Anthony, 365l.

J. H. Fitzgerald, 270l.

W. G. P. Joyner, 330l.

Wiles Peacock, 310l.

E. N. Newbury, 230l.

N. W. O. Bennett, 200l.

J. H. White, 230l.

A. S. Fotheringham, 200l.

O. H. Schomburgk, 160l.

S. Rigaud, 170l.

W. J. Hinde, 160l.

K. Macaulay, 110l.

G. W. Anthony, 100l.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE TREASURER.

Treasury Department.

Treasurer, Hon. Charles Mann, Q.C., M.P., 1,000l.

Under-Treasurer, E. W. Hitchin, J.P., 700l.

Cashier and Accountant, L. H. Sholl, 450l.

Receiver of Revenue, C. R. Todd, 280l.

Chief Clerk, L. S. Spiller, 290l.

Clerks, W. Aldwell, 160l.

W. Lindsay, 190l.

H. F. Peacock, 160l.

W. H. Selway, jun., 110l.

P. J. Condon, 100l.

Customs Department.

Collector of Customs and Chief Inspector of Distilleries,

F. J. Sanderson, 800l.

Chief Clerk, Charles Parry, 380l.

Comptroller of Customs Accounts, W. H. Cammell, 425l.

Inspector of Distilleries, E. P. Clarke, 300l.

Clerks, L. R. Hogg, 260l.

W. E. Peterswald, 210l.

A. Searcy, 210l.

Warehouse-keeper, F. A. Howell, 300l.

Gaugers, S. Harvey, 240l., and C. Stephens, 160l.

Lockers, T. Frewin, 150l.

W. R. Slater, 140l.

E. Burns, 140l.

W. Lindstrom, 130l.

G. A. Payne, 130l.

F. L. Le Leu, 120l.

T. S. Gillman, 140l.

J. J. Condon, 120l.

W. B. Alton, 120l.

H. J. Dunn, 100l.

J. C. Grutzmacher, 110l.

J. Traynor, 100l.

Out-door Officers:—

Landing-Surveyor, J. C. Ferguson, 450l.

Assistant ditto, B. Magraith, 310l.

Landing Waiters:—

W. H. F. Bayly, 240l.

W. Little, 190l.

Alf. Searcy, 190l.

W. B. Squires, 180l.

M. J. Conlon, 180l.

J. H. Servante, 170l.

W. Cate, jun., 160l.

Assistant Landing Waiters:—

G. E. C. Stevens, 150l.

S. T. Everett, 130l.

R. Cleland, 120l.

J. W. Porter, 100l.

T. Bradwell, 110l.

E. W. Bartleet, 110l.

J. A. Atkins, 100l.

D. Crompton, 100l.

D. F. Nelson, 110l.

Boarding Officers:—

H. F. Payne, 100*l*.
F. Frost, 100*l*.
J. Beaumont, 100*l*.

Tide-Surveyor and Measurer of Ships, T. K. Magee, 200*l*.

Tide Waiters:—

G. E. Stevens, 110*l*.
H. Peple, 100*l*.
C. Thomson, 100*l*.

Sub-Collectors:—

Adelaide, F. W. Ringwood, 300*l*.
Port Robe, A. Munt.
Edithburgh, F. W. Allen.
Glenelg, J. Dagwell.
Goolwa and Port Victor, T. Taylor.
Morgan, J. M. Woolley.
Yankalilla, C. W. Scott.
Willunga, M. Burgess.
Moonta, Y. W. Hodges.
Port Wakefield, J. W. McKechnie.
Port Augusta, J. Melville.
Port Lincoln, W. O. Bennett.
Port MacDonnell, W. T. Jones.
Port Pirie and Broughton, R. B. Williams.
Wallaroo, J. Carson.
Port Caroline, G. H. Styles.
Rivoli Bay, F. Clarke.

Marine Board.

President, R. H. Ferguson, J.P., 650*l*.
Secretary, T. N. Stephens, 395*l*.
Chief Clerk, &c., W. Birch, 300*l*.
Assistant Engineer, W. E. Slade, 280*l*.
Clerks, J. Darby, 170*l*.
A. E. Wilby, 110*l*.
R. Smith, 120*l*.
W. Gammell, 100*l*.
Supt. Mercantile Marine, R. L. Magraith, 395*l*.
Examiner of Masters and Mates, Shipwright Surveyor, &c., J. Inglis, 280*l*.
Engineer, Surveyor, and Examiner of Engineers, J. Campbell, 280*l*.

Harbour Branch.**Harbour-Masters:—**

Port Adelaide, Hugh Quin, 425*l*.
Glenelg, J. Dagwell.
Port Robe, A. Munt.
Wallaroo, J. Carson.
Port MacDonnell, Thomas Brimage.
Port Lincoln, W. O. Bennett.
Port Victor, T. Taylor.
Port Augusta, J. Melville.
Port Pirie, R. B. Williams.
Port Wakefield, J. W. McKechnie.
Willunga, M. Burgess.
Yankalilla, C. W. Scott.
Port Caroline, G. H. Styles.
Rivoli Bay, F. Clarke.

Agent-General's Department (London).

Agent-General (also Emigration Agent), Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., 1,500*l*.
Assistant Agent-General and Assistant Emigration Agent, S. Deering, J.P., 750*l*.
Chief Clerk, James Snell, 350*l*.
Bonded Debt Clerk, T. Gill, 290*l*.
Clerks, A. B. Morgan, 210*l*.
A. Z. Cahill, 150*l*.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS AND IMMIGRATION.**Commissioner of Crown Lands Department.**

Commissioner, Hon. Thomas Playford, M.P., 1,000*l*.
Secretary, H. J. Andrews, J.P., 600*l*.
Chief Clerk, T. Duffield, 240*l*.
Clerks, A. A. Fesenmeyer, 200*l*.

Survey Department.

Surveyor-General and Inspector of Mines, G. W. Goyder, J.P., 1,250*l*.
Deputy Ditto, W. C. Gosse, 550*l*.
Chief Clerk, U. N. Bagot, 330*l*.
Clerk, F. R. C. Frost, 190*l*.
Clerk and Storekeeper, L. C. E. Gee, 240*l*.
Accountant, S. Dyko, 180*l*.
Chief Surveyor, J. W. Jones, 380*l*.
Chief Draughtsman, W. Strawbridge, 395*l*.
Surveyors, W. M. Hardy, 310*l*.
S. King, jun., 300*l*.
W. G. Evans, 280*l*.
E. B. Jones, 220*l*.
C. Wells, 280*l*.
E. W. Krichauff, 110*l*.
H. Jacob, 160*l*.
G. McCoy, 100*l*.

Registrar, Land Office, C. J. Sanders, 425*l*.
Receiver of Revenue, W. H. Sanders, 230*l*.
Clerks, A. E. W. Ebsworth, 330*l*.
M. Doswell, 250*l*.
W. S. Crabb, 210*l*.
A. Ward, 180*l*.
F. W. Botting, 180*l*.
J. N. O'Reilly, 170*l*.
F. W. Sims, 100*l*.
Photo-Lithographer, F. S. Crawford, 425*l*.
Assistant Ditto, A. Vaughan, 210*l*.
Photolithographic Printer, W. Newport, 190*l*.
Draughtsmen, E. P. Laurie, 310*l*.
E. M. Smith, 270*l*.
C. H. Harris, 270*l*.
T. D. Porter, 250*l*.
P. H. Burden, 240*l*.
H. C. Talbot, 230*l*.
E. A. Noltenius, 190*l*.
W. J. Crombie, 180*l*.
J. Abbott, 120*l*.
G. A. Berry, 110*l*.

Inspecting Ranger, B. Hack, 250*l*.
Rangers, S. Watts, 210*l*.
W. F. Coglin, 210*l*.
E. McIntyre, 210*l*.
A. Cole, 200*l*.
G. Wadmore, 200*l*.
H. Harslett, 180*l*.
J. J. Fitzgerald, 180*l*.
J. W. Hall, 160*l*.
G. J. Rowe, 160*l*.

Inspector and Valuator's Department.

Chief Inspector, J. M. Borrow, 600*l*.
Sub-Inspectors, R. P. Boucaut, 330*l*.
A. Tolmer, 270*l*.
G. W. D. Tolmer, 220*l*.
F. Marchant, 170*l*.
Clerks, Leo von der Borch, 160*l*.
C. G. Bonney, 200*l*.

Aborigines' Department.

Protector of Aborigines, Commissioner Crown Lands, *ex officio*.

Sub-Protector, Adelaide, E. L. Hamilton, 210*l*.
Sub-Protector, Far North, J. P. Buttfield, 150*l*.

Botanical Garden.

Director and Secretary to Board, Dr. Schomburgk, 600*l*.

Cemetery Department.

Superintendent, H. E. Brookes, 270*l*.

Gold-fields.

Warden, Bedford Hack (Inspecting Crown Lands Ranger).

Sheep Inspector's Department.

Chief Inspector, C. J. Valentine, 450*l*.

Sub-Inspectors, T. A. Wells, 330*l*.

H. E. Wells, 310*l*.

A. McLeod, 250*l*.

J. G. I. Ker, 240*l*.

Forest Board.

Chairman, G. W. Goyder.

Secretary, H. D. Melville, 220*l*.

Conservator, J. E. Brown, 280*l*.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Office of Commissioner of Public Works Department.

Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. George C.

Hawker, M.A., M.P., 1,000*l*.

Secretary, John Mann, J.P., 600*l*.

Clerks, Philip Calf, 250*l*.

W. C. Shuttleworth, 110*l*.

Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Engineer-in-Chief, and Engineer of Harbours and Jetties, H. C. Mais, J.P., 950*l*.

Chief Assistant Engineer, R. C. Patterson, 800*l*.

Assistant Engineers, J. Rogers, 700*l*.

W. D. Lovell, 700*l*.

Professional Clerk, M. J. Mullins, 310*l*.

Accountant, J. Gardiner, 310*l*.

Clerks, T. F. Wicksteed, 300*l*.

F. Olifent, 250*l*.

F. E. Waterhouse, 210*l*.

P. B. Evan, 110*l*.

Draughtsmen, W. Wright, 425*l*.

W. Stephens, 330*l*.

Architect's Department.

Architect in Chief, E. J. Woods, 900*l*.

Assistant Architect, G. T. Light, 500*l*.

Draughtsman, W. H. Graham, 330*l*.

Professional Clerk, C. E. O. Smyth, 290*l*.

Overseer of Works, T. A. Abbott, 270*l*.

Clerk, W. G. Randall, 280*l*.

Waterworks Department—Engineering Division.

Hydraulic Engineer, O. Brown, M.I.C.E., 900*l*.

Assistant Engineer, W. B. Hull, M.S.E., 700*l*.

Draughtsman, A. R. Lungley, 290*l*.

Clerk and Accountant, J. G. Ashton, 310*l*.

Superintendent of Mains, C. Seymour, 250*l*.

Clerks, S. Randell, 230*l*.

J. Bee, 230*l*.

W. G. Brookman, 160*l*.

Reservoir Keeper, C. Sanders, 210*l*.

Superintendent of Port Augusta Waterworks,

Superintendent of Port Pirie Waterworks, D. Forsaith, 190*l*.

Waterworks Department—Rates Division.

Valuator, W. T. Cooper, 270*l*.

Collectors, W. Delano, 240*l*.

G. F. Day, 240*l*.

H. J. Elvage, 210*l*.

J. Davis, 210*l*.

J. M. Holder, 210*l*.

T. J. Brooks, 170*l*.

O. Wastell, 160*l*.

Clerks, C. F. Heath, 230*l*.

A. S. Broad, 160*l*.

Railway Department—Traffic Division.

General Traffic Manager, A. G. Pendleton, 1,000*l*.

Accountant, J. B. Hack, 500*l*.

Travelling Inspector, E. Saint, 880*l*.

Expenditure Clerk, J. Pickering, jun., 320*l*.

Revenue Clerk, C. J. Holder, 290*l*.

Assistant Accountant, M. Doherty, 250*l*.

Chief Clerk, W. Frampton, 290*l*.

Clerks, J. F. De Cean, 200*l*.

D. H. Simpson, 190*l*.

J. H. Dunstan, 170*l*.

J. Bennett, 170*l*.

G. H. Pierce, 170*l*.

H. A. Gooden, 160*l*.

W. Goldsworthy, 100*l*.

W. G. Martin, 150*l*.

Station Inspector, J. B. McNiel, 180*l*.

Stationmasters, W. C. Rowell, 320*l*.

J. Rumball, 270*l*.

W. S. Bennett, 270*l*.

J. G. Bold, 210*l*.

G. Baker, 210*l*.

T. Home, 210*l*.

J. Ellis, sen., 210*l*.

F. B. Litchfield, 210*l*.

J. O. Sullivan, 210*l*.

T. H. Litchfield, 210*l*.

J. West, 210*l*.

F. Calf, jun., 210*l*.

A. Horner, 210*l*.

J. Brown, 160*l*.

C. W. Draper, 200*l*.

R. B. Millner, 210*l*.

A. Newton, 190*l*.

B. G. Pearce, 160*l*.

R. J. Rumball, 190*l*.

W. G. C. Cole, 180*l*.

J. A. Carroll, 180*l*.

R. Wells, 180*l*.

W. Clark, 170*l*.

G. Gitsham, 180*l*.

J. McGuire, 190*l*.

J. Jackson, 190*l*.

A. J. Clayer, 170*l*.

T. E. Adams, 150*l*.

J. Machin, 150*l*.

T. M. Fox, 150*l*.

C. R. Sulzmann, 160*l*.

C. W. Richards, 110*l*.

G. Luscombe, 140*l*.

J. Snadden, 130*l*.

W. Lyford, 130*l*.

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A. H. Rose, 140*l*.

B. J. Hack, 130*l*.

F. G. Belcher, 130*l*.

W. D. Bobb, 160*l*.

J. Hutton, 150*l*.

B. Pretty, 160*l*.

F. T. C. Smith, 100*l*.

D. Hutton, 160*l*.

Superintendent of Traffic, W. N. Wauchope, 270*l*.

J. Hardy, 270*l*.

H. McArthur, 250*l*.

J. N. Martin, 250*l*.

W. P. Mart, 230*l*.

G. A. White, 200*l*.

H. E. Forwood, 220*l*.

Ticket Clerk, J. Kinnimont, 180*l*.

W. Spooner, 130*l*.

H. E. Forwood, 220*l*.

E. H. Brookes, 110*l*.

Bookkeeper (Goods), B. B. Carvoso, 220*l*.

T. Wood, 210*l*.

Goods Overseer, J. Smith, 220*l*.

Engineering Division.

Locomotive Engineer, W. Thow, 700*l*.

Draughtsman, F. Roberts, 400*l*.

Bookkeeper (Locomotive), R. W. Smith, 170*l*.

Storekeeper's Division.

Storekeeper, J. W. Bussell, 820*l*.

Bookkeeper and Assistant Storekeeper, G. E. Harris, 250*l*.

Storeman, J. M. Stacy, 210*l*.

Clerk, D. Solly, 140*l*.

Central Road Board.

Secretary, D. Soden Davys, 450*l*.

Clerk, J. S. Browne, 100*l*.

Superintendent Surveyors, C. T. Hargrave, 550*l*.
J. Morris, 550*l*.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

Minister of Education, Hon. Thos. King, M.P., 1,000*l*.

Secretary, A. Heath, J.P., 600*l*.

Clerks, J. S. Fleming, 180*l*.

F. E. Benda, 180*l*.

W. E. G. Shackle, 100*l*.

Inspector-General of Schools, J. A. Hartley, B.A., B.Sc., 800*l*.

Accountant, J. Bath, 425*l*.

Inspectors, E. Dewhurst, 450*l*.

J. Hosking, 425*l*.

Thomas Burgan, 895*l*.

C. L. Whitham, B.A., 895*l*.

L. W. Stanton, 895*l*.

Clerks, T. H. James, 240*l*.

G. F. Hallett, 180*l*.

Geo. J. De Rose, 120*l*.

C. L. Mathews, 120*l*.

J. C. Kerr, 100*l*.

Training School.

Head Master, Lewis G. Madley.

City Model Schools.

Head Master, W. Warner, 450*l*.

Head Mistress, Annie Robertson, 250*l*.

Grote Street Model Schools.

Head Master, A. Clarke.

Head Mistress, Sarah H. Birt.

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South Australian Institute.

Board of Governors :—

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Secretary, Robert Kay.

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Post Office and Telegraph Department.

Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, C. Todd, C.M.G., 950*l*.

Deputy Postmaster-General and Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, E. Squire, 550*l*.

Superintendent Letter Branch, and Inspector of Postage Stamps, H. L. Hurst, 425*l*.

Accountant, W. H. Burrell, 425*l*.

Inspector of Postal and Telegraph Services, R. R. Knuckey, 350*l*.

Superintendent, Money Order Branch, S. Summers, 410*l*.

Cashier, Postal Branch, R. Lawrance, 320*l*.

Corresponding Clerk, R. W. M. Waddy, 320*l*.

Cashier, Telegraph Branch, Charles Fry, 320*l*.

Assistant Stationmaster, J. W. B. Croft, 320*l*.

Senior Inland Clerk, C. G. Schedlich, 300*l*.

Clerks, A. J. Wright.

O. Sparks.

H. S. Olifent.

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H. Gillman.

E. P. Pilgrim.

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J. Conigrave.

H. L. Hurst, jun.

T. S. Lang.

H. H. Dollman.

T. W. Pearson.

J. Olifent, jun.

L. F. Samson.

J. Ontey, jun.

H. W. Bath.

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H. Schroder.

O. Isaachsen.

J. D. Whittam.

W. I. Dawkins.

H. Winton.

J. E. Gill.

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G. K. De Cean.

F. G. Dollman.

J. Maddern, jun.

George Brown.

W. G. F. Leask.

F. J. Robilliard.

G. F. Hussey.

J. R. Machray.

J. B. Adamson.

W. C. Lawrance.

F. A. Przygsda.

R. H. Lee.

Printer of Stamps, B. Brookman, 270*l*.

Postmaster, Port Adelaide, E. W. Gray, 330*l*.

Stationmaster, Port Darwin, J. A. G. Little, 425*l*.

" *Mount Gambier*, G. H. O. Mann, 425*l*.

" *Port Adelaide*, E. Phillips, 330*l*.

" *Wentworth*, J. J. Watson, 270*l*.

Assistant Observer, A. Ringwood, 270*l*.

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Vice-Chancellor, The Hon. Samuel James Way, Chief Justice.

Treasurer, Hon. Sir Henry Ayers, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.

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William R. Boothby, Esq., B.A., J.P.

David Murray, Esq., J.P.

Hon. Henry Scott, M.L.C.
 John A. Hartley, Esq., B.A., B. Sc., London.
 Adolph von Treuer, Esq., J.P.
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 Rev. G. H. Farr, M.A.
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 Registrar, W. Barlow, Esq., B.A.

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 Rev. J. Davidson, Hughes Professor of English Literature.
 Horace Lamb, Esq., M.A., Cantab., Elder Professor of Mathematics.
 Ralph Tate, Esq., F.R.S., Elder Professor of Natural Science.

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

Government Resident, Stipendiary Magistrate, and Commissioner for Circuit Court, Edward William Price, S.M., 800*l*.

Secretary and Accountant, S. E. Reynolds, 230*l*.

Colonial Surgeon and Protector of Aborigines, R. J. Morice, M.B., 500*l*.

Senior Surveyor and Supervisor of Public Works, G. R. McMinn, 600*l*.

Junior Surveyor, D. Lindsay, 310*l*.

Draughtsman, W. R. Cuthbertson, 250*l*.

Deputy Sheriff and Clerk of Courts, and Chief Warden, Gold Fields, J. G. Knight, M.I.C.E., 425*l*.

Inspector of Police, Paul Folsche, 330*l*.

Inspecting and Senior Officer of Telegraphs, J. A. G. Little, 500*l*.

Harbour Master, and Commander of "Flying Cloud", H. R. Marsh, 250*l*.

Keeper H.M. Gaol, W. Lawrie, 220*l*.

Gardener in charge of Botanic Gardens, Maurice Holtze, 182*l*.

Inspector of Public Houses, G. Montagu, 200*l*.

Steam Communication from Port Adelaide to other Ports.

Route.

To Ports of New Zealand, <i>via</i> Melbourne	weekly.
" Ports of New South Wales, <i>via</i> Melbourne	bi-weekly.
" Ports of Queensland	bi-weekly.
" Newcastle	bi-weekly.
" Tasmania, <i>viz.</i> , Hobart Town and Launceston	weekly.
" Melbourne and other Victorian Ports	tri-weekly.
" Northern Territory, Port Darwin	every ten weeks
" Western Australia	monthly.
" Great Britain and the East	monthly.
" Robe and Guichen Bay	weekly.
" Port Augusta	weekly.
" Kingston and MacDonnell Bay	weekly.
" Port Lincoln	weekly.
" Moonta Bay	weekly.
" Port Wallaroo	weekly.
" Port Pirie	bi-weekly.

To Edithburgh and Stansbury . tri-weekly.

" Adrossan weekly.

" Victor Harbour weekly.

" Port Wakefield weekly.

The Murray River steamers traverse a distance of about 2,000 miles from Goolwa, and call at ports on the route as the requirements of trade demand.

List of Governors of South Australia.

1. Capt. John Hindmarsh, R.N., K.H., 28th December, 1836, to 16th July, 1838 (George Milner Stephen acting *ad interim*).
2. Lieut.-Col. George Gawler, K.H., 17th October, 1838, to 15th May, 1841.
3. Captain, now Sir George Grey, K.C.B., from 15th May, 1841, to 25th October, 1845.
4. Lieut.-Col. Fredk. Holt Robe, C.B., 25th October, 1845, to 2nd August, 1848.
5. Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, C.B., 2nd August, 1848, to 20th December, 1854 (Boyle Travers Finnis acting *ad interim*).
6. Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.L., 8th June, 1855, to 4th March, 1862.
7. Sir Dominick Daly, Kt., March 1862, deceased February 1868 (Lieut.-Col. Hamley, 50th Queen's Own, administering the Government).
8. Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., 16th February, 1869, to 18th April, 1873.
9. Sir R. D. Hanson administered the Government from 7th December, 1872, to 8th June, 1873.
10. Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., 9th June, 1873, to 28th January, 1877.
11. The Hon. S. J. Way, Chief Justice, administered the Government from 29th January to 23rd March, 1877.
12. Sir William Wellington Cairns, K.C.M.G., 24th March to 17th May, 1877.
13. The Hon. S. J. Way, Chief Justice, administered the Government from 18th May to 1st October, 1877.
14. Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., 2nd October, 1877.
15. The Hon. S. J. Way, Chief Justice, administered the Government from 14th February, 1878, to 13th Aug. 1878.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Straits Settlements, which comprise Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 1st April 1867, by an Order in Council issued under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament 29 & 36 Vict. c. 115.

Situation and Area.

Singapore is an island about 27 miles long by 14 wide, situated at the southern extremity of the Malayan Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width. There are a number of small islands adjacent to it which form part of the settlement.

The seat of Government is the town of Singapore, at the southern point of the island, in lat. 1° 16' north, and long. 103° 53' east.

Penang is an island about 15 miles long and 9 broad, containing an area of 107 square miles, situated off the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula in 5° N. latitude, and at the northern extremity or entrance to the Straits of Malacca. On the oppo-



site shore of the main land, from which the island is separated by a strait from 2 to 10 miles broad, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the settlement, averaging 8 miles in width, and extending 45 miles along the coast, including 10 miles of newly acquired territory to the south of the Krian (*vide infra*).

The chief town is George Town, in 5° 24' north lat. and 100° 21' east long.

Malacca is situated on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang, about 120 miles from the former and 240 from the latter, and consists of a strip of territory about 42 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 miles in breadth. The principal town, called Malacca, is 2° 10' north lat. and 102° 14' east long.

History.

Malacca is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch, after frequent attempts, were successful in driving out the Portuguese. The settlement remained under the Government of the Dutch till 1795, when it was taken possession of by the English and held by them till 1818, at which date it was restored to the Dutch, and finally fell into our hands in pursuance of the treaty with Holland the 17th March, 1824, in exchange for the East India Company's settlement at Bencoolen, on the west coast of Sumatra. By that treaty it was arranged that the Dutch should not again meddle with affairs or have any settlement on the Malayan Peninsula, the British Government agreeing at the same time to leave Sumatra to the Dutch.

When Malacca was taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, it was one of the grand *entrepôts* for the commerce of the East, but as the Portuguese pushed their operations further to the east, in the archipelago and neighbouring countries, the trade of Malacca gradually declined, and it ceased to be of consequence as a collecting centre, except for the trade of the Malayan Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra, which trade it retained, under Dutch rule, till the establishment of Penang in 1786, when in the course of a few years trade almost ceased, and it became, what it has ever since been, a place of no commercial importance, but possessing great undeveloped agricultural resources. Penang soon acquired a monopoly of the trade of the Malayan Peninsula and Sumatra, and had a large traffic with China, Siam, Borneo, the Celebes, and other places in the archipelago not reduced to mercantile subjection by the Dutch; but no sooner was Singapore established than Penang in its turn declined in importance, as the greater part of the extensive Eastern trade centred at Singapore, and Penang came to depend chiefly on the local trade, which has largely increased in consequence of the opening out of the extensive tin mines in Larut, Kallang, Selangor, Junk Ceylon, the Settlement of Deli, on the coast of Sumatra, &c.

Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island as it is officially called, was the first British settlement on the Malayan Peninsula, having been ceded to the English by the Raja of Kedah in 1785, with the proviso that the sum of 10,000 dols. be annually paid to the Raja of Kedah as long as the British occupy the island. In 1798, in consequence of the prevalence of piracy on the shores of the mainland opposite Penang, a strip of the coast of the mainland was acquired from the Raja, now called Province Wellesley. It extends from the Muda River to

the Krian River, a distance of 85 miles, containing in all 234 square miles. This province is in a high state of cultivation, when compared with the neighbouring territories. The census of 1871 gives a population of 71,000, who are almost entirely engaged in agriculture, the chief articles cultivated being sugar, paddy, and cocoa-nuts. In 1806 Penang was made a separate Presidency under the East India Company, of equal rank with Madras and Bombay. In 1826 Singapore and Malacca were incorporated with it under one Government, Penang still remaining the seat of Government. In 1832 the seat of Government was transferred to Singapore.

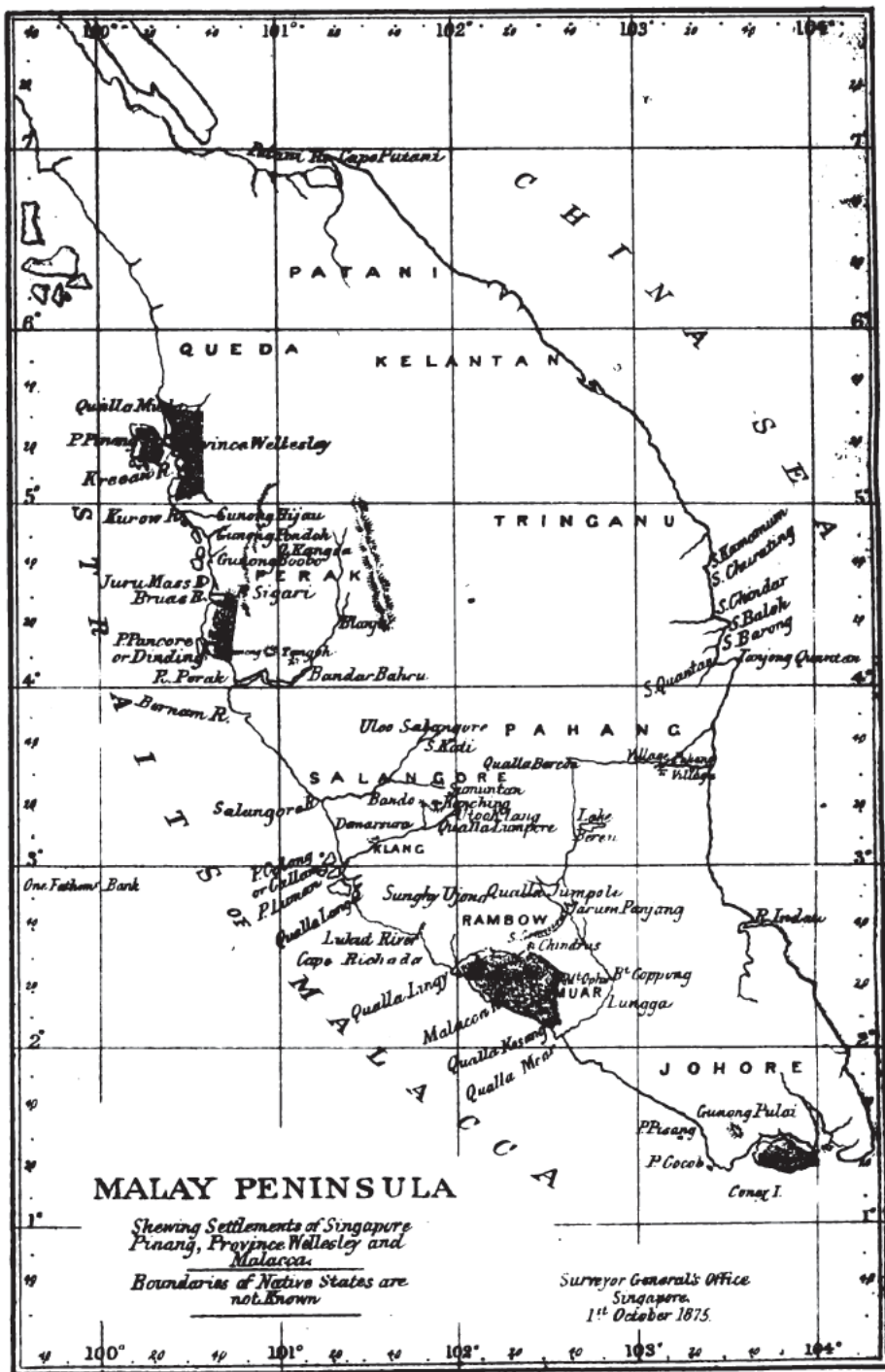
Singapore was taken possession of by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819, by virtue of a treaty with the Malayan princes. It was at first subordinate to Bencoolen in Sumatra, but in 1823 it was placed under the Government of Bengal; it was afterwards, as above stated, incorporated with Penang and Malacca, and placed under the Governor and Council of the Incorporated Settlement.

The anarchy prevailing in some states of the Malayan Peninsula, and especially in Perak, has been for years a source of disquiet to the Straits Settlements community, and a hindrance to the prosperity of British traders. In the beginning of 1874 steps were taken by Sir A. Clarke to remedy this state of things by stationing British residents in Perak and Selangor, and in the small state of Sungei Ujong, to advise their rulers respecting the collection of revenue and general administration. With a view also of enabling the British Authorities to keep order in that part of the Peninsula, a strip of land south of Province Wellesley, about 10 miles broad, beyond the Krian river, has been acquired as British Territory, as well as a small portion of territory on the mainland, opposite the island of Pulo Pangkor.

Towards the end of 1875 disturbances arose in the States in question, Mr. Birch, the British Resident at Perak, was murdered, a force sent to apprehend the murderers was resisted; and, at the same time the Residency in Sungei Ujong was menaced by bodies of Malays from some of the States near Malacca.

Under the prompt and energetic measures taken by the Governor, Sir W. Jervois, these outbreaks were suppressed in the course of about two months. Troops were obtained from India and China, a naval brigade was landed, and a native contingent organized. The forces in Perak under Major-General Colborne and Captain Buller, R.N., occupied that State; a military and naval force under the direction of Colonel Anson, Lieutenant-Governor of Penang, and commanded by Colonel Hill, of the 1st Ghorkhas, and Captain Sterling, R.N., drove the enemy from a strong fortified position in Sungei Ujong, and dispersed the malcontents in that quarter. During these operations, Selangor remained tolerably quiet.

Since the military occupation of Perak, those concerned in the murder of Mr. Birch have been captured and punished, some of the chiefs being banished to the Seychelles. Peace and order now reign throughout the peninsula, and the government of the State has assumed a settled form. In Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong, Residents have been appointed, who are assisted by a staff of European officers, and it is their duty to aid the native rulers by advice, and to carry out certain executive functions delegated to them. The supreme authority in Perak and Selangor is vested in the State Council, consisting in each State of the highest native authorities and the principal English officials. In Sungei Ujong, the chief



site shore of the main land, from which the island is separated by a strait from 2 to 10 miles broad, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the settlement, averaging 8 miles in width, and extending 45 miles along the coast, including 10 miles of newly acquired territory to the south of the Krian (*vide infra*).

The chief town is George Town, in 5° 24' north lat. and 100° 21' east long.

Malacca is situated on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang, about 120 miles from the former and 240 from the latter, and consists of a strip of territory about 42 miles in length, and from 8 to 24½ miles in breadth. The principal town, called Malacca, is 2° 10' north lat. and 102° 14' east long.

History.

Malacca is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch, after frequent attempts, were successful in driving out the Portuguese. The settlement remained under the Government of the Dutch till 1795, when it was taken possession of by the English and held by them till 1818, at which date it was restored to the Dutch, and finally fell into our hands in pursuance of the treaty with Holland the 17th March, 1824, in exchange for the East India Company's settlement at Bencoolen, on the west coast of Sumatra. By that treaty it was arranged that the Dutch should not again meddle with affairs or have any settlement on the Malayan Peninsula, the British Government agreeing at the same time to leave Sumatra to the Dutch.

When Malacca was taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, it was one of the grand *entrepôts* for the commerce of the East, but as the Portuguese pushed their operations further to the east, in the archipelago and neighbouring countries, the trade of Malacca gradually declined, and it ceased to be of consequence as a collecting centre, except for the trade of the Malayan Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra, which trade it retained, under Dutch rule, till the establishment of Penang in 1786, when in the course of a few years trade almost ceased, and it became, what it has ever since been, a place of no commercial importance, but possessing great undeveloped agricultural resources. Penang soon acquired a monopoly of the trade of the Malayan Peninsula and Sumatra, and had a large traffic with China, Siam, Borneo, the Celebes, and other places in the archipelago not reduced to mercantile subjection by the Dutch; but no sooner was Singapore established than Penang in its turn declined in importance, as the greater part of the extensive Eastern trade centred at Singapore, and Penang came to depend chiefly on the local trade, which has largely increased in consequence of the opening out of the extensive tin mines in Larut, Kallang, Selangor, Junk Ceylon, the Settlement of Deli, on the coast of Sumatra, &c.

Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island as it is officially called, was the first British settlement on the Malayan Peninsula, having been ceded to the English by the Raja of Kedah in 1785, with the proviso that the sum of 10,000 dols. be annually paid to the Raja of Kedah as long as the British occupy the island. In 1798, in consequence of the prevalence of piracy on the shores of the mainland opposite Penang, a strip of the coast of the mainland was acquired from the Raja, now called Province Wellesley. It extends from the Muda River to

the Krian River, a distance of 35 miles, containing in all 234 square miles. This province is in a high state of cultivation, when compared with the neighbouring territories. The census of 1871 gives a population of 71,000, who are almost entirely engaged in agriculture, the chief articles cultivated being sugar, paddy, and cocoa-nuts. In 1806 Penang was made a separate Presidency under the East India Company, of equal rank with Madras and Bombay. In 1826 Singapore and Malacca were incorporated with it under one Government, Penang still remaining the seat of Government. In 1832 the seat of Government was transferred to Singapore.

Singapore was taken possession of by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819, by virtue of a treaty with the Malayan princes. It was at first subordinate to Bencoolen in Sumatra, but in 1823 it was placed under the Government of Bengal; it was afterwards, as above stated, incorporated with Penang and Malacca, and placed under the Governor and Council of the Incorporated Settlement.

The anarchy prevailing in some states of the Malayan Peninsula, and especially in Perak, has been for years a source of disquiet to the Straits Settlements community, and a hindrance to the prosperity of British traders. In the beginning of 1874 steps were taken by Sir A. Clarke to remedy this state of things by stationing British residents in Perak and Selangor, and in the small state of Sungei Ujong, to advise their rulers respecting the collection of revenue and general administration. With a view also of enabling the British Authorities to keep order in that part of the Peninsula, a strip of land south of Province Wellesley, about 10 miles broad, beyond the Krian river, has been acquired as British Territory, as well as a small portion of territory on the mainland, opposite the island of Pulo Pangkor.

Towards the end of 1875 disturbances arose in the States in question, Mr. Birch, the British Resident at Perak, was murdered, a force sent to apprehend the murderers was resisted; and, at the same time the Residency in Sungei Ujong was menaced by bodies of Malays from some of the States near Malacca.

Under the prompt and energetic measures taken by the Governor, Sir W. Jervois, these outbreaks were suppressed in the course of about two months. Troops were obtained from India and China, a naval brigade was landed, and a native contingent organized. The forces in Perak under Major-General Colborne and Captain Buller, R.N., occupied that State; a military and naval force under the direction of Colonel Anson, Lieutenant-Governor of Penang, and commanded by Colonel Hill, of the 1st Ghorkhas, and Captain Sterling, R.N., drove the enemy from a strong fortified position in Sungei Ujong, and dispersed the malcontents in that quarter. During these operations, Selangor remained tolerably quiet.

Since the military occupation of Perak, those concerned in the murder of Mr. Birch have been captured and punished, some of the chiefs being banished to the Seychelles. Peace and order now reign throughout the peninsula, and the government of the State has assumed a settled form. In Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong, Residents have been appointed, who are assisted by a staff of European officers, and it is their duty to aid the native rulers by advice, and to carry out certain executive functions delegated to them. The supreme authority in Perak and Selangor is vested in the State Council, consisting in each State of the highest native authorities and the principal English officials. In Sungei Ujong, the chief

native authority is the Datoh Klāna, who is not at present assisted by a council. The Residents are directly under the Government of the Straits Settlements.

The duty on the export of tin forms the largest item of the revenue of these States. The country, however, is otherwise rich, and offers great advantages for the cultivation of coffee, cinchona, tea, &c., on its high lands, and of paddy in the valleys. It is not possible to form any accurate estimate of the population; but it is known that since the war the increase among the Chinese has been very great.

The revenue and expenditure of the three States is about as follows:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Perak	\$600,000	\$460,000
Selangor	225,000	220,000
Sungei Ujong	75,000	65,000

Government.

The government of the Straits Settlements consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive and Legislative Council; the latter body comprising 11 official members and 6 unofficial nominated members.

The Military Force consists of half a battery of Royal Artillery and one Battalion of an Infantry Regiment, of which one Company is stationed at Malacca, two Companies and a few Artillery at Penang, and the remainder at Singapore.

Population.

In Penang and Province Wellesley, the Malay race predominates. The Chinese rank next, and constitute about a fourth of the whole population; the remainder being made up of Europeans and their descendants, natives of the Madras and Coromandel coasts (called Chuliahs and Klings), Burmese, Siamese, and Bengalees.

In Malacca the Malays form a still larger proportion of the population, their numbers amounting to more than three-fourths of the whole. Here also the Chinese are found in great numbers, forming about a sixth of the inhabitants, Europeans and their descendants, native born Portuguese, natives of India and Arabs, making up the rest.

The population of Singapore is more varied in its composition, the Chinese being by far the most numerous section of the inhabitants.

The census of 1871 is considered to be far from correct in point of Chinese population, as they were unwilling to give correct returns, fearing that a poll-tax would follow the census, and it is estimated that 20 per cent. might be added to the figures; the result of the returns is as follows:—

Singapore	97,131
Penang and Province Wellesley	183,064
Malacca	77,756

Total 307,951

The following are the chief statistics of the census:—

	Euro- peans.	Malays.	Chinese.	Natives of India.
Singapore	904	19,250	54,120	13,300
Penang	513	20,110	22,720	7,100
Prov. Wellesley	96	51,100	14,000	10,000
Malacca	47	57,474	13,456	3,000

The result of the census in previous years was as follows:—

1838	150,000
1846	195,000
1856	248,000
1866	273,000

Trade.

The Straits ports are wholly free from duties on imports or exports, nor are tonnage dues levied for general purposes, and the only tax to which shipping entering the port is liable, consists of a very moderate one, of 3 cents or 1½d. per ton register, in support of the Hectorsburgh and Raffles Light-houses at the eastern and western entrances to the roads of Singapore, a light on the north sands about the middle of the Straits of Malacca, and another at Cape Rachado.

The chief exports comprise tin, sugar, pepper, nutmegs, mace, sago, tapioca, rice, buffalo hides and horns, rattans, gutta, india-rubber, gambier, gum, coffee, dyestuffs, tobacco, &c. Of these the only articles produced to any considerable extent in our own territories are gambier and pepper (in Singapore); tapioca (chiefly in Malacca and Prov. Wellesley); rice (in Prov. Wellesley and Malacca), and sugar (in Prov. Wellesley). In the Province an attempt has recently been made with some success to cultivate the tea-plant.

The value of the united exports and imports of the three Colonies in 1859-60 was as follows:—

Singapore	£10,371,300
Penang	3,530,000
Malacca	920,000

Total £14,821,300

In 1879 it had increased to—

Singapore	£22,424,812
Penang	9,227,410
Malacca	1,166,299

Total £32,818,521

Number and tonnage of vessels which have arrived at the Straits Settlements in the four last years were as follows:—

	No.	Tonnage.
1876	10,166	2,548,722
1877	9,761	2,495,539
1878	12,473	8,360,638
1879	11,879	2,785,843

Governors.

April, 1867.	Major-General Sir Harry Saint George Ord, R.E., C.B.
March, 1871.	Lieut.-Colonel Archibald Edward Harbord Anson, R.A., Administrator.
Nov. 1873.	Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
May, 1875.	Colonel Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
April, 1877.	Colonel Archibald Edward Harbord Anson, R.A., C.M.G., Administrator.
Oct. 1877.	Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, K.C.M.G.
Feb. 1879.	Major-General A. E. H. Anson, R.A., C.M.G., Administrator.
May, 1880.	Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld, K.C.M.C.

Finance.

The sources from which the revenue is raised are alike in all the three stations. They consist chiefly of a stamp duty, the monopolies of preparing and retailing opium for smoking, and the sale of spirits and other excisable commodities, which are farmed out to private individuals. The land revenue comprises the proceeds of sales of public lands, quit rents, tenths, and fees on transfer. Judicial fines and fees, the post office, the light-dues and a

few miscellaneous items, make up the remaining sources of revenue.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1868	276,642	254,391
1876	352,544	328,180
1877	366,236	340,447
1878	366,447	339,534
1879	387,313	398,864

Public Debt, 100,000l.

Means of Mail Communication.

Communication is maintained between the Straits Settlements and—

England.—By the weekly mail steamers; contract time by the Messageries Maritimes from Singapore (not calling at Penang), via Marseilles, 30 days; by the P. and O. Company's steamers, from Penang, the nearest port, via Brindisi, 29 days.

Ceylon.—By the P. and O. and Messageries mail steamers weekly; time by the Messageries Maritimes from Singapore (not calling at Penang) 6 to 8 days; by the P. and O. Company's steamers, from Penang, the nearest port, to 5 6 days.

Calcutta.—By the opium steamers, once a month; time from Penang, the nearest port, about 6 days, and by fortnightly contract steamers (the British India Company), time about 13 days from Penang, touching at Rangoon and other places.

Batavia.—Weekly mails by the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes and Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, and frequent communication by other steamers; time about 3 days.

Hongkong.—By the P. and O. and Messageries mail steamers weekly, and by frequent trading steamers; time from Singapore, the nearest port, 6 to 9 days according to the monsoon.

Australia.—To Brisbane and Sydney, via Torres Straits, by the steamers of the Eastern and Australian Steam Navigation Company, monthly; time to Brisbane 20 days. By P. and O. Company's steamers to Melbourne, via Galle, monthly; time 27 to 30 days.

Government.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Officer Commanding the Troops.
The Lieutenant Governor of Penang.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Resident Councillor of Malacca.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
The Auditor-General.
The Colonial Engineer.

The Legislative Council.

Official Members.

The Governor.
The Chief Justice, Straits Settlements.
The Officer Commanding Troops.
The Lieutenant Governor of Penang.
The Resident Councillor of Malacca.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
The Auditor-General.
The Colonial Engineer.

Unofficial Members.

Isaac Swinburne Bond.
Thomas Shelford.
Robert Campbell.
Samuel Gillfillan.
David Brown.
F. C. Bishop.

*Civil Establishment.**

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld, K.C.M.G.	\$ 23,532
Entertainment allowance	5,000
Aide-de-Camp, Cosmo Huntly Gordon, "The Buffs"	816
Private Secretary, Edwin Joseph De Lisle	1,416

SINGAPORE.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary—Cecil Clementi Smith, C.M.G.	8,184
Assistant Colonial Secretary, A. M. Skinner	4,200
Assistant Colonial Secretary for Native States, F. A. Swettenham.	A. P. Talbot 3,600
Passed Cadet, E. W. Birch	1,800
Student Cadets, F. Powell, H. E. G. Cooper,	each 1,200
Chief Clerk, W. G. E. Hervey	1,800
Shorthand Reporter, A. Knight	1,020

Chinese Branch.

Protector of Chinese, W. A. Pickering	4,200
Assistant, N. B. Sennys	2,840

Land Office.

Deputy Collector, J. K. Birch	2,400
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Printing Office.

Superintendent, H. L. Noronha	1,800
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Treasury.

Treasurer and Commissioner of Stamps, W. W. Willans	4,800
Chief Clerk, W. Norris	1,800

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, E. A. Irving	4,716
Chief Clerk, A. Knight	1,800

Public Works and Survey Departments.

Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Major J. F. A. McNair, R.A., C.M.G.	7,200
Deputy ditto, Capt. H. E. McCallum, R.E.	4,200
Superintendent of Works and Surveys, W. D. Bayliss	8,000
District Surveyor, J. Hogan	2,400
Clerk of Works and Draftsman, J. H. Callcott	1,800
Chief Clerk, W. J. Valberg	1,200

Marine Department.

Master Attendant, Henry Ellis	4,200
Deputy ditto, Edward Bradbery	2,000
Chief Clerk, H. D. Chopard	1,200
Commander of Government Steamer "Pluto," R. Huddle	1,920
Government Engineer, E. C. Billows	2,400

Post Office.

Postmaster-General, Henry Trotter	4,140
Chief Clerk, Noel Trotter	1,200

Registration Department.

Registrar-General, A. W. V. Cousins	2,400
Inspector, J. Phillips	1,080

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice, Sir Thomas Sidgreaves, Kt.	11,364
Puisne Judge, T. Lett Wood	8,400

* The salaries attached to several of the offices in the Civil Service have recently been increased, but the scheme is not yet complete.

<i>Clerk to Chief Justice</i>	H. D'Almeida	\$ 1,368
<i>Ditto, Puisne Judge</i>		1,200
<i>Registrar, C. E. Velge</i>		3,600
<i>Deputy ditto, J. C. Mitchell</i>		2,400

Attorney-General's Department.

<i>Attorney-General, T. Braddell</i>	7,068
<i>Clerk, A. D. Mitchell</i>	840

Police Court.

<i>Senior Magistrate, R. S. O'Connor</i>	3,600
<i>2nd ditto (vacant)</i>	3,048
<i>3rd ditto C. W. S. Kynnersley</i>	2,700
<i>Chief Clerk, G. Rappa</i>	

Sheriff's Department.

<i>Sheriff, G. E. Evans</i>	1,800
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Coroner's Department.

<i>Coroner, A. W. V. Cousins</i>	960
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Ecclesiastical.

<i>Bishop, The Right Rev. G. F. Hose, M.A.</i>	984
<i>Chaplain,</i>	3,780

Educational.

<i>Inspector of Schools, N. P. Trevenen</i>	3,132
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Medical.

<i>Principal Civil Medical Officer, T. Irvine</i>	
<i>Rowell, M.D.</i>	4,800
<i>Colonial Surgeon, M. F. Simon</i>	3,600
<i>Inspector of Hospitals and Asylums, N. P. Trevenen</i>	

Police.

<i>Inspector-General, Major S. Dunlop, R.A.</i>	4,800
<i>Superintendent, C. E. Ommamey</i>	2,400
<i>Chief Clerk, H. Holloway</i>	900

Gaols.

<i>Inspector of Prisons, and Superintendent,</i>	
<i>Major Grey</i>	4,068
<i>Chief Warder, G. Mitchell</i>	1,200

PENANG.

<i>Lieutenant Governor, Major-General A. E. H. Anson, R.A., C.M.G.</i>	8,472
<i>Chief Clerk, W. A. Dragon</i>	1,200

Chinese Branch.

<i>Assistant Protector of Chinese, E. Karl</i>	2,400
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Land Office.

<i>Deputy Collector, F. G. Penney</i>	1,884
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Treasury.

<i>Assistant Treasurer, and Collector of Stamps, W. Norris (acting)</i>	2,400
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Public Works and Survey Department.

<i>Deputy Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Capt. H. E. McCallum, R.E.</i>	4,200
<i>Clerk of Works and Draughtsman, J. Fright</i>	1,400
<i>Ditto, ditto, T. Parkes</i>	1,200
<i>District Surveyor, T. A. St. John</i>	1,856
<i>Ditto, Province Wellesley (vacant)</i>	1,200

Marine Dépôt.

<i>Harbour Master, T. A. Fox</i>	3,000
<i>Chief Clerk, M. Thomas</i>	1,200

Post Office.

<i>Assistant Postmaster, A. J. G. Anson</i>	1,200
<i>Chief Clerk, J. Miles</i>	840

Registration Department.

<i>Deputy Registrar, R. W. Maxwell</i>	600
<i>Inspector, J. R. McFarlane</i>	720

Judicial Department.

<i>Puisne Judge, T. T. Ford</i>	8,400
<i>Registrar, W. Clutton</i>	3,000
<i>Deputy Registrar, J. W. N. Kyshe</i>	2,040
<i>Chief Clerk, C. Stewart</i>	1,008

Solicitor-General.

<i>Solicitor-General, D. Logan</i>	3,600
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Protector of Immigrants' Department.

<i>Protector, A. M. MacGregor</i>	3,600
<i>Inspector, H. Evans</i>	1,200

Police Court.

<i>Magistrate and Commissioner, Court of Requests,</i>	
<i>F. H. Gottlieb</i>	3,600
<i>2nd ditto, H. A. O'Brien</i>	2,400
<i>Ditto, Province Wellesley, E. E. Isenmonger</i>	3,276

Sheriff's Department.

<i>Sheriff, J. B. D. Rodyk</i>	1,368
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Ecclesiastical.

<i>Chaplain, Rev. John Walker</i>	3,780
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Medical.

<i>Colonial Surgeon, F. K. Hampshire, M.B.</i>	*2,820
<i>Ditto, Province Wellesley, J. H. McClosky</i>	2,400

Police.

<i>Superintendent, R. W. Maxwell</i>	2,400
<i>Assistant ditto, E. H. Bell</i>	1,800
<i>Ditto, Province Wellesley, H. J. H. Riccard</i>	2,100
<i>Chief Clerk, R. H. Mitchell</i>	840

Gaols.

<i>Superintendent, Capt. Spens (acting)</i>	
<i>Gaoler, T. H. Lamb</i>	1,500

MALACCA.

<i>Resident Councillor, C. J. Irving</i>	6,000
<i>Chief Clerk, L. H. Velge</i>	960

Treasury.

<i>Assistant Treasurer, D. F. A. Hervey</i>	
<i>Chief Clerk, R. B. Leicester</i>	840

Public Works Department.

<i>Superintendent of Works and Surveys, J. M. R. Magalhaens</i>	2,400
<i>Clerk of Works and Draughtsman, H. D. Richards</i>	1,400
<i>Chief Clerk, A. J. Phipps</i>	600

Marine Department and Post Office.

<i>Clerk, J. Minigoot</i>	480
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Registration Department.

<i>Deputy Registrar, E. Hayward</i>	360
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Judicial Department.

<i>Registrar, W. Rodyk</i>	2,736
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Court of Requests and Police Court.

<i>Commissioner and Magistrate, D. F. A. Hervey</i>	3,276
<i>Chief Clerk, W. A. Rodyk</i>	600

* Plus 600 dollars per annum for Lock Hospital duties.

<i>Sheriff's Department.</i>	
<i>Sheriff, J. E. Westerhout</i>	960
<i>Ecclesiastical.</i>	
<i>Colonial Chaplain, Rev. L. C. Biggs, M.A.</i> . .	3,800
<i>Medical.</i>	
<i>Colonial Surgeon, W. T. B. Falls</i>	*2,004
<i>Police.</i>	
<i>Superintendent, E. Hayward</i>	2,400
<i>Gaols.</i>	
<i>Superintendent and Gaoler, W. Boyd</i> . . .	900

NATIVE STATES.

PERAK.

<i>Sultan (vacant), Raja Muda Yusuf, Regent</i> .	12,000
<i>Judge, Supreme Court, Raja Dris</i>	3,600
<i>2nd Judge, Datho Temenggong</i>	2,400
<i>Resident, Hugh Low, C.M.G.</i>	8,640
<i>Assistant Resident, W. E. Maxwell</i> . . .	4,800
<i>Treasurer, E. M. Marples</i>	3,000
<i>Superintendent of Public Works, F. St. G. Caulfield</i>	2,400
<i>Chief Commissioner of Police, Major P. Swinburne</i>	3,000
<i>Deputy Commissioner, Lieut. R. S. F. Walker (28th Regt.)</i>	2,400
<i>Superintendent of Lower Perak, W. F. B. Paul</i> .	3,600
<i>Collector and Magistrate, Krian District, N. Denison</i>	2,400
<i>Collector and Magistrate, Kinta District, H. W. C. Leech</i>	2,400

DINDINGS.†

<i>Superintendent, R. Bruce</i>	1,800
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SELANGOR.

<i>Sultan, H.H. Abdul Samat</i>	12,000
<i>Judge, Supreme Court, Raja Musa</i>	4,800
<i>Captain, China, Yap ah Loy</i>	4,800
<i>Resident, B. Douglas, R.N.R.</i>	4,800
<i>Superintendent of Public Works, D. D. Daly</i> .	2,400
<i>Treasurer, J. E. Hawley</i>	1,800
<i>Collector at Langat, J. Innes</i>	2,400
<i>" Klang, C. H. Turney</i>	1,800
<i>" Selangor, E. Pereira</i>	1,200

SUNGHI UJONG.

<i>Chief Ruler, Datoh Klana, Tunku Syed Abdulrahman</i>	9,600
<i>Datoh Bandar, Ahmed Bukit</i>	2,400
<i>Daton Muda, Che Meh Mohamed Prah</i> . . .	2,400
<i>Resident, Capt. P. J. Murray, R.N.</i>	2,400

TASMANIA.

General Description.

Tasmania is an island at the southern extremity of the continent of New Holland, from which it is divided by Bass's Straits, 120 miles wide: the important gold-producing colony of Victoria being on the other side of the straits. The surface is diversified by ranges of hills and valleys, with occasionally large plains. Tasmania is the most healthy of all the British colonies, and is never

* Plus 480 dollars per annum for Lock Hospital duties.

† The Dindings are placed temporarily under the Resident, Perak.

too hot in summer nor too cold in winter for outdoor occupations to be carried on; nor is it subject to the droughts experienced in other Australian colonies.

The three spring months commence in September, summer in December, autumn in March, and winter in June.

Taking the average of 35 years at Hobart Town, the mean heat of spring is 56°; summer, 62°; autumn, 55°; and winter, 47°; of the whole year, 55°, which—compared with that of London, 51°; Edinburgh, 47°; Quebec, 41°; New York, 51°—shows a superiority of climate over those places. Rain falls on an average 143 days in the year, and the rainfall is a little more than 24 inches.

All the principal towns are united by telegraph.

There are 1,082 miles of telegraph open in the colony.

There is an electric cable between Tasmania and Victoria, whence land-lines extend to New South Wales, Queensland, Adelaide, and South Australia, the starting point of a line across the Australian continent to Port Darwin, and thence to England *via* Java.

The colony is placed in telegraph communication with New Zealand, *via* Sydney (New South Wales) by means of submarine cable.

Steamers run between Melbourne and Hobart Town and Launceston twice and sometimes thrice a week. Direct mail steamer from Hobart Town to Sydney every fortnight. Direct mail steamer from Hobart Town to New Zealand once a month. There is also a steamer trading between Launceston and the north-west ports of Tasmania and Melbourne every ten days. Sailing vessels are continually departing from Hobart Town or Launceston to all the Australian colonies and New Zealand. The mail steamer from Melbourne to Galle and London every four weeks, 48 days *via* Brindisi—55 days *via* Southampton. The mail steamer from Sydney to San Francisco and thence to London, *via* New York, every four weeks; time about 60 days. The mail steamer *via* Brisbane, Singapore, and Galle every four weeks; passage from Tasmania about 70 days. Sailing vessels of 600 to 700 tons direct to London in summer months. Clipper ships of heavy tonnage as well as steamers of large power and tonnage from Melbourne all the year round.

There are 178 post towns in Tasmania.

There is no postage on newspapers to the United Kingdom, the other Australian colonies, or any part of Tasmania, when posted in the island.

The post office money order system is in force for orders on the Australian colonies, New Zealand, Great Britain, and Ireland, up to 10*l.* for each order.

The island contains 15½ million acres of land, and the islands connected with it contain 1¼ million acres: 4,193,445 acres have been sold or granted to settlers by the Crown; leaving in the hands of the Crown land to the amount of about 12,584,555 acres, of which 1,754,000 acres are leased by settlers for sheep runs or other purposes.

The colony—which is 170 miles from N. to S., and 160 from E. to W.—is divided into 18 counties.

The adjacent islands are 55 in number, most of them being in Bass's Straits.

Besides the corporations of the city of Hobart Town and town of Launceston, there are nineteen rural municipal councils in the colony, each with its warden and a sufficient police, and nine police districts.

Benevolent societies, working men's clubs, homes for the poor, asylums for the insane, hospitals for the sick, an asylum for orphans, three asylums for paupers, reformatories, boys' home, town mission,

Bible societies, temperance societies, Odd Fellows' Societies, Freemasons' lodges, gardeners' societies, and agricultural associations, have been established, and are in active operation.

The main road from the port of Hobart Town to Launceston is 120 miles long, passes through the centre of the colony, and is maintained in excellent order by the Government: all the other roads are under the care of trustees, who raised rates and maintained the roads and bridges in repair at an expense of 30,165*l.* in the year 1877.

A line of railway 134 miles in length to connect the two ports of Hobart Town and Launceston has been constructed by an English Company; the colony guaranteeing to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on a sum not exceeding 650,000*l.* for 30 years upon due fulfilment of the contract and maintenance of the line during that period.

There is also a railway from the port of Launceston to Deloraine, 45 miles in length, passing through some of the best agricultural lands of the colony. It cost 510,000*l.*

Land.

The upset price of Crown land fit for agriculture is 1*l.* an acre; and the upset price of pastoral lands a sum equal to 12 years' rental, but not less than 5*s.* an acre.

Any person may select for purchase, by private contract with the Government, one lot of agricultural land not exceeding 320 acres, at 1*l.* an acre, on the following terms, as exemplified to the extent of 100 acres:—

100 acres at 20 <i>s.</i>	£	s.	d.
Add one-third for credit	100	0	0
	33	6	8
	£133	6	8
Cash at time of purchase	£	s.	d.
Ditto first year	3	6	8
Ditto second year	5	0	0
Ditto third and following years up to 14 years	10	0	0 a yr.

And so on in proportion for any greater or smaller area than 100 acres.

When 500 acres shall have been sold in not less than 10 lots adjoining or close to each other, the Governor in Council is empowered to raise a sum not exceeding half of such purchase money for the purpose of constructing a road or roads in the vicinity of the lots.

Credit is allowed on all purchases above 15*l.* The various islands belonging to Tasmania may be leased for 14 years by rent payable in advance for each year.

The Act also empowers the Immigration Board to permit any person, who has paid his family's passage-money in cabin, to demand, within a year after his arrival in the colony, a certificate to select 30 acres of land for himself, 20 for his wife, and 10 for each child accompanying him or joining him within twelve months.

And for these lands a grant will issue after five years' residence within the colony: but the order will not be forfeited by the death of the emigrant if his family remain.

The Emigration and Colonists' Aid Corporation, 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, is the agency now employed by the Tasmanian Board of Immigration.

Industry.

The exports of the island are principally wool, tin, grain, fruit, preserves, gold, hides, skins, and

leather, hops, sperm oil, timber, vegetables, and tanning bark.

The land in cultivation in 1879, was 366,911 acres. There were in the colony 129,317 horned cattle and 1,835,970 sheep. The quantity of wool exported in the year 1879 was 7,385,002 lbs., valued at 407,227*l.*

Tasmania possesses a great source of wealth in her minerals, which are now being turned to account. Coal, abundant in quantity and of good quality, is found in many parts of the island. Iron ores exist in great quantities, and iron of the finest quality has been produced from them. Tin in immense quantities has been discovered at Mount Bischoff, the whole mountain being said to be intersected with veins of that ore. The north-east portion of the island is also rich in that mineral. There exists in the island an enormous lode of bismuth, said to be the richest in the world. Copper, silver, and antimony have also been found, the copper yielding 80 per cent. of metal. Along the northern coast is to be found slate of first-rate quality.

In the elevated plateau which occupies the centre of the island, are numerous lakes, which by means of irrigation might be made to spread fertility over a large surface, and furnish rich pasture land for stock.

In these various ways profitable employment might be found for a large amount of capital and labour, and Tasmania might become one of the most prosperous and agreeable of the Australasian colonies.

Census.

On 31st December, 1879, the population of Tasmania was 111,208, of whom 52,467 were females. The death-rate of 1879 was 15-18 to the 1,000 of the population, but for 1868-73 it was only 14 per 1,000. The number of houses is 20,364. The black aboriginal population is now extinct.

Over sixty medical men practise their profession throughout the island.

Three hundred and sixteen churches and chapels are erected in various parts; and in addition to the numerous private schools, there are 171 Government schools, having 12,652 scholars on the rolls; and several scholarships are maintained by the colony, the best being the two annual Tasmanian scholarships, tenable at an English university for four years, of 200*l.* a year each. There are also 14 yearly exhibitions from primary to superior schools, each tenable for four years, varying from 16*l.* to 20*l.* a year.

There were 29,444 persons in Tasmania who could not read, according to the census, on 7th of February, 1870 of whom 14,000 were under 5 years old.

Hobart Town is a city of considerable size, containing (in 1870) 19,092 inhabitants, and 38 places of worship. The city has been much improved of late years by the addition of several handsome public buildings.

Launceston, the second town of the colony, contains a population of 10,668 persons.

Constitution.

The constitution of Tasmania was settled by local Act (18 Vict., No. 17): by this Act a Legislative Council and House of Assembly are constituted, called "the Parliament of Tasmania."

The Legislative Council consists of sixteen members, elected for thirteen electoral districts. Every member of the Legislative Council holds his seat for six years from the day of his election, at the

expiration of which time his seat shall be vacant. The competency of the Council is not affected by vacancies, so long as seven members remain. No judge of the Supreme Court can be a member of the Legislative Council. The qualification for a member is to be thirty years of age, and a natural-born or naturalized subject. The qualification for an elector is the possession of a freehold estate of 30*l.* annual value, or being a barrister, graduate, or minister of religion, or an officer of the army or navy.

The House of Assembly consists of thirty-two members, elected for the same number of electoral districts. Any natural-born or naturalized subject can be elected, provided that he is not a judge of the Supreme Court. The duration of the Assembly is five years. The qualification of an elector for the Assembly is property of the value of 50*l.* in the district for which he votes, or household property of the annual value of 7*l.*; or being a barrister or solicitor on the roll of the Supreme Court, or legally qualified medical practitioner or minister of religion, &c., resident for twelve months before in the district. Voting by ballot is regulated by 21 Vict., No. 82.

The Governor is aided by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers.

The following Officers have administered the Government of Tasmania since its Foundation on 16th February, 1804.

	From
Col. David Collins, R.M.	Feb. 16, 1804
Lieut. Edward Lord, R.M.	Mar. 24, 1810
Capt. Murray, 73rd Regt.	Feb., 1812
Lieut.-Col. Geils, 73rd Regt.	Feb. 4, 1813
Col. Thos. Davey, R.M.	April 9, 1817
Col. William Sorell	May 14, 1824
Col. George Arthur	Dec. 3, 1825
Lieut.-General B. Darling	Oct. 31, 1836
Lieut.-Col. K. Snodgrass	Jan. 5, 1837
Sir John Franklin, Kt. R.N.	Aug. 21, 1843
Sir J. E. E. Wilmot, Bart.	Oct. 13, 1846
Charles Joseph Latrobe, Esq.	Jan. 26, 1847
Sir W. T. Denison, Kt., Capt. R.E.	Jan. 8, 1856
Sir Henry E. Fox, Young, Kt.	Dec. 10, 1861
Col. Sir T. Gore Browne, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 15, 1869
Sir Charles Du Cane, K.C.M.G.	
Sir Valentine Fleming, Kt., Administrator of the Government	Mar. 28, 1874
Sir Francis Smith, Knt., Administrator of the Government	Nov. 30, 1874
Fred. A. Weld, Esq., C.M.G.	Jan. 13, 1875

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1867	251,891	255,416
1868	258,130	259,553
1869	277,718	280,856
1870	270,128	282,624
1871	271,928	287,262
1872	273,598	290,874
1873	324,257	303,947
1874	333,732	325,195
1875	342,606	388,090*
1876	327,017	341,889
1877	366,118	352,461
1878	385,935	379,232
1879	375,367	405,839

Proceeds of Loans are not included in Revenue.

* Repayment of Treasury Bills, 52,000*l.*

1879—Public Debt of Tasmania, 1,786,800*l.*

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1865	762,375	880,965
1866	882,107	834,606
1867	856,848	790,494
1868	854,152	920,820
1869	975,412	826,932
1870	792,916	648,709
1871	778,087	740,688
1872	807,182	910,663
1873	1,107,167	893,556
1874	1,257,785	925,325
1875	1,185,942	1,085,976
1876	1,133,003	1,130,983
1877	1,308,671	1,416,975
1878	1,324,812	1,315,695
1879	1,267,475	1,301,097

Cabinet.

Premier and Treasurer, The Hon. W. R. Giblin.
Colonial Secretary, The Hon. W. Moore.
Attorney-General, The Hon. J. S. Dodds.
Minister of Lands and Works, The Hon. C. O'Reilly.
Minister without Portfolio, The Hon. James W. Agnew, M.D.

Legislative Council.

President, Hon. F. M. Innes, 200*l.*
Chairman of Committees, Hon. James Aikenhead, 150*l.*
Jas. Lord. J. Solomon.
D. Cameron. James Wilson Agnew.
T. D. Chapman. John Lord.
W. L. Crowther. J. MacLachlan.
W. A. B. Gellibrand. Thos. W. Field.
F. W. Grubb. William Doderly.
W. Moore. A. Macgregor.
Clerk, E. C. Nowell, 300*l.*
Usher of Black Rod, G. F. Evans, 100*l.*

House of Assembly.

Speaker, Hon. Henry Butler, 200*l.*
Chairman of Committees, Henry Elms Lette, 150*l.*
W. Belbin. E. Braddon.
Hon. Henry Butler. A. J. Clark.
Adye Douglas. D. Lewis.
James Scott. William Hart.
J. Mitchell. Henry Lamb.
Hon. Alfred Dobson. G. Salier.
Hon. J. S. Dodds. A. Riddoch.
Hon. W. R. Giblin. W. C. Sleight.
W. Hodgson. G. W. Keach.
J. Cox. E. L. Crowther.
A. T. Pillinger. Henry E. Lette.
Joseph E. Risby. Thomas C. Just.
J. A. Gunn. W. Gellibrand.
C. O'Reilly. Hon. T. Reibey.
Audley Coote. J. D. Balfe.
J. M. Dooley. Hon. N. J. Brown.

Clerk to the House of Assembly, H. M. Hull, 450*l.*
Sergeant-at-Arms, J. E. Calder, 100*l.*
Clerk Assistant, Frederick A. Packer, 300*l.*

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Major Sir George Cumine Strahan, R.A., K.C.M.G., 3,500*l.*; and 1,000*l.* allowances.

Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary,

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary, Hon. Wm. Moore, 700*l.*
Assistant Colonial Secretary, B. T. Solly, 550*l.*
Chief Clerk, H. E. Smith, 350*l.*
Clerks, R. Newman, 300*l.*; M. P. Honey, 130*l.*

Treasury.

Colonial Treasurer, Hon. W. R. Giblin, 700*l*.
Assistant Treasurer, W. H. Windsor, 500*l*.
Ministerial Clerk, J. E. Packor, 300*l*.
Clerks, G. W. Fletcher, 350*l*.; A. Reid, 280*l*.

Audit Office.

Auditor, W. Lovett, 600*l*.
First Clerk, R. M. Johnston, 400*l*.
Clerks, W. R. Honey, 220*l*.; H. S. Barnard, 200*l*.

Lands and Works Department.

Minister of Lands and Works, Surveyor-General, and Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. C. O'Reilly, 700*l*.
Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands, H. J. Hull, 500*l*.
Draftsmen, F. J. Windsor, 350*l*.; A. Reid, 280*l*.
Ministerial Clerk, G. F. Lovett, 800*l*.

Customs Department.—Hobart Town.

Collector of Customs, T. T. Watt, 600*l*.
Senior Landing Waiter, J. W. Campbell, 350*l*.
2nd ditto, J. R. Bateman, 240*l*.
Warehouse-keeper, J. H. Innes, 220*l*.
Chief Clerk, T. E. Hewitt, 350*l*.
Second ditto, C. Harding, 220*l*.

LAUNCESTON.

Collector of Customs, E. T. Boyes, 500*l*.
Warehouse-keeper, J. Barnard, 250*l*.
Chief Clerk, C. Kent, 350*l*.

Post Office.

Postmaster-General, Hon. W. R. Giblin.
Secretary, A. C. Douglas, 500*l*.
Clerk, T. H. Magrath, 350*l*.
Postmaster (Launceston), W. Windoatt, 400*l*.

Miscellaneous Offices.

Government Printer, James Barnard, 500*l*.
Inspector of Police, John Swan, 500*l*.
Surgeon-Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum, G. F. Huston, 500*l*. and house.
Immigration Agent, B. T. Solly, 50*l*.
Chief Inspector of Schools, T. Stephens, 450*l*.
Inspector of Schools, James Rule, 400*l*.
Recorder of Titles, G. P. Adams, 500*l*.
Police Magistrate (Hobart), W. Tarleton, 600*l*.
(Launceston), H. T. A. Murray, 350*l*.
Secretary (Launceston) of Western Railway, K. W. Lord, 500*l*.
Administrator of Charitable Grants, John O'Boyle (acting), 300*l*.

Judicial and Legal Departments.

Chief Justice, Sir Francis Smith, Knt., 1,500*l*.
Puisne Judge, W. L. Dobson, 1,200*l*.
Attorney-General, Hon. J. S. Dodds, 700*l*.
Solicitor-General, R. P. Adams, 450*l*.
Registrars of the Supreme Court, H. J. Buckland, 500*l*.; G. Browne (Judge's Associate), 400*l*.
Sheriff, John Swan, nil.
Deputy ditto, John Rothwell, 350*l*.

(Launceston).

Recorder, John Whitefoord, 600*l*.
Deputy Sheriff, G. Smith, 320*l*.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Tasmania, Right Rev. C. H. Bromby, D.D., 1,200*l*.
Dean of Hobart Town, H. B. Bromby, B.A.
Archdeacon (Hobart Town), A. Davenport, B.A.
Archdeacon (Launceston), F. Hales, B.A.
Roman Catholic Bishop, Right Rev. D. Murphy, D.D., 400*l*.
Dean,

Defences.

Commandant Local Forces, Lieut.-Col. E. Fox Angelo, 200*l*.
Assistant Inspecting Field Officer (Northern District), Local Lieut.-Colonel R. C. D. Home, late 67th Regiment.
Staff Officer, Capt. E. M. Tudor-Boddam, late R.A., 300*l*.
Adjutant Northern District, Lieut. Wm. Hunt, T. V. R. Regiment.
Adjutant S. T. V. Artillery, Lieut. W. H. Burgess.
Adjutant Rifle Regiment, Lieut. J. R. Betts.

TOBAGO.

(See Windward Islands, p. 201.)

THE TRANSVAAL.

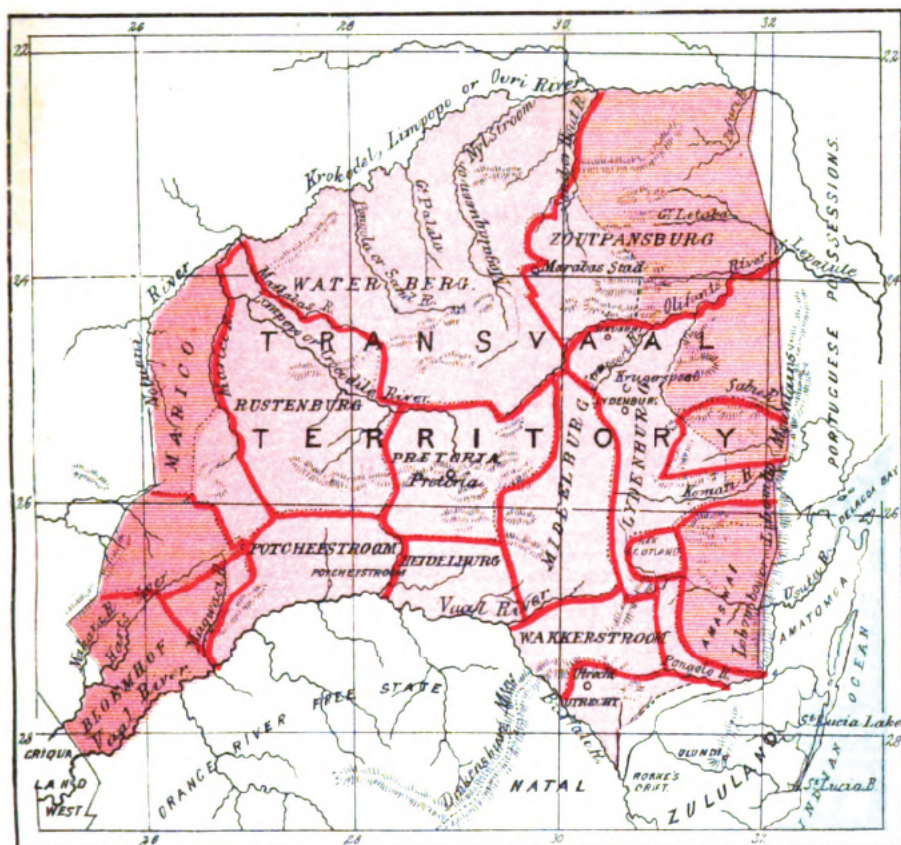
Situation and General Description.

The Transvaal Territory lies between the 22nd and 28th parallel of south latitude, and the 25° and 30½° east longitude. It may be said generally to be bounded by the Orange River, the Lebombo Mountains, the Limpopo River, and the Kalihari Desert; but the boundaries remain in some directions still undefined. The area is about 114,000 square miles.

The southern portion of the territory is traversed from west to east by a high plateau, which forms the watershed between the rivers running south and those running north, of which the chief are respectively the Vaal and the Limpopo. Besides this elevated plateau, called the Hooge Veldt, there are three mountain ranges which cross the country from west to east, of which the most northerly and important is called the Zoutpansberg, in the district of the same name. Detached ranges, which are continuations of the Drakensberg Mountains, extend from the Natal boundary to the Oliphant's River, north of Lydenburg, in the eastern districts. These rise in places to an elevation of 7,000 feet.

The country is well watered, and rich in springs, and the surface soil is covered with a sward of a particularly good quality, affording pasturage for horses, sheep, and cattle. In the southern districts the habit has existed of burning off the grass in the dry winter season, on the ground that it improved the pasturage. This practice has produced a great scarcity of shrubs and trees. In the middle and north parts of the country vegetation is plentiful and luxuriant, and there still exist some extensive forests, the principal of which are the Pongola Bush, in Utrecht, and the Houtbosch in Zoutpansberg, in which latter forest ebony and mahogany trees have been found, of considerable height and dimensions.

All the districts of the Colony are well adapted for cattle breeding and the growth of cereals. In the south, also, that is in Potchefstroom, South Pretoria, Heidelberg, New Scotland, Middelberg, Wakkerstroom, and Utrecht, horses can be bred, but in the middle and north districts, such as North Pretoria, Lydenburg, Zoutpansberg, and Waterberg, the conditions are unfavourable for breeding horses, as also for breeding small stock. These latter districts are suitable to the production of sugar-cane, coffee, and cotton. The Transvaal is rich in minerals, such as gold, copper, lead, cobalt, iron, and coal. Auriferous quartz was discovered by a German traveller, in 1868, in a range of hills north of the Oliphant's River, afterwards called



NOTE AS TO BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of the Transvaal have in certain parts not been accurately defined, not made the subject of satisfactory agreement with the Native Tribes; and no two geographers have traced them alike. It would be confusing to show on the accompanying map the boundary line of each geographer; and it will suffice to indicate what were the limits assigned to the Republic by the German Geographer Petermann in his Map of 1870 (light red), and what are the additions claimed for the Transvaal in the Maps of 1877-8 by Mr. Jeppe, the local geographer (which are shown in medium red).

Murchison's Ranges. In 1873, alluvial gold was found in the district of Lydenburg, where there is now a digging population of some hundreds. Gold has also been found at Buffelspoort Farm, in the district of Waterberg, on the Crocodile and Komati Rivers, at Schoenspruit, in the district of Marico, on the town lands of Pretoria, and at Marabastad, where the gold mine is worked by an English company.

There are at present no statistics to show the extent of the trade of the country.

History.

The first European settlers in the Transvaal Territory were emigrant Cape farmers. The original destination of these emigrants was Natal, but upon the annexation of Natal to the English Crown, most of them left the new district, and turning back over the Drakensberg went, some to the Orange River Territory, and others to the country beyond the Vaal. In 1848 British sovereignty was extended over the Orange River Territory, but no attempt was made by the British Government to exercise authority over its unwilling subjects beyond the Vaal, and in January, 1852, a treaty was made with them, containing a promise that they would not be interfered with in the management of their own affairs. This treaty is known as the Sand River Convention. The emigrants at the time formed three independent communities, which did not unite until 1858, when they adopted for themselves the name of the South African Republic. After 15 years of somewhat chequered history, the people of the Transvaal elected as President the Rev. Thomas Burgers, a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church, from the Cape Colony, and high hopes were entertained by many for the future of the Republic under his guidance. These hopes were not fulfilled. Misfortunes followed one another in rapid succession, and only ended with the collapse of the Government, and the extinction of the Republic.

The President early conceived the project of a railway to be made from Delagoa Bay into the Republic, to carry its produce profitably to the sea; and to promote this project he visited Europe in 1875, concluded a treaty with Portugal and essayed to launch a loan of 800,000*l.* in Amsterdam, of which, however, only about 74,000*l.* were subscribed. This money he spent in buying plant for the proposed railway, part of which is now lying at Delagoa Bay. In the meantime the provisional Government of the Republic had drifted into a dispute with the formidable Zulu King, Cetuywayo, touching the boundary of Utrecht Province; and on his return the President himself engaged, first in a dispute with, and then in actual military operations against Sikukuni, a small Bechuana chief living on the north-east of the Republic, whose country was claimed under an ambiguous and not very intelligible treaty in the Dutch language, to which some Boers had obtained the assent of Sikukuni's father in the year 1857. The operations against Sikukuni, which were upon a large scale looking to the resources of the Republic, and were directed in person by the President, ended in disaster. The Republican field army melted away, a guerilla war, however, being continued by a small mercenary force, until a peace was concluded early in 1877. In the meantime the defeat of the Boers by an insignificant tribe of an unwelcome branch of the native race, and their inability to repair the disaster, were producing the most alarming excitement in the native mind, and the peace of South Africa being in evident peril, Her Majesty's Government at once despatched Sir Theophilus Shepstone, who happened

to be in London at the time, to South Africa, as a Special Commissioner from Her Majesty, to watch events, and take such action as might be necessary to secure the general peace. When Sir Theophilus Shepstone arrived in the Transvaal, he found that the peace with Sikukuni was but a hollow one, as the chief declared that he had never assented to, and knew nothing of its principal article: while at the same time the attitude of the Zulu King on the east was such that his irruption into the Republic with an overwhelming force might at any moment be expected. The condition of the Government was past hope. The finances, which had never flourished, had wholly gone to ruin under the strain of war expenditure and a foreign loan. The public servants were unpaid. The treasury was empty. The public debt was 295,071*l.* The people would no longer pay taxes, and the banks, to which the Republic was heavily in debt, refused further advances. The coercive authority of the Government over its own subjects had ceased, and its defensive power against the enemies whom it had provoked was *nil*. In these circumstances—the Republican Government having in effect ceased to exist, and being incapable of revival—Sir Theophilus Shepstone saw no other course but to proclaim the Queen's sovereignty, and set up a Government. This he did on the 12th of April by a proclamation which was approved by Her Majesty.

The annexation of the Transvaal was effected without the aid of physical force. Sir T. Shepstone at the time had with him but a few mounted policemen; and Her Majesty's troops did not arrive in the province for some time after the English Government had been set up, with the apparent acquiescence of the public in general. But subsequently a revolution of feeling took place, and two deputations were sent to England after annexation, to represent those who were opposed to that measure and desired a withdrawal of the British Government. In each case the answer of Her Majesty's Government was a decided negative.

On the entry of Her Majesty's present advisers into office, a telegraphic message was sent by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Transvaal, to make it known that Her Majesty's sovereignty could not be withdrawn from the Territory. This message provoked no outburst of feeling at first, but in December, 1880, a majority of the Boers broke out into open rebellion.

The Government was administered by Sir Theophilus Shepstone until March, 1879, when he was succeeded by Sir Owen Lanyon.

The Officers Commanding the Troops, if not below the rank of a Lieut.-Colonel, holds a dormant commission to administer the Government in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor. In the event of his being unable to act, the Colonial Secretary holds a second dormant commission.

By Letters Patent, bearing date the 8th November, 1879, an Executive Council and Legislative Assembly were constituted for the Transvaal. The former consists of:—

The Administrator.

The Officer Commanding the Troops.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Attorney General.

The Secretary for Native Affairs,

and three nominated members, who each receive 300*l.* per annum.

The Legislative Assembly comprises the members of the Executive Council, together with the Chief Justice, and six nominated members.

The energies of the Government were at first

largely occupied in dealing with the renewed hostility of Sikukuni, and guarding against threatened danger on the Zulu border, where the new Government succeeded to the long-pending boundary quarrel between Cetuywayo and the late Republic. Both chiefs have now been defeated and taken captive by the Imperial Forces.

Finance.

The principal sources of revenue are quit-rents, transfer duties, poll-tax, an import duty on all goods brought into the country, stamps, fees, and Kaffir taxes, the yield of which has hitherto been but trifling.

The revenue and expenditure of the late Government for the last three years of its existence were as follows:—

	£	£
1874-5	58,553	61,784
1875-6	64,582	69,394
1876-7	62,762	64,504

The receipts from the 12th of April to the 31st of December, 1877, were 54,127*l.*; the expenditure, 70,193*l.*

The receipts in 1878 were 79,962*l.*; the ordinary expenditure 81,490*l.*

The receipts in 1879 were 93,408*l.*; expenditure, 98,366*l.*

The receipts in the first nine months of 1880 were 133,394*l.*; the expenditure, 108,574*l.*

Public Debt.

On 31st December, 1879, the Public debt amounted to 407,064*l.*, including the Imperial grant of 100,000*l.* The remainder consists of two funded debts, one of 90,166*l.*, raised at Amsterdam, and one of 48,000*l.*; raised at the Cape. There is also a floating debt to the Standard Bank of about 130,000*l.*

Population.

No census has ever been taken in the Transvaal, there are supposed to be about 45,000 whites of all nationalities in the Province, and the native population has been estimated at 800,000.

Executive Council.

President, Colonel Sir Wm. Owen Lanyon, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Administrator*.

Members.

The Hon. Colonel Bellairs, C.B., *Commanding Troops*.

" George Hudson, *Colonial Secretary*.

" W. B. Morcom, *Attorney General*.

" H. C. Shepstone, *Secretary for Native Affairs*.

" P. J. Marais, J. C. Holtshausen, J. S. Joubert.

Clerk to Council, C. Van Boeschoten, 100*l.*

Legislative Assembly.

President, Col. Sir Wm. Owen Lanyon, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Administrator*.

His Honor J. P. De Wet, *Chief Justice*, *Vice-President*.

The Hon. Colonel Bellairs, C.B., *Commanding Troops*.

" George Hudson, *Colonial Secretary*.

" W. B. Morcom, *Attorney General*.

" H. C. Shepstone, *Secretary for Native Affairs*.

" P. J. Marais.

" J. C. Holtshausen.

" J. S. Joubert.

Clerk, R. Rutherford, 100*l.*

1st Clerk, C. K. White. *4th Clerk*, J. H. Nel.

2nd do., O. W. A. Forssman. *5th do.*, Vacant.

3rd do., J. A. Esterhuysen. *6th do.*, Vacant.

Civil Establishment.

Administrator, Colonel Sir Wm. Owen Lanyon, K.C.M.G., C.B., 3,000*l.*

Private Secretary, Godfrey Y. Lagden, 300*l.*

Clerk, John Parr Tinling, 200*l.*

Colonial Secretariat.

Colonial Secretary, George Hudson, 1,100*l.*

Chief Clerk, C. Van Boeschoten, 800*l.*

1st Class Clerk, Fitz Stiemens, 250*l.*

2nd " " J. T. A. Stopford, 180*l.*

3rd " " G. Irving Davies, 180*l.*

Department of Native Affairs.

Secretary for Native Affairs, H. C. Shepstone, 950*l.*

Clerk, C. H. R. Norman, 265*l.*

Commissioner Northern Districts, Major M. Clarke, R.A., C.M.G., 700*l.*, and 200*l.* allowances.

Clerk, R. O. G. Lys, 200*l.*, and 50*l.* allowances.

Commissioner Swazi Border, Capt. Sir M. Barlow, Bt., 450*l.*, and 100*l.* allowances.

Clerk, L. F. Spring, 200*l.*, and 50*l.* allowances.

Commissioner Western Border, J. Moffat, 400*l.*, and 100*l.* allowances.

Native Commissioners.

District Zoutpansberg—

Klipdam, Captain Oscar Dahl, 300*l.*, and 50*l.* allowances.

Spelonk, J. Albasini, 250*l.*

Clerk, Arthur Bates.

District Waterberg—A. W. Sampson, 300*l.*, and 50*l.* allowances.

Clerk, J. R. O. O'Reilly.

District Middelberg—

Maleo's Kop, Carl Schultz, 300*l.*, and 50*l.* allowances.

Leolu Mountains, Captain A. Ritter, 300*l.*, and 50*l.* allowances.

Clerk, Harry Scholefield.

District Rustenburg (vacant), 300*l.*

Finance and Revenue Commissioner's Department.

Finance and Revenue Commissioner, C. E. Stafford

Steele, 900*l.*, and 200*l.* allowance.

Clerk, Jacob Swart, 290*l.*

Treasury.

Colonial Treasurer, N. J. R. Swart, 900*l.*

Chief Clerk and Accountant, B. W. Gyngell, 800*l.*

2nd Clerk (vacant), 180*l.*

Distributor of Stamps, &c., J. G. C. Van Leenhoff, 300*l.*

Audit Office.

Colonial Auditor, D. M. Kisch, 650*l.*

1st Clerk E. H. Fry, 250*l.*

2nd ditto, A. P. Crole, 250*l.*

Surveyor General's Department.

Surveyor General, Sam. Melvill, 800*l.*

1st Clerk and Examiner of Diagrams, F. H. Rissik, 300*l.*

2nd ditto, C. F. Palmer, 180*l.*

Clerk of Works, G. Loveday, 300*l.*

Registrar of Deeds Department.

Registrar of Deeds, J. J. Meintjes, 650*l.*

1st Clerk, J. C. Minnaar, 250*l.*

2nd ditto, A. C. H. Lorentz, 180*l.*

3rd ditto, E. Quinn, 150*l.*

Postal and Telegraph Department.

Postmaster-General, and Sub-Manager of Telegraphs,
A. W. de la Hunt, 500*l.*
*Postmaster, Pretoria, A. von Levetzow, 250*l.**
*Clerk, General Post Office, H. H. Smithers, 200*l.**
*Postmaster, Potchefstroom, E. H. de Waal, 200*l.**
*Clerk, — Botha, 75*l.**

Judicial and Legal Department.

*Chief Justice, Jacobus Petrus de Wet, 1,500*l.*, and 200*l.* allowances.*
*First Puisne Judge, J. G. Kotzé, 1,200*l.**
*Second ditto, ditto (vacant), 1,000*l.**
*Clerk, P. Kotzé, 150*l.**
*Attorney-General, W. B. Morcom, 800*l.**
*Clerk, — — — — — 250*l.**
*Master High Court and Orphan Master, J. A. de Vogel, 600*l.**
*Clerk, A. S. Dawson, 200*l.**
*Registrar of High Court and Tazing Master, R. K. Loveday, 400*l.**
*High Sheriff, C. J. Juta, 400*l.* and fees.*
*Resident Magistrate, Pretoria, R. Rutherford, 400*l.**
*Public Prosecutor, J. Vogel, 250*l.**
*Landdrost, Potchefstroom, A. M. Goetz, 500*l.**
*1st Clerk, R. G. Impey, 250*l.**
*2nd ditto (vacant), 130*l.**
*Landdrost, Utrecht, G. M. Rudolph, 450*l.*, and a house.*
*Clerk, C. L. Schaffer, 175*l.**
2nd ditto, — Silverlock.
*Landdrost, Lydenburg, G. A. Roth, 400*l.**
*Clerk, J. Ivey, 175*l.**
*Landdrost, Rustenburg, M. C. Genis (acting), 400*l.**
*Clerk, F. P. Van Kuyper, 250*l.**
*Landdrost, Heidelberg, C. Ueckermann, 400*l.**
*Clerk, D. C. Nabal, 180*l.**
*Landdrost, Wakkerstroom, C. B. Scholtz (acting), 400*l.**
*Clerk, C. H. Hoffman, 180*l.**
*Landdrost, Middelburg, C. Von Brandis, 450*l.**
*Clerk, J. W. Rehbock, 180*l.**
*Landdrost, Marico, P. A. Van Yperen, 450*l.**
*Clerk, J. A. Butner, 250*l.**
*Landdrost, Bloemhof, T. J. Krogh (acting), 400*l.**
*Clerk, E. B. Donovan (acting), 175*l.**
*Landdrost, Waterberg, J. Hüneberg (acting), 400*l.**
*Clerk, J. Hüneberg, 200*l.**
*Landdrost, Zoutpansberg, O. F. Ziervogel, 400*l.**
*Clerk, A. Von Levetzow, 180*l.**
*Landdrost Standerton, J. C. Krogh, 500*l.**
*Clerk, H. J. Juta, 175*l.**
*Gold Commissioner, Pilgrim's Rest, G. Patmer (acting), 200*l.*, and 50*l.* allowances.*
*Clerk, F. Dowling, 150*l.**

Educational Department.

*Superintendent of Education, H. S. Bosman (acting), 600*l.**
*Clerk, W. A. Dely, 220*l.**

Colonial Defence.

A mounted police force of half-castes, 80 in number of all ranks, has been formed for the protection of the northern districts.

*Inspector, Captain Nourse, 15*s.* a day and rations.*

There is also a native force of about 300, distributed under the several Native Commissioners, to whom the sub-inspectors act as clerks; they receive 1*s.* a day and rations.

A force of 120 mounted infantry from the regiments serving in the province, is kept up by the Colonial Government, at an expense of 5,000*l.* per annum.

*Staff and Commissariat Officer, Adjutant and Paymaster, Captain Charles Thompson, 15*s.* a day and rations.*

*Colonial Ordnance Officer (Deputy Assist. Commissary General of Ordnance), Herbert T. Wyon, 7*s.* 6*d.* per day.*

Clergy of the Dutch Reformed Church in receipt of Government Pay.

Rev. D. v. d. Hoff, Potchefstroom, 225*l.*
" N. J. Van Warmelo, Heidelberg, 225*l.*
" G. W. Smits, Rustenburg, 225*l.*
" J. W. Ackermann, Wakkerstroom, 225*l.*
" De Vries, Marico, 112*l.* 10*s.*

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TRINIDAD.

THE island of Trinidad lies to the eastward of Venezuela, between 10° 3' and 10° 50' N. latitude, and 61° 39' and 62° of W. longitude from Greenwich. Its area is 1,754 square miles. It is separated from the continent of America by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco.

History.

Trinidad was first discovered by Columbus, on his third voyage, on the 31st July, 1496; and taken possession of by him for the Crown of Spain. No Governor was, however, appointed by the kings of Spain until 1532, and even then, and for many years afterwards, the Spanish colonists had the greatest difficulty in maintaining any footing in the island.

Trinidad made scarcely any progress until 1783, when, in consequence of the representations made to the Court of Madrid by M. Rome de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who, when on a visit to the island, had been struck by its extraordinary fertility, a Royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to settle in Trinidad, the sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, being that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. The consequence of this proclamation was a large influx of population, which was soon augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere, by the terrible events of the French Revolution, and to this cause is to be traced the great preponderance of the French element in a colony which never belonged to France.

On the 12th February, 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for the reduction of Trinidad.

The fleet was under the command of Rear-Admiral Harvey, and consisted of 18 vessels, carrying 760 guns. The military force, numbering in all 6,750 rank and file, was led by Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

The expedition resulted in the surrender of the island to His Majesty's forces, and on the 18th February, 1797, the articles of capitulation were signed by Abercrombie, Harvey, and Chacon, the Spanish governor.

Trinidad was held for a few years as a military conquest, during which period it was governed by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Picton, Aide-de-Camp to Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

In 1802 it was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

General Description.

The soil is varied, and extremely fertile, and excellently adapted to the growth of tropical products, more particularly of sugar and cacao, which

are its staples. Coffee has of late been largely cultivated, and with great success, bidding fair to become a very considerable factor in the future exporting power of the colony. Tobacco of a superior quality is also largely grown.

The climate of Trinidad is healthy, and by no means hurtful to Europeans, provided they take reasonable precautions.

The chief town and principal port of Trinidad is Port of Spain (population 30,000), situated on a gently inclined plain, near the north-east angle of the Gulf of Paria.

The next town and port is San Fernando (population 6,000), about 80 miles south from Port of Spain.

The harbour is the finest in the West Indies.

A pitch lake, 90 acres in extent, is situated in the ward of La Brea, about 30 miles from Port of Spain; it is of considerable value, and yields a slight revenue to the island.

Of the total area of Trinidad, which is estimated at about 1,125,000 acres, the alienated acreage is given below, according to the last assessment:—

	Acres.
Cultivated in Sugar Cane . . .	52,150
„ Cacao and Coffee . . .	21,279
„ Ground Provisions . . .	16,986
„ Cocoanuts . . .	2,885
Total in crop	93,300
	Acres.
Pasture	6,103
Uncultivated	154,108
Total alienated	258,511

The population of the island by the census of 1871 was stated to have been 109,638; it is now probably about 125,000.

Communication between Port of Spain and San Fernando is at present maintained principally by means of the Gulf steamers, which ply daily, calling at intermediate points, and proceeding on Thursdays and Saturdays as far as Cedros, in the south-western part of the island, a total distance of sixty miles from Port of Spain.

Railways.

The railway from Port of Spain to Arima (16 miles) was opened in 1876. The Couva line (18 miles from the junction at St. Joseph. 24 miles in all from Port of Spain) was opened in 1880, and the further extension to San Fernando (7 miles), already commenced, will probably be completed at an early date. There are also 7 miles of railway between San Fernando and Savana Grande, and short lines at Chaguanas and in the Guayaguayare valley, used chiefly for the conveyance of sugar. These lines will no doubt become of greater importance when united with the main line.

Municipalities.

The towns of Port of Spain and San Fernando are under the jurisdiction of borough councils, the former consisting of fifteen elective members, the latter of seven.

One of the members is annually chosen mayor.

Postal Communications.

There is a General Post Office in Port of Spain, a branch office at San Fernando, and 27 out offices throughout the island.

The money order system has been established between the United Kingdom and the island, and

orders are issued at the General Post Office and at the San Fernando office.

Trinidad has joined the Postal Union.

The number of steamers calling at Trinidad has within the last few years increased considerably, the number per month being now 17, viz., 2 royal mail steamers, 2 royal mail cargo steamers, 2 of the Transatlantic Company's steamers from St. Nazaire, 1 French cargo steamer from Bordeaux, 2 of the West India and Pacific Line, and one of the Harrison Line from Liverpool; 1 Clyde steamer, 2 of the Quebec and Gulf Line from America, and 4 steamers running between the island and Venezuela. Mails are regularly forwarded and received by all these steamers.

Coolie Immigration.

Immigration from India is conducted under Government control. Under this head 66,168*l.* was expended in 1878, besides the fixed establishment of the department, the cost of which is about 4,000*l.* The number of Indian immigrants imported during each of the last three years was as follows:—

1877	...	...	...	1,636
1878	...	...	...	3,057
1879	...	...	...	2,619

Defence.

A volunteer corps was established in 1879, having 170 members in Port of Spain, and nearly half that number in San Fernando. There is also a Rifle Association.

The Police Force of the island consists of an inspector-commandant, two inspectors, one clerk, two sergeant-majors, 31 sergeants, 25 corporals, 25 lance corporals, and 250 constables. There is also a water police, with 2 coxswains and 8 policemen. The cost of the establishment is 28,954*l.* annually.

Education.

Education has made considerable progress in Trinidad for some years past. The schools are of two kinds, one secular, and supported entirely by Government, the other denominational, aided only by the Government. For higher education there are the Queen's Royal College (secular), and its affiliated Roman Catholic institution, the College of the Immaculate Conception. Attached to these institutions are exhibitions or scholarships of the annual value of 150*l.*, each tenable for three years at some university in Great Britain or Ireland. Four of these exhibitions may be gained annually by such students of either College as pass the required examination. There were at the end of 1878 seventy-two students on the books of the Queen's Royal College, and one hundred and thirty-five on those of the College of the Immaculate Conception.

From the Government primary schools to the Queen's Royal College there are annually open to competition three free admissions, each tenable for three years.

The primary schools are now ninety in number, fifty of which are secular schools supported entirely by Government, and forty denominational and assisted. The Government schools are generally well supplied with school requisites; their furniture is constructed on good models, and some of them are held in creditable buildings. Fees are exacted and paid with great regularity, the usual rates being three pence per head per week; at some schools the charge is two shillings per month, and at the Model Schools five shillings per month. There is a re-

duction when the fees are paid quarterly in advance, and reduced rates are charged for the second and third children in a family. In connexion with the Boys' Model School there is a Training College for male teachers, which admits twelve resident and four non-resident students. In connexion with the Girls' Model School there is a kindergarten department for infants. The staff of the Government schools includes 45 masters, 4 mistresses, 5 assistant masters, 48 assistant and work mistresses, and 85 pupil teachers, paid monitors, and normal students. There is an examination of teachers annually, the conditions of which are similar to those in force in England.

The number of pupils attending the primary schools was as follows:—

	Government Schools.	Assisted Schools.	Total.
1868	2,836	—	2,836
1878	3,293	2,997	6,290
1879	3,957	3,274	7,231

The total net expenditure on education amounted in 1878 to 12,308*l*.

Besides the public schools of which mention has been made above, there are many private adventure schools, the largest of which is the Convent Boarding and Day School for girls. Under the Presbyterian Coolie Mission there are twelve estate schools, having about 500 pupils; so that it may be roughly estimated that the number of children attending school in Trinidad is about 9,000.

Government.

The Government is administered by a Governor, with an executive council of three members. The legislative body is a Council, including the Governor, who is President, 6 official, and 8 unofficial members, all of whom are appointed by the Crown.

Governors of the Colony during the Spanish Government and since the Island has appertained to Great Britain.

Spanish Government.

- 11 Oct. 1735 Lieut.-Col. E. S. de Linany Vera.
- 4 Dec. 1745 Don F. de la Monteras.
- 19 June 1746 Don J. J. Salcedo.
- 1752 Don F. Manclares.
- 1757 Don P. de la Moneda.
- 1760 Don J. San Juan.
- 1762 Don J. A. Gil-Knight.
- 19 June 1765 Don J. de Bruno.
- 1766 Don J. de Flores.
- 1773 Don J. de Dios Valdez.
- 30 Nov. 1776 Don Manuel Falquez.
- Aug. 1779 Don M. de Salavaria.
- 1 Sept. 1783 Don J. M. de Chacon.

British Governors and Administrators of the Government.

- 18 Feb. 1797 Sir Ralph Abercrombie.
- Apr. 1797 Brigadier-General Picton.
- Jan. 1803 Colonel Fullerton
- to Brig.-General Picton } Commissioners.
- 20 July 1803 Commodore Hood
- 20 July 1803 Brigadier-General Sir Thos. Hislop.
- 9 Jan. 1810 Lieut.-Colonel Tolly, 1 W. I. Regt. (acting).
- 25 Apr. 1811 Colonel Munro.
- 14 June 1813 Sir R. J. Woodford, Bart.
- 12 Apr. 1821 Lt.-Col. A. W. Young, 1st W.I. Regt. (acting).
- 18 Feb. 1823 Sir R. J. Woodford.
- 1 Apr. 1823 Major Capadose, 1st W. I. Regt. (acting).
- 18 Apr. 1828 Sir Charles F. Smith, R.E. (acting.)

- 26 July 1828 Colonel Farquharson (acting).
- 10 Mar. 1829 Major-General Sir Lewis Grant.
- 20 Nov. 1829 Lieut.-Col. Doherty 1st W. I. Regt. (acting).
- 15 Feb. 1830 Major-General Sir Lewis Grant.
- 15 May 1830 Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 1st W. I. Regt. (acting).
- 8 June 1830 Lieut.-Col. Sir Chas. F. Smith (acting).
- 5 Dec. 1831 Major-General Sir Lewis Grant.
- 9 June 1833 Sir G. F. Hill, Bart., Lieut.-Governor.
- 8 Mar. 1839 Lieut.-Colonel Mein, 74th Reg., (acting).
- 24 Mar. 1839 Colonel Sir E.M. McGregor, Governor-General.
- 28 Mar. 1839 Lieut.-Colonel Mein, 74th Regt. (acting).
- 18 Apr. 1840 Col. Sir Henry Macleod, Governor.
- 11 Nov. 1840 Major Barlow, 24th Regt. (acting).
- 14 Dec. 1840 Major Tyler, Deputy Quartermaster-General (acting).
- 25 Sept. 1841 Lieut.-Colonel Sir Chas. Chichester, 81st Regt. (acting).
- 9 May 1842 Col. Henry Macleod.
- 29 June 1842 Major F. Fuller (acting).
- 8 Aug. 1852 Lieut.-Colonel Sir Chas. Chichester (acting).
- 8 May 1842 Col. Sir H. Macleod.
- 8 Feb. 1845 Lieut.-Col. E. C. Archer, Deputy Quartermaster-General (acting).
- 2 July 1845 Col. Sir H. Macleod.
- 21 Apr. 1846 Lieut.-Colonel Brown, 34th Regt. (acting).
- 22 Apr. 1846 Lord Harris.
- 12 June 1851 Lieutenant - Colonel Ward, R.E. (acting).
- 11 Feb. 1853 Major Halliday, 36th Regt. (acting).
- 25 Feb. 1853 Lord Harris.
- 26 Jan. 1854 Major L. Bouchier, 69th Regt. (acting).
- 10 Mar. 1854 Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.B., Governor.
- 27 Oct. 1856 Lieut.-Colonel B. Brooks, 67th Regt. (acting).
- 26 Jan. 1857 Robert William Keate, Governor.
- 7 Apr. 1860 J. Walker, C.B., Lieut.-Governor.
- 25 Mar. 1861 Major Holworthy, 14th Regiment (acting).
- May 1861 Robert W. Keate.
- 5 July 1864 Major Thompson, 6th Regt., Ad. Government.
- 6 Sept. 1864 Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Governor.
- 24 Apr. 1866 E. E. Rushworth, D.C.L., Administrator.
- 7 Nov. 1866 Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, C.M.G.
- 8 Apr. 1868 Major Bostock, 16th Regt., Adm. the Government.
- 20 Apr. 1868 Hon. A. H. Gordon, C.M.G., Governor.
- 25 June 1868 C. H. Kortright, Esq., Administrator of the Government.
- 21 Dec. 1868 Hon. A. H. Gordon, C.M.G., Governor.
- 25 June 1870 J. R. Longden, C.M.G.
- 11 July 1872 W. H. Rennie, Esq., Administrator of the Government.
- 21 May 1873 J. R. Longden, C.M.G.
- 27 Apr. 1874 J. Scott Bushe, Administrator of the Government.
- 2 May 1874 W. W. Cairns, C.M.G., Governor.
- 27 May 1874 J. Scott Bushe, Administrator.
- 20 Nov. 1874 Henry Turner Irving, C.M.G., Governor.

9 Dec. 1876 J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Administrator of Government.
 3 Feb. 1877 G. W. Desvoeux, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor.
 2 Jan. 1878 Sir Henry T. Irving, K.C.M.G., Governor.
 27 July 1880 W. R. Pyne, Administrator.
 27 Aug. 1880 William A. G. Young, C.M.G., Administrator.
 Nov. 1880 Sir Sanford Freeling, K.C.M.G., Governor.

Frederick Warner.
 Louis A. A. de Vertouil, M.D.
 J. de Boissière, M.D.
 L. Guiseppi.
 L. Agostini.
 T. A. Finlayson.
 R. P. Marryat.
 A. Bernard.
 Clerk of Council, A. Colton Ross.

Non
Officials.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Sanford Freeling, K.C.M.G. £4,000
 Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, 800

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary, J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G. 1,200
 Confidential Clerk and Clerk of Council, A. C. Ross, 400l. to 600l. 600
 2nd Clerk, J. Cunningham, 200l. to 300l. 260
 3rd ditto, S. W. Knaggs, 150l. to 200l. 200
 4th ditto, F. Pyne, 100l. to 150l. 100
 1st Government Messenger, J. Hamilton, 160l. and 30l. allowance 190
 2nd ditto, J. Lewis 100

Receiver-General's Department.

Receiver-General, W. R. Pyne, 800l. to 1,000
 1st Clerk (Accountant), E. Eckel, 350l. to 400
 2nd ditto, J. Brown, 300l. to 350
 3rd ditto, C. W. Langford, 220l. to 300
 4th ditto, C. H. E. Holder, 150l. to 200
 5th ditto, C. S. Flanagan, 100l. to 150
 Excise Officer, J. T. Bowen 230
 Locker, A. Telfer 120
 Sub-Receiver (San Fernando), C. E. Mercier 400
 Clerk (ditto), H. Brathwaite, 150l. to 200
 Extra Clerk (ditto), J. M. Cunha 100
 Landing-Waiter (ditto), J. R. Lewis, 100l. to 180
 Locker (ditto), J. E. Johnstone, 100l. to 180

Customs Department.

Collector of Customs, John Fanning, 700l. to 800
 1st Clerk, C. Farnum, 310l. to 450
 2nd ditto, J. M. Ross, 210l. to 300
 3rd ditto, F. Gibbon, 100l. to 200
 Tide Surveyor, F. J. McLeod 110
 Ditto, W. H. White 130
 Landing Waiters and Lockers:—
 H. Pollard, 300l. to 340
 F. B. Fraser, 210l. to 300
 A. Hart, 210l. to 300
 J. Leotaud, 210l. to 300
 S. J. Clarke, 100l. to 200
 J. L. Sargeant, 100l. to 200
 T. D. Tench, 100l. to 200
 C. F. Rooks, 100l. to 200
 E. Bugros, 100l. to 200
 W. H. White, 100l. to 200
 F. McLeod, 100l. to 200
 P. Sutton, 100l. to 200

Immigration Department.

Protector of Immigrants, H. Mitchell 1,000
 Inspector of Immigrants, O. W. Warner, 500l. and 150l. allowance 650
 Sub-Protector and Assistant Inspector, H. O. Stone 400
 1st Clerk, N. St. Hilaire, 250l. to 350
 2nd ditto, W. La Croix, 200l. to 250
 3rd ditto, J. Bannatyne, 150l. to 200
 4th ditto, H. W. Stone, 100l. to 150

Revenue. Expenditure.

	£	£
1850	88,084	77,362
1860	184,861	187,220
1867	215,812	214,715
1868	214,484	199,112
1869	244,055	234,791
1870	233,585	241,148
1871	264,352	234,175
1872	296,060	285,384
1873	281,570	326,282
1874	276,529	294,006
1875	291,469	282,294
1876	316,170	318,362
1877	310,337	312,586
1878	470,513	405,190
1879	419,885	389,351

Public Debt of Trinidad.

245,800l. for railways.
 32,200l. secured on general revenue, but recoverable by the Colony from other parties.

Value of Imports and Exports.

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1850	476,010	819,394
1860	829,304	714,603
1867	859,389	1,086,901
1868	987,796	1,116,198
1869	920,607	1,118,695
1870	1,042,678	1,227,574
1871	1,218,024	1,492,811
1872	1,233,771	1,439,904
1873	1,324,432	1,733,615
1874	1,342,992	1,412,260
1875	1,507,794	1,625,082
1876	1,666,268	1,636,618
1877	1,708,457	2,093,650
1878	1,901,401	1,839,067
1879	2,223,271	2,264,744

Population, Census, 1871,

109,688.

Executive Council.

The Governor, President.

The Senior Officer commanding Her Majesty's Forces.
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Attorney-General.

Legislative Council.

Sir J. Needham, Chief Justice.
 J. S. Bushe, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.
 H. Ludlow, Attorney-General.
 W. R. Pyne, Receiver-General.
 M. M. Philip, Solicitor-General.
 H. Mitchell, M.D., Agent-General of Immigrants.

Officials.

5th Clerk, A. Monteil	100
Immigration Agent at Calcutta, Robert W. S. Mitchell, 1,500 <i>l.</i> , and 500 <i>l.</i> travelling allowance.	

Auditor-General's Department.

Auditor-General, B. H. Reinecker	700
1st Clerk, G. F. Bowen, 300 <i>l.</i> to	450
2nd ditto, C. Flanagan, 250 <i>l.</i> to	300
3rd ditto, E. E. Pollard, 150 <i>l.</i> to	200
4th ditto, J. A. Redhead, 150 <i>l.</i> to	200
5th ditto, C. Pantin, 150 <i>l.</i> to	200
6th ditto, W. H. Gamble	150
7th ditto, L. R. Fraser, 100 <i>l.</i> to	150
8th ditto, L. Hart, 100 <i>l.</i> to	150
9th ditto, M. Guthrie, 100 <i>l.</i> to	150
10th ditto, C. Hawkesworth	100

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works and Surveys, J. E. Tanner, M.I.C.E. 1,200 <i>l.</i> (and 300 <i>l.</i> from Railway Funds), and 300 <i>l.</i> travelling allowance.	
Assistant Director of Public Works, G. W. Dickson, 800 <i>l.</i> , and 150 <i>l.</i> allowance	950
1st Assistant Engineer, W. I. Roach, 500 <i>l.</i> , and 150 <i>l.</i> allowance	650
2nd Assistant ditto, C. Messervy 500 <i>l.</i> , and 150 <i>l.</i> allowance	650
Extra Assistant, E. Maingot, 250 <i>l.</i> , and 50 <i>l.</i> allowance	300
Clerk to Director Public Works, A. E. C. Ross, 150 <i>l.</i> to	200
Clerks, — Bladre	75
J. Forster	75
Accountant, A. Scammarony	250
Financial Assistant to Director Public Works, R. Dick	250
Draughtsman, F. K. Hughes	250
Storekeeper, G. V. Marache	200
Paymaster, Northern Division, G. Labastide	150
" Southern Division, W. L. Knox	150
Wharfinger, J. A. Guiseppi	135
Road Accountant, J. Eversley	125
1st Road Officer, Northern Division, C. Massy, 125 <i>l.</i> , and 100 <i>l.</i> allowance	225
2nd Road Officer, ditto, S. Agostini, 125 <i>l.</i> , and 100 <i>l.</i> allowance	225
3rd Road Officer, ditto, C. Darmany	
1st " Southern Division, C. H. Rogers	250
2nd Road Officer, ditto, J. Aché	200
3rd ditto ditto, L. Le Cadre	
4th ditto ditto, J. Nivet	
5th ditto ditto, C. Besson	
Superintendent of Transport Train, L. de Gannes	350
Captain of Tug "Pelican," G. Harrigan	230
Overseer of Waterworks, T. Murrel	150
Foreman of Saw Mill, J. Marsden (acting)	150

Survey Department.

Engineer in Charge of Surveys, C. S. Cochrane, 500 <i>l.</i> , and 100 <i>l.</i> allowance	600
1st Assistant to Director of Surveys, H. de Lapeyrouse, 800 <i>l.</i> , and 100 <i>l.</i> allowance, with fees	400
2nd Assistant to Director of Surveys, L. Labastide, 400 <i>l.</i> , and 100 <i>l.</i> allowance	500
3rd Assistant to Director of Surveys, C. Morvant, 200 <i>l.</i> , and 100 <i>l.</i> allowance	300
Draughtsman, T. Sorzano	120

San Fernando Extension Railway.

Resident Engineer, P. Stevens	450
Assistant Engineers, G. Samson	250
A. Labastide	200
C. de Verteuil	150
Wharfinger, J. Jack	100
Draughtsman, A. B. Stollmeyer	200

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General, H. A. Fitt	500
Clerk, Charles Phillips, 300 <i>l.</i> to	400
2nd Clerk, E. St. Laurent	100

Harbour Master's Department.

Harbour Master of the Island, G. W. Norman	500
Assistant ditto, R. Rochford	250
Harbour Master, San Fernando, C. E. Mercier, 100 <i>l.</i> , and 50 <i>l.</i> allowance	150

Post Office Department.

Postmaster-General, J. W. O'Brien, 600 <i>l.</i> , and residence	600
1st Clerk, G. W. Norman, jun., 200 <i>l.</i> to	300
2nd ditto, J. Norman, 150 <i>l.</i> to	200
Two Clerks, at 100 <i>l.</i> to	150

Crown Lands Department.

Sub-Intendant Commissioner Northern Province, D. Wilson	
Assistant to the Sub-Intendant and Commissioner, Northern Province, G. F. Bushe	400
1st Clerk, F. Pantin	200 <i>l.</i> to 250
2nd ditto, A. S. Bowen	100 <i>l.</i> to 150
3rd ditto, H. F. Gauteaume	100

Botanic Garden.

Botanist, Henry Prestoe	300
Gardener, F. B. Songer	155

Railway Department.

General Superintendent, J. E. Tanner	300
Clerk, W. Fahey	250
Chief Collector, A. R. Gray	500
Assistant ditto, F. J. Mahony	260
8 Collectors, at 63 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i>	
Locomotive Superintendent, G. W. Ommanney	450
1 Driver, at 280 <i>l.</i>	280
5 ditto, at 216 <i>l.</i>	1,080

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice, Sir J. Needham, Kt.	1,800
Puisne Judges, H. Fitzgerald	1,200
H. Court	1,000
Clerk to the Judges, and Chief Clerk to the Registrar, C. Stone	300
Messenger, A. Barker	110
Registrar of the Courts, L. M. Fraser, 600 <i>l.</i> and 445 <i>l.</i> for Clerks	
Attorney-General, Henry Ludlow, 1,000 <i>l.</i> , and 300 <i>l.</i> for clerical assistance	
Solicitor-General, M. M. Philip	200
Judge, Petty Civil Court, H. FitzGerald	
1st Clerk, A. Fournier	200
2nd ditto, J. Smith	100
Crown Solicitor, Leon O'Connor	300
Marshal, D. B. Horsford (with fees)	300
Official Assignee, H. A. Fitt, fees	
Clerks to the Registrar (allowance 455 <i>l.</i>)	
E. Clarke	F. Fraser.
J. McVoran	E. Huggins.
Clerks to the Attorney-General (allowance 800 <i>l.</i>)	
E. Duruty, J. S. Smith	

<i>Stipendiary Justices.</i>	£
<i>Western District, Co. St. George, R. D. Mayne,</i> 700 <i>l.</i> , and 50 <i>l.</i> travelling allowance . . .	750
<i>Ditto, ditto, County St. Patrick,</i> <i>Eastern District, County St. George, F. H.</i> <i>Hamblin</i>	500
<i>County Victoria, G. H. Chapman</i>	600
<i>County Caroni, R. F. Needham</i>	600
<i>Oropouche and Savanna Grande, H. P. Hobson</i> <i>Toco and Blanchisseuse, L. P. Pierre</i>	600
<i>County of Mayaro, F. A. Ganteaume</i>	400
	200

Clerks of the Peace.

<i>Town of Port of Spain, Arthur C. Newsam,</i> 300 <i>l.</i> , and 30 <i>l.</i> travelling allowance . . .	330
<i>Town of San Fernando, H. D. Huggins . . .</i>	300
<i>County of St. George, Eastern District, C. D.</i> <i>Ford</i>	250
<i>County Caroni, S. J. Cazabon, 200<i>l.</i> to 250 . .</i>	240
<i>Savana Grande, &c., George Eccles, 200<i>l.</i> to</i> <i>County of St. Patrick, T. W. Crosbie, 150<i>l.</i> to</i>	250
<i>Assistant Clerks, S. H. Mark, 100<i>l.</i> to . . .</i>	200
<i>M. Pasea, 100<i>l.</i></i>	150
<i>L. Rostant</i>	150
<i>H. François</i>	120
<i>H. Jobity</i>	100
	60

*Wardens.**Northern Province.*

<i>Commissioner and Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands,</i> D. Wilson, 800 <i>l.</i> , and 200 <i>l.</i> travelling allowance.	
<i>Assistant to ditto, G. F. Bushe, 400<i>l.</i></i>	
<i>Warden, St. Ann's, L. Rostant, 500<i>l.</i>, and 50<i>l.</i> al-</i> <i>lowance.</i>	
<i>Tacarigua (vacant).</i>	
<i>Arima, H. H. Pasea, 475<i>l.</i></i>	
<i>Couva, J. L. O'Connor, 550<i>l.</i>, and 50<i>l.</i> al-</i> <i>lowance.</i>	
<i>Mayaro, F. A. Ganteaume, 250<i>l.</i></i>	
<i>Toco, L. P. Pierre, 200<i>l.</i></i>	
<i>Assistant Wardens, Diego Martin, T. Warner, 300<i>l.</i>,</i> <i>and 50<i>l.</i> allowance.</i>	
<i>Chaguanas, W. J. Gray, 350<i>l.</i>, and</i> <i>50<i>l.</i> allowance.</i>	
<i>Montserrat, H. Warner, 300<i>l.</i> and</i> <i>50<i>l.</i> allowance.</i>	

Southern Province.

<i>Commissioner, J. A. Harragin, 800<i>l.</i>, and 100<i>l.</i></i> <i>allowance.</i>	
<i>Assistant Wardens, Savana Grande, H. Harragin,</i> <i>350<i>l.</i>, and 50<i>l.</i> allowance.</i>	
<i>Naparima, R. Johnstone, 300<i>l.</i>, and</i> <i>50<i>l.</i> allowance.</i>	
<i>Cedros, C. Huggins (acting), 350<i>l.</i>,</i> <i>and 50<i>l.</i> allowance.</i>	
<i>Clerk to Commissioner, S. Weston, 180<i>l.</i></i>	

*Ecclesiastical Establishment.***Church of England.*

<i>Rector of St. Paul, Rev. H. N. Huggins.</i>	
<i>St. Mary, Rev. H. Richards (Archdeacon).</i>	
<i>St. Philip and St. Peter, Rev. W. B. Laurie.</i>	
<i>Each rector has 350<i>l.</i> per annum, and 20<i>l.</i> for</i> <i>repairs.</i>	
<i>Island Curate of St. Matthew, Rev. J. G. Knight.</i>	
<i>St. John, Rev. Dr. Horsford.</i>	
<i>Christchurch,</i>	
<i>Each island curate has 150<i>l.</i>, and 50<i>l.</i> for house-</i> <i>rent.</i>	

* The present Bishop is not paid from Public Funds. On the occurrence of vacancies in the Ecclesiastical Establishment, no new appointment is made by the Government.

<i>Assistant Curates of Holy Trinity (All Saints), Rev.</i> <i>L. A. Taft, 100<i>l.</i></i>	
<i>Chaplain of Royal Gaol, 50<i>l.</i>,</i>	Rev. L. A. Taft.
<i>Lunatic Asylum, 20<i>l.</i> &c. &c.,</i>	San Fernando Hospital, Rev. H. N. Huggins, 20 <i>l.</i>

*Catechist of St. Jude, Mr. T. G. Graham, 150*l.**

The following are not on the establishment:—
Bishop of the Diocese, Rt. Rev. R. T. Hawle, M.A.

Rector of Holy Trinity, The Bishop.

Assistant Curates of Holy Trinity:—

<i>Rev. A. E. Smith.</i>	
<i>— Skinner.</i>	
<i>— W. S. Doorly.</i>	
<i>Acting Rector of St. Stephen, Rev. J. G. Knight.</i>	
<i>St. Andrew, Rev. W. W. Burbury.</i>	
<i>Curate of St. Clement, Rev.</i>	
<i>St. Jude and St. Bartholomew, Rev. H. A.</i> <i>Burrows.</i>	
<i>St. Luke, Rev.</i>	
<i>St. Michael, Rev. J. B. Robinson.</i>	
<i>St. Thomas,</i>	W. J. Keay.

Roman Catholic Church.

<i>Archbishop of Port of Spain, The Most Rev. £</i> <i>H. J. L. Gonin, D.D.</i>	1,000
<i>Cure, Port of Spain, Very Rev. W. O'Carroll</i>	300
<i>Assistant Cures, ditto, Rev. A. Violette . . .</i>	130
<i>Rev. T. T. Greenough . . .</i>	130
<i>Rev. M. Forester . . .</i>	130
<i>Cures, Arima, Rev. M. Daudier . . .</i>	150
<i>Aroica, Rev. de Martini . . .</i>	150
<i>Carenage, Rev. D. Poujade . . .</i>	150
<i>Lower Caroni, Rev. A. Sardi (acting) . .</i>	100
<i>Chaguanas, Rev. M. Patron . . .</i>	150
<i>Cedros, Rev. E. Cumisky . . .</i>	150
<i>Couva, Rev. T. H. Donnelly . . .</i>	150
<i>Diego Martin, Rev. T. Muller . . .</i>	150
<i>La Brea and Erin, Rev. R. O'Hanlon . .</i>	150
<i>Mayaro, Rev. C. Kauer . . .</i>	150
<i>Naparima, Rev. A. Violette . . .</i>	150
<i>New Town, Rev. T. Montague . . .</i>	150
<i>Oropouche and Siparia (vacant)* . . .</i>	150
<i>Point-à-Pierre, Rev. J. B. Habaniti . .</i>	150
<i>San Juan, Rev. H. Warlop . . .</i>	150
<i>St. Joseph, Rev. J. A. Orsini . . .</i>	150
<i>Santa Cruz, Rev. L. Reynaud . . .</i>	150
<i>Savanna Grande, Rev. P. Smith . . .</i>	150
<i>St. Ann, Rev. M. Patron . . .</i>	150
<i>Toco, Rev. L. De Giacomo . . .</i>	150
<i>Assist. Cure, Naparima, Rev. M. Griffin.</i>	130
<i>Chaplain, Royal Gaol and Col. Hospital, Rev.</i> <i>A. Violette</i>	50
<i>Ditto, San Fernando Hospital, . . .</i>	20

Educational Establishment.

<i>Principal of Queen's Royal College, W. Miles,</i> <i>B.A., 700<i>l.</i>, and 100<i>l.</i> rent allowance . . .</i>	800
<i>2nd Master, ditto, R. G. Bushe, B.A. . . .</i>	500
<i>3rd ditto, ditto, C. Bishop</i>	400
<i>French Master, ditto, J. B. Marquez . . .</i>	200
<i>Spanish ditto, ditto, F. A. Paul</i>	200
<i>Professor of Chemistry, and Government Analyst,</i> <i>J. McCarthy</i>	550
<i>College of the Immaculate Conception.</i> <i>(In connection with Royal College.)</i>	
<i>Principal, The Rev. Père Browne</i>	500
<i>Inspector of Schools, R. L. Guppy, 500<i>l.</i>, and</i> <i>200<i>l.</i> travelling allowance</i>	700
<i>Assistant ditto, R. A. Mowbray, 250<i>l.</i>, and 50<i>l.</i></i> <i>allowance</i>	300
<i>Superintendent of Model School, J. H. Collins .</i>	300
<i>Teacher of Female School, Miss Lawrence</i> <i>(acting)</i>	250

Medical Establishment.

<i>Surgeon-General and Medical Officer of Health,</i>	<i>£</i>
S. L. Crane	1,000
1st Clerk, F. R. Bernard, 200l. to	250
2nd Clerk, F. Fuller, 100l. to	150
3rd Clerk, J. E. Rawle	75
Medical Storekeeper, J. Samuels	150
<i>Government Medical Officers:—</i>	
A. Woodlock (acting), Diego Martin District Medical Officer, Leper Asylum	550
Robert Johnstone, North Naparima District, Consulting Medical Officer, San Fernando Hospital	800
J. W. Jenvey, Couva District	600
E. J. Hammond, Savanna Grande District	600
J. C. Cleaver (acting), Cedros District	450
T. Murray, jun., Tacarigua District	700
J. F. Chittenden, Montserrat District	450
John Arnold, Medical Inspector of Immigrants and Health Officer, Shipping	500
C. B. Pasley, Resident Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, Port of Spain	500
J. A. De Wolf, St. Joseph's District	400
S. W. Fitt, South Naparima District	400
Arima District, J. V. Farfan	400
C. F. Knox, Resident Surgeon, San Fernando Hospital	500
Robert Knaggs, Suburban District	400
A. H. Martin, Medical Officer, Lunatic Asylum and Gaol	625
F. A. de Verteuil, Chaguanas District, Medical Officer, Convict Department	450
J. E. Thompson, Oropouche District	450
A. Boucaud, 1st Assistant, Port of Spain Hospital	350
W. Devenish, Officer, Pointe à Pierre	450
P. H. E. Knaggs, Mayaro District	450
L. Fabien, Acting Medical Officer, Tacarigua	300
J. W. Eakin, Assistant Surgeon, Colonial Hospital	300
R. Lesslie, Supernumerary, Colonial Hospital	300
NOTE.—Government Medical Officers are allowed private practice when in charge of districts.	

Colonial Hospital, Port of Spain.

Dispenser, J. Sutcliffe	200
Assistant ditto, J. B. Inniss	100
Clerk, H. Wainright	200
Steward, J. Morgan	125
Lady Superintendent of Nurses, Miss Emily Goodban	150
Matron, Mrs. MacCabe	125

Colonial Hospital, San Fernando.

Dispenser, C. Colston (acting)	120
Steward, H. Chalommelle	80
Clerk, C. Dick	50
Matron and Head Nurse, Mrs. Pointousky	90

Leper Asylum, Cocorite.

Resident Superintendent, Mme. T. Guinand	200
Dispenser, M. Cartier	75

House of Refuge.

Resident Superintendent, Mrs. M. Darwent	150
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Lunatic Asylum, Belmont.

Head Attendant, C. Bizzell	150
Teacher, J. Rawlins	75
Chief Warder	100
Colonial Storekeeper, O. Fitzgerald	450

Public Health Department.

Sanitary Inspector, Port of Spain, C. Gibbon	250
Ditto, San Fernando, R. H. Fitzsimons	100

The Wardens are Sanitary Inspectors for their respective ward unions, and the District Medical Officers are Health Officers for their districts.

Police and Gaols.

<i>Inspector Commandant, and Inspector of Weights and Measures, Captain A. W. Baker</i>	<i>£</i>
<i>Inspector of Police (San Fernando), Inspector of Weights and Measures, and Supervisor R. Fitzsimons, 525l., and fees.</i>	700
<i>Inspector of Police and Supervisor (Port of Spain), D. Owen, 420l., house allowance 75l.</i>	495
<i>Inspector of Prisons, L. M. Fraser, 100l., and 50l. allowance.</i>	150
<i>Inspector of Industrial Schools, L. M. Fraser</i>	50
<i>Government Printer, H. T. Clark</i>	375
<i>Superintendent of Prisons, and Keeper of Royal Gaol, O. Harley, 400l., and 50l. allowance.</i>	450
<i>Clerk of Royal Gaol, S. W. Gould</i>	195
<i>Assistant ditto, R. Farrel</i>	130
<i>Teacher, R. Farrel</i>	50
<i>Captain Volunteer Fire Brigade, Capt. A. W. Baker</i>	200
<i>Superintendent of Government Pastures and Examiner of Animals, J. B. White</i>	500

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These islands were formerly included, for purposes of government, among the Bahama group, from which they were separated in 1848 by Act of the Bahama Legislature. The following is an extract from that Act:—"The Islands of Grand and Salt Cay, together with the small islands and Cays immediately adjacent thereto, and which, together with the said Islands of Grand and Salt Cay, are commonly known and designated as 'The Turks Islands,' and the Islands and Cays, commonly known and designated as the 'Caicos Islands,' together with all the banks and Cays situate, lying, and being to the eastward of the said Turks Islands and Caicos Islands, and comprised within, or deemed part of, or appertaining to Your Majesty's Bahama Islands, shall cease to be component parts of the Bahama Government," &c.

The Turks and Caicos Islands lie between 21° and 22° N. lat., and 71° and 72° 37' W. long.

On the 1st of January, 1874, this Colony was annexed to Jamaica, by Order in Council, under an Imperial Act, 36 Vict., cap. 6. There is a Legislative Board consisting of the Chief Commissioner and Judge and not less than two, nor more than four, other persons appointed by the Governor of Jamaica. Taxation and expenditure, and other matters of a purely local character, are regulated by this Board; but all laws passed by the Legislative Council of Jamaica, which are in express terms made applicable to Turks Islands, will take effect there.

The diminution of Revenue which appears in the returns for 1873 results from the abolition of export duties, which was effected on the 1st of March, 1873.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	<i>1870</i>	<i>£12,415</i>	<i>£12,637</i>
	1871	9,518	11,216
	1872	10,864	9,722
	1873	5,097	7,971
	1874	7,635	6,938
	1875	7,722	7,620
	1876	8,596	7,599
	1877	6,298	6,305
	1878	6,594	6,846
	1879	6,334	6,089

Population by Census of 1861 and 1871.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	2,128	2,244	4,372
1871	2,274	2,449	4,723

Value of Imports and Exports.

1870	£35,345	£18,854
1871	25,285	21,304
1872	31,881	31,628
1873	18,330	28,987
1874	23,773	24,321
1875	23,340	26,364
1876	23,857	31,566
1877	21,790	22,185
1878	19,368	26,910
1879	21,939	17,942

Civil Establishment.

The Commissioner, R. B. Llewellyn, 500L.
The Assistant Commissioner at Grand Turk, A. G. Wynns, 275L.
The Accountant and Clerk in the Commissioner's Office (Revenue Department), J. C. Crisson, 225L.
The Clerk in the Commissioner's Office (Executive Department), and Boarding Officer and Locker at Grand Turk, W. N. Rigby, 120L.
The Assistant Commissioner at Salt Cay, J. W. Baker, 200L.
The Assistant Commissioner at Cockburn Harbour, James M. Rae, 200L., and 50L. travelling allowance.
The Boarding Officer and Locker at ditto, A. M. Stubbs, 75L.
The Government Medical Officer D. B. Bascome, 200L.
The Judge of the Supreme Court, W. J. Anderson, 500L.
The Clerk to the Judge and ex officio Prothonotary and Clerk to the Crown, J. C. Crisson, 75L.

The Legislative Board.

R. B. Llewellyn, President
 of the Board,
 W. J. Anderson,
 A. G. Wynns. } *Ex-officio Members.*
 C. R. Hinson.
 G. D. Jones.

VICTORIA.

Victoria, the most populous and wealthy of the Australasian colonies, is situated at the south-east of the Continent of Australia, and lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 geographical miles, and its greatest breadth is about 250 such miles. Its extent of coast line is nearly 600 miles.

Victoria was separated from New South Wales in 1851. It is bounded on the west by the Colony of South Australia, the dividing line being the 141st meridian. On the north and north-east it is bounded by the Colony of New South Wales, from which it is separated by the river Murray, and a line reaching from the head waters of that stream, at Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass's Straits, and the Pacific Ocean.

The southernmost point in Victoria, and in the

whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in lat. 39° 8' S., long. 146° 26' E.; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the colony meets the Murray, lat. 34° 2' S., long. 141° E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in lat. 37° 31' S., long. 149° 59' E.; the most westerly part is the whole western frontier, which lies upon the meridian 141° E. (as has been already stated), and extends from lat. 34° 2' S. to lat. 38° 4' S., or about 240 miles.

The area of Victoria is 88,198 square miles, or 56,446,720 acres. The whole continent of Australia is estimated to contain 2,972,346 square miles, and Victoria consequently occupies about one thirty-third part of its surface. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British seas, contains 89,644 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

Industry.

Wheat produced in Victoria, in 1879-80, was 8,398,858 bushels; oats, 4,023,271 bushels; potatoes, 167,943 tons; hay, 292,207 tons; Victorian wool produced in 1879, 47,526,291 lbs., valued at 7,910,037L.

The total quantity of gold raised from the date of the first discovery (1851) to the end of the year 1879, is estimated at 48,817,796 ozs., which at 4l. per oz. gives the value as 192,169,296l.

The number of acres under cultivation in 1879-80 was 1,688,275.

There are 216,710 horses in the colony. The number of cattle is 1,129,358, of sheep 8,651,775, and of pigs 144,733.

Victoria, as a manufacturing country, occupies a pre-eminent position in the Australasian group. The manufactories and works returned in 1880 numbered 2,239, the hands employed therein numbered 33,247, and the capital invested, so far as it is represented by the value of lands, buildings, machinery, and plant, amounted to 6,713,743l.

There are 1,125 miles of railway completed in Victoria, and in full operation; also 74 miles in course of construction.

There are 3,155 miles of telegraph lines open, and 5,786 miles of wire.

Stage-coaches run to all parts of the Colony, except where railway communication is available.

Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, is the most populous city in Australasia, having (in 1880), with its suburbs, a population of 265,000; though the first settlers established themselves on the site of the present city so recently as in 1835.

From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate far more genial to Europeans than any other colony within the continent of Australia. In regard to heat, the weather is never severely oppressive except during the prevalence of hot northerly winds, and these occur only at intervals during the summer months. Over a series of years the mean temperature at Melbourne was 57°·6°, the mean atmospheric pressure at 91·3 feet above the sea level was 29·93 inches; rain fell on the average upon 131 days, the mean annual rainfall being 27·22 inches.

Government.

The Government of Victoria consists of a Governor appointed by the Crown, who is aided in the conduct of public affairs by a responsible Ministry. There is a Legislative Council of 30 members elected for six Provinces, and an Assembly of 86 members returned by 55 Electoral Districts. The Constitution was established by an

Act passed by the Legislature of Victoria, 1854, to which Her Majesty assented, in pursuance of the power granted by Act of the Imperial Parliament (18 & 19 Vict., cap. 55). One of the Members of Council returned for each of the Electoral Provinces retires in rotation at the expiration of every two years. The property qualification of Members is possession of freehold property worth 2,500*l.*, or annual value of 250*l.* The property qualification of Electors of Members of Council is possession of freehold or leasehold property rated in some municipal district at not less than 50*l.* per annum. Graduates of Universities within the British dominions, barristers and solicitors, legally qualified medical practitioners, officiating ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, and officers of the army and navy when not on active service also have votes for the Legislative Council. The functions of the Upper House differ very slightly from those of the House of Lords. Money Bills may be either accepted or rejected, but they may not be altered.

An Act was passed in 1857 to abolish the property qualification required of Members of the Legislative Assembly, and manhood suffrage exists so far as the election of that body is concerned. The duration of the Assembly is three years, and vote by ballot has been in operation since 1856.

All Members of the Legislative Assembly, except such as are in receipt of official salary out of the Consolidated Revenue, are paid 800*l.* a year "for reimbursing their expenses in relation to their attendance in Parliament." The Members of the Legislative Council are not paid.

Melbourne is distant from Sydney by sea about 570 miles, and by land about 581 miles; from Adelaide by sea 482 miles, and by land 560 miles. Steam postal communication with England, via Ceylon and Suez, is maintained every two weeks by the steamers of the P. and O. Company.

Governors of Victoria.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	to Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe	30 Sept., 1839...	...
John Vesey Fitzgerald	15 July, 1861...	5 May, 1864
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	8 May, 1854...	22 June, 1854
Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B.	22 Jan., 1854...	21 Dec., 1855
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1 Jan., 1856...	26 Dec., 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	26 Dec., 1856...	10 Sept., 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B.	11 Sept., 1863...	7 May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	7 May, 1866...	15 Aug., 1866
The Right Honourable John Henry Thomas Viscount Canterbury, K.C.B.	15 Aug., 1866...	2 Mar., 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3 Mar., 1873...	19 Mar., 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31 Mar., 1873...	22 Feb., 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting)	3 Jan., 1875...	10 Jan., 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11 Jan., 1875...	14 Jan., 1876
The Most Honourable George Augustus Constantine, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27 Feb., 1879...	Still in office

Ministries in Victoria.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
1. William Clark Haines	28 Nov., 1855...	11 Mar., 1857
2. John O'Shanassy	11 Mar., 1856...	29 April, 1857
3. William Clark Haines	29 April, 1857...	10 Mar., 1858
4. John O'Shanassy	10 Mar., 1858...	27 Oct., 1859
5. William Nicholson	27 Oct., 1859...	26 Nov., 1860
6. Richard Heales	26 Nov., 1860...	14 Nov., 1861
7. John O'Shanassy	14 Nov., 1861...	27 June, 1863
8. James McCulloch	27 June, 1863...	6 May, 1868
9. Charles Sladen	6 May, 1868...	11 July, 1868
10. James McCulloch	11 July, 1868...	20 Sept., 1869
11. John Alexander Mac Pherson	20 Sept., 1869...	9 April, 1870
12. James McCulloch	9 April, 1870...	19 June, 1871
13. Charles Gavan Duffy	19 June, 1871...	10 June, 1872
14. James Goodall Francis	10 June, 1872...	31 July, 1874
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31 July, 1874...	7 Aug., 1875
16. Graham Berry	7 Aug., 1875...	20 Oct., 1875
17. Sir James McCulloch, Kt.	20 Oct., 1875...	21 May, 1877
18. Graham Berry	21 May, 1877...	5 Mar., 1880
19. James Service	5 Mar., 1880...	3 Aug., 1880
20. Graham Berry	3 Aug., 1880...	Still in office

POPULATION OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1880.

Date of Enumeration.	Males.	Females.	Total.
May 25, 1836.	143	35	177
November 8, 1836.	188	38	224
September 12, 1838.	3,080	431	3,511
March 2, 1841.	8,274	3,464	11,738
March 2, 1846.	20,184	12,695	32,879
March 2, 1851.	46,202	31,143	77,345
April 26, 1854.	155,887	80,911	236,798
March 29, 1857.	264,334	146,432	410,766
April 7, 1861.	328,651	211,671	540,322
April 2, 1871.	401,060	330,478	731,538
June 30, 1880 (Estimate).	494,763	419,089	903,852

Imports and Exports, 1851-79.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value per head of the Population.	Total Value.	Value per head of the Population.
1851	£ 1,056,437	£ s. d. 12 3 4	£ 1,422,909	£ s. d. 16 7 9
1852	4,069,742	30 19 5	7,451,549	56 1 4
1853	15,842,637	81 1 9	11,061,544	56 12 4
1854	17,659,031	66 0 11	11,775,304	40 0 10
1855	12,007,939	35 9 10	13,493,338	39 17 8
1856	14,962,269	39 5 6	15,489,760	40 13 3
1857	17,254,209	40 2 0	15,079,512	35 0 10
1858	15,108,249	31 4 6	13,989,209	28 18 3
1859	16,622,891	30 4 1	13,867,359	26 16 3
1860	15,093,730	27 19 8	12,962,704	24 0 8
1861	13,532,452	25 0 3	13,828,606	25 11 8
1862	13,467,787	24 11 10	13,039,422	23 15 6
1863	14,118,737	25 3 0	13,566,296	24 3 4
1864	14,974,815	25 8 4	13,998,384	23 11 10
1865	13,257,537	21 10 3	13,150,748	21 6 8
1866	14,771,711	23 5 11	12,895,516	20 6 7
1867	11,674,080	17 19 4	12,724,427	19 11 8
1868	13,320,661	19 16 11	15,593,990	23 4 8
1869	13,904,990	19 19 2	13,464,354	19 6 5
1870	12,455,758	17 10 11	12,470,014	17 11 4
1871	12,341,995	16 14 2	14,557,820	19 14 2
1872	13,691,822	17 19 10	13,871,195	18 4 6
1873	16,533,856	21 3 9	15,302,454	19 12 9
1874	16,933,986	21 4 7	13,441,109	19 6 8
1875	16,685,874	20 9 6	14,789,974	16 2 4
1876	15,705,354	18 18 1	14,196,487	17 1 10
1877	16,362,304	19 5 1	15,157,687	17 16 5
1878	16,161,880	18 11 11	14,925,707	17 3 6
1879	15,035,538	16 18 5	12,154,170	14 0 1

Population, Revenue, Expenditure, 1851 to 1879-80.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.	Net Revenue.			Net Expenditure.		
		Total Amount.	Rate per head of the Population.		Total Amount.	Rate per head of the Population.	
		£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.
1851	86,825	392,455	4	10 5	410,864	4	14 8
1852	132,905	1,634,448	12	5 11	978,922	7	7 4
1853	195,378	3,245,546	16	11 2	3,216,609	16	9 3
1854	267,371	3,077,986	11	11 0	1,185,708	15	13 1
1855	338,315	2,728,656	8	1 4	2,612,807	7	14 6
1856	380,942	2,972,496	7	16 1	2,668,834	7	0 1
1857	430,347	3,328,303	7	14 8	2,968,658	6	17 11
1858	483,827	2,973,383	6	2 11	3,092,720	6	7 10
1859	517,226	3,261,104	6	6 1	3,393,946	6	11 3
1860	539,337	3,082,461	6	14 4	3,315,307	6	2 11
1861	541,012	2,952,101	5	9 1	3,092,021	5	14 4
1862	548,450	3,269,079	6	19 2	3,089,497	5	10 10
1863	561,322	2,774,686	4	18 10	2,882,937	5	2 8
1864	589,180	2,955,338	5	0 4	2,928,903	4	19 8
1865	618,375	3,076,885	4	19 10	2,983,777	4	16 10
1866	634,077	3,079,160	4	17 1	3,222,025	5	1 8
1867	649,626	3,216,317	4	19 0	3,241,818	4	19 9
1868	671,222	3,230,754	4	16 3	3,189,321	4	15 0
1869	696,942	3,343,984	4	17 1	3,326,165	4	12 7
1870	709,839	3,261,883	4	11 11	3,428,382	4	16 7
1871*	731,528	1,691,268*	2	6 3	1,764,251*	2	8 0
1871-2	749,964	3,734,422	4	19 7	3,659,534	4	17 7
1872-3	770,306	3,644,135	4	14 7½	3,504,963	4	11 0
1873-4	789,438	4,106,790	5	4 0½	4,177,338	5	6 10
1874-5	806,760	4,246,423	5	5 0½	4,318,121	5	7 0½
1875-6	822,231	4,325,156	5	5 2½	4,572,844	5	11 2½
1876-7	838,493	4,723,877	5	12 6½	4,358,096	5	3 10
1877-8	858,235	4,604,413	5	4 10	4,634,349	5	7 10½
1878-9	878,243	4,621,520	5	5 3	4,883,379	5	10 0½
79-80	898,452	4,673,697	5	4 0½	5,021,000	5	11 9½

Public Debt of Victoria at the end of June, 1880.
20,056,600*l.*

Government.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief, The Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., 10,000*l.**

Private Secretary, Capt. R. F. Le Patourel.

Aide-de-Camp, Lord Hervey L. Phipps.

Executive Council.

Chief Secretary, Premier, and Treasurer, The Hon. Graham Berry.

Attorney-General, and Minister of Justice, The Hon. William Mountford Kinsey Vale.

Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Hon. Alfred Thos. Clark.

Minister of Mines, The Hon. Henry Roberts Williams.

President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Agriculture, The Hon. Richard Richardson.

Commissioner of Railways and Roads, and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works, The Hon. James Brown Patterson.

Minister of Education, The Hon. William Collard Smith.

Commissioner of Public Works, and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works, The Hon. George David Langridge.

*Clerk to the Executive Council, R. Wadsworth, Esq., 800*l.**

PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA.

N.B.—Members of the Legislative Council, Ministers of the Crown, ex-Ministers, and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly take the title of "Honourable."

* The figures of Revenue and Expenditure are for the year ended 31st December of each year till 1871, when the financial year was changed so as to terminate on the 30th June. The figures for 1871 are, therefore, for the six months ended 30th June, and the figures for subsequent years are for the twelve months ended 30th June.

Legislative Council.

Composed of 30 Members, representing six Provinces, containing 33,007 Electors.

*President, The Hon. Sir W. H. F. Mitchell, 1,000*l.**
*Chairman of Committees, The Hon. C. J. Jenner, 400*l.**

Central Province:—

The Hon. William Edward Hearn.

" James Graham.

" Theodotus John Sumner.

" James MacBain.

" James Lorimer.

South Province:—

The Hon. William John Clarke.

" James Buchanan.

" Thomas Ferrier Hamilton.

" Frank Stanley Dobson.

" James Balfour.

South-Western Province:—

The Hon. Caleb Joshua Jenner.

" George Frederick Belcher.

" Henry Cuthbert.

" James Henty.

" Philip Russell.

Western Province:—

The Hon. William Ross.

" Sir Charles Sladen.

" Thomas Bromell.

" Robert Simson.

" Sir Samuel Wilson.

North-Western Province:—

The Hon. Francis Robertson.

" Alexander Fraser.

" Nicholas Fitzgerald.

" William Campbell.

" Sir William Henry Fancourt Mitchell.

Eastern Province:—

The Hon. John George Dougharty.

" Robert Stirling Anderson.

" John Alston Wallace.

" Robert Dyce Reid.

" Wm. McCulloch.

Legislative Assembly.

Composed of 86 Members, returned by fifty-five Districts, containing 205,421 Electors.

*Speaker, The Hon. Peter Lalor, 1,500*l.**

*Chairman of Committees, David Gaunson, 800*l.**

Officers of the Legislative Council and Assembly.

Legislative Council:—

*Clerk of the Council and Clerk of Parliaments, G. W. Rusden, 1,000*l.**

*Clerk Assistant, C. L. Comyns, 600*l.**

*Usher, A. A. C. Le Souef, 400*l.**

*Clerk of the Papers, E. Finn, 400*l.**

Legislative Assembly:—

*Clerk of the Assembly, J. Barker, 1,000*l.**

*Clerk Assistant, G. H. Jenkins, 700*l.**

*Sergeant-at-Arms, W. G. Palmer, 450*l.**

*Clerk of the Papers, T. G. Atkinson, 550*l.**

*Assistant ditto, S. M. Gill, 350*l.**

*Clerk of Committees and Accountant, W. J. Wall, 533*l.**

Library:—

*Librarian, J. Farrell, 500*l.**

*Government Shorthand Writer, J. H. Webb, 610*l.**

*Assistant do. G. Bell, 600*l.**

*DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.**Chief Secretary's Division.*

*Chief Secretary, The Hon. Graham Berry, 1,800*l.**

*Under-Secretary, W. H. Odgers, 1,000*l.**

*Chief Clerk, T. Webb Ware, 600*l.**

Friendly Societies:—

Registrar and Certifying Barrister, J. B. Gregory, 300l.
Actuary, J. M. Templeton.

Statistical Department.

Government Statist, H. H. Hayter, 675l.
Chief Clerk, H. A. Hendrew, 516l.

Police.

Acting Chief Commissioner, 650l.
Chief Clerk, H. Moors, 600l.

Penal Department.

Acting Inspector-General of Penal Establishments, J. B. Castieau, 550l.

Chief Clerk, Accountant, J. Stone, 485l.

Penitentiary Penal Establishment, Superintendent, R. Gardiner, 485l.

Governor of Melbourne Gaol, J. B. Castieau,

Medical.

Chief Medical Officer, vacant.
Secretary to Central Board of Health, T. R. Wilson, 600l.

*Hospitals for the Insane.**Melbourne.*

Medical Superintendent and Inspector, E. Paley, M.R.C.S.E., 900l.

Kew.

Medical Superintendent, T. T. Dick, 600l.

Ararat.

Medical Superintendent, J. V. McCreary, 600l.

Beechworth.

Medical Superintendent, W. L. Watkins, 500l.

Melbourne Public Library.

Librarian, 600l.

Sub-Librarian, M. Clarke, 350l.

National Museum.

Of Natural History, Geology, and Economic Geology, applied to Mining, Agriculture, and the Arts, University Grounds.

Director and Palaeontologist, acting also as Zoologist, F. McCoy, 300l.

Observatory.

Astronomer, R. L. J. Ellery, F.R.S., &c., 700l.

Assistant, E. J. White, 550l.

Assistant, C. Moerlin, 485l.

Assistant, J. Turner, 485l.

Junior Assistant, J. E. Gilbert, 350l.

Government Botanist.

Government Botanist, Baron F. von Mueller, K.C.M.G., 800l.

Commissioners of Audit.

Commissioners, C. H. Symonds, 1,000l.

F. Jones, on leave of absence, with 450l. allowance.

A. J. Age, 1,000l.

Senior Clerk, E. C. Symonds, 550l.

Central Board for the Protection of Aborigines.

Chairman, The Hon. Graham Berry.

General Inspector and Secretary, A. M. A. Page.

Inspector of Stock.

Chief Inspector, E. M. Curr, 750l.

Their Honours the Judges.

Chief Justice, Sir W. F. Stawell, 3,500l.

Justice Judges, Sir R. Barry, 3,000l.

R. Molesworth, 3,000l.

J. W. Stephen, 3,000l.

G. Higinbotham, 3,000l.

Associates, C. J., A. D. Michie, 300l.

P. J., A. O'G. Rose, 800l.

P. J., J. G. T. Horne, 300l.

P. J., T. W. Riddell, 800l.

Crown Law Offices.

Attorney-General, and Minister of Justice, The Hon W. M. K. Vale, 1,400l.

Prosecutors for the Queen, Melbourne:—

C. A. Smyth, 1,000l.

At Courts of Assize:—

T. Adamson, 600l.

A. W. Chomley, 600l.

Secretary to the Law Department, B. C. Harriman, 900l.

Chief Clerk and Accountant, J. W. Fosbery, 610l.

Parliamentary Draftsman, E. Carlike, 610l.

Crown Solicitor.

Crown Solicitor,

Chief Clerk,

Ditto (civil business), R. A. Sutherland, 600l.

Prothonotary.

Prothonotary, J. A. Porter, 800l.

Chief Clerk, D. A. Turner, 600l.

Master in Equity.

Master, F. Wilkinson, 1,500l.

Chief Clerk, J. M. Seward, 750l.

Register of Probates and Administrations, and Officer for Lunacy Business, G. G. Blair, 610l.

Master in Lunacy.

Master, F. Wilkinson (paid as Master in Equity).

Court of Insolvency.

Judge, W. B. Noel, 1,500l.

Chief Clerk, R. H. MacDonnell, 485l.

The Sheriff.

Sheriff, Melbourne, R. Rede, 1,000l.

Deputy and Chief Clerk, L. Ellis, 630l.

Sheriffs, Geelong and Ballarat, W. H. Anderson, 610l.

Beechworth, W. G. Brett, 600l.

Castlemaine, Maryborough, and Sandhurst, R. Colles, 610l.

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General, Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Registrar of Titles, R. Gibbs, 800l.

Dep. Registrar-General, and Assistant Registrar of Titles, H. Krone, 583l.

Accountant, H. T. Gomm, 485l.

Registrar of Copyrights, and Clerk of Patents, J. Hicks, 583l.

Office of Titles.

Commissioner of Titles, B. F. Bunney, 1,800l.

Examiners of Titles, E. Sandford, 800l.

E. G. Snowden, 700l.

S. W. Sedgfield, 700l.

E. Bardwell, 700l.

H. R. Fuge, 700l.

M. A'Beckett, 500l.

Chief Draftsman, H. Samson, 600l.

County Courts, Courts of Insolvency, Courts of Mines, and General Sessions.

*Judges of County Courts, Courts of Mines, Courts of Insolvency, and Chairmen of General Sessions, 1,500*l.* each:—*

T. S. Cope. O. P. Hackett.
C. B. G. Skinner. J. F. Nolan.

Prosecutors for the Queen at Courts of General Sessions:—

J. S. Armstrong, 600*l.*
J. T. T. Smith, 600*l.*
W. S. Garnett, 600*l.*

*Clerks of Courts, with salaries ranging from 80*l.* to 610*l.* per annum:—*

G. F. Bartrop.	N. J. Maude,
E. C. Bell.	G. Maynard.
R. F. Buchanan.	J. McLuckie.
R. J. Burrows.	R. McNiece,
G. W. Campbell.	F. J. M. Marsden,
T. St. G. Caulfield.	R. C. Morgan.
N. Cockburn.	H. Morrison.
W. H. Coffey.	G. C. Morrison,
O. W. Collins.	J. A. Mulligan,
J. S. Cooper.	W. B. Munce,
D. B. Daly.	J. A. Murdoch,
C. L. Dobbin.	G. R. Murphy.
W. Donovan.	W. B. Nicolson,
J. L. Doogan.	D. Oliver.
J. B. Drummond.	J. J. O'Meara.
J. Drury.	G. W. F. Patterson,
G. Dunderdale.	W. Ponsford.
P. J. Dwyer.	J. Robertson.
R. Garton.	C. G. Robertson,
R. Gibton.	J. Rowan.
F. W. Greene.	M. J. Ryan.
W. W. Greene.	E. O. Shee.
C. G. Holmes.	T. Smallman.
G. L. Hutchinson.	G. V. Smith.
T. James.	W. H. Wheelan,
R. E. Johns.	W. E. Wheeler.
J. Keogh.	E. E. Williams.

Police Magistrates and Wardens of the Goldfields of Victoria.

*Metropolitan, F. Call, 850*l.*
J. A. Pantou, 800*l.**

*Country Districts, 650*l.* each, with forage and travelling allowances.*

A. P. Akehurst.	W. L. Richardson (acting)
J. H. Alley.	C. Shuter.
C. W. Carr.	B. Smith.
W. H. Foster.	J. G. Taylor.
J. P. Hamilton.	J. C. Thomson.
T. D. S. Heron.	G. Webster.
A. W. Howitt.	A. Wyatt.

Coroners.

All Police Magistrates are Coroners of Victoria at the respective places at which they are stationed.

*Melbourne, S. C. Candler,
R. Youl.*

*Sandhurst, R. Strickland.
Smythesdale, Thos. Hopper,*

Treasurer's Division.

Treasurer's Office:—

*Treasurer, The Hon. Graham Berry.
Under Treasurer, E. S. Symonds, 1,000*l.*
Accountant to the Treasury, R. Gudemann,
750*l.*
Senior Clerks, W. R. Stephen, 625*l.*
H. F. Eaton, 600*l.**

*Receiver and Paymaster, Melbourne, J. Hall, 625*l.*
Secretary for Stores and Transport, George Lane,
485*l.**

Government Analytical Chemist.

*Government Analytical Chemist, W. Johnson, 400*l.**

Government Printer.

*Government Printer, J. Ferres, 700*l.*
Accountant, H. M. Boom, 412*l.**

Defences.

Local Staff.

*Commandant, Colonel W. A. D. Anderson, C.M.G. 750*l.**

*Adjutant, Captain F. W. Bull, 350*l.*
Instructor of Gunnery, &c., Captain W. H. Snce,
450*l.**

Local Artillery.

*Lieutenant, D. Nicholson, 300*l.**

Naval Forces.

H. M. V. S. Cerberus.

*Captain and Senior Naval Officer, C. T. Mandeville, R.N., 600*l.**

H. M. V. S. Nelson.

*Chief Engineer, P. Hiddle, 350*l.**

H. M. V. S. Victoria.

*Lieutenant, W. E. Heathcote, 400*l.**

Crown Lands and Survey Division.

*President of the Board of Land and Works,
Commissioner Crown Lands and Survey, and
Minister of Agriculture, The Hon. Richard
Richardson, 1,200*l.**

*Surveyor-General, A. J. Skene, 1,000*l.**

*Assistant Surveyor General, A. Black, 550*l.**

District Surveyors:—

M. Callanan, 485*l.*
T. Nixon, 485*l.*
T. Pinniger, 485*l.*
T. W. Cooper, 430*l.*

Administrative Branch.

*Secretary for Lands, A. Morrah, 800*l.**

*Chief Clerk, J. L. Lewis, 588*l.**

*Inspector and Accountant, E. J. Agg, 625*l.**

Department of Agriculture.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Richard Richardson.

*Secretary of ditto, A. R. Wallis, 600*l.**

Land Tax Commission.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. R. Le Poer Trench, Q.C.,

*Commissioners, His Honor Judge Noel, and B. F. Bunny, in addition to salary as Surveyor-General. Registrar, A. Morrah (paid as Secretary for Lands). Secretary, B. Gaunson, 411*l.* 18s. 4d.*

Department of Public Works.

*Commissioner of Public Works, The Hon. G. D. Langridge, 1,200*l.**

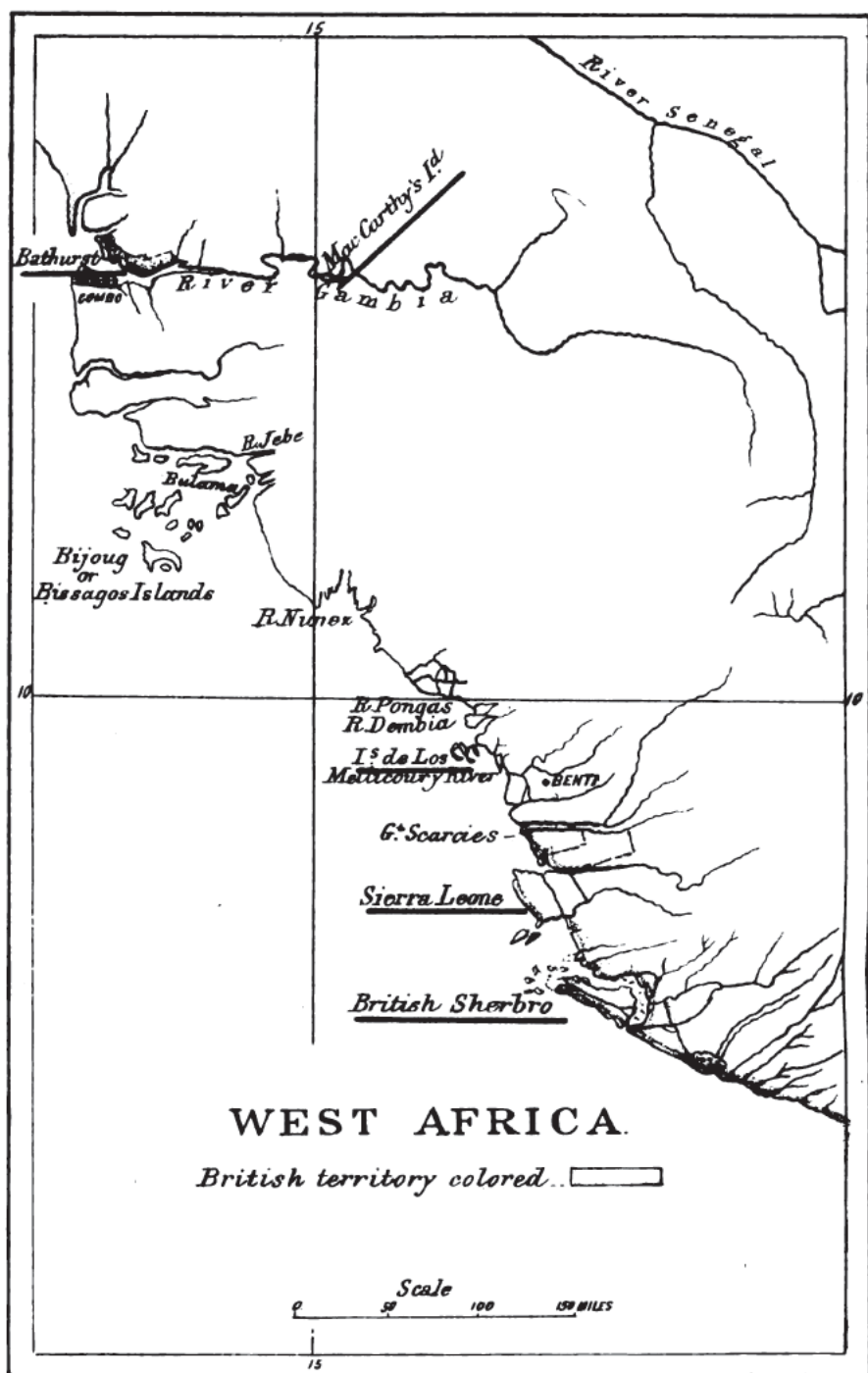
*Secretary, C. Le Cren, 800*l.**

*Accountant, H. Brotherton, 550*l.**

Professional Staff.

*Inspector-General of Public Works, W. H. Skene, 900*l.**

*Chief Assistant Architect and Engineer, C. Barrett, 600*l.**



Harrison & Sons Lith. S^t Martin's Lane W.

Assistant Architect and Engineer, P. Kerr, 533*l*.
Travelling Superintending Inspectors of Works, Wm. Finlay, 600*l*.; P. Finlay, 467*l*.

Melbourne Water Supply Branch.

Secretary and Treasurer, C. Le Cren.
Accountant, F. B. Force, 500*l*.
Chief Engineer, W. H. Steel (paid as Inspector-General of Public Works.)

Mining Department.

Minister of Mines, Hon. H. R. Williams, 1,200*l*.
Secretary for Mines and Chief Mining Surveyor, T. Couchman, 900*l*.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, John Andrews, 533*l*.

Commissioner of Trade and Customs Division.

Commissioner, The Hon. A. T. Clark, 1,200*l*.
Acting Collector, F. W. Howden.
Chief Clerk,
Landing Surveyor, J. Macfarlane, 600*l*.

Port and Harbours' Commissioners.

Chief Harbour-Master, R. D. Espinasse.
Secretary for Harbours and Navigation, W. C. Rees, 485*l*.

Melbourne Harbour Trust.

Secretary, R. Ford, 800*l*.
Treasurer, G. A. Mouritz, 450*l*.
Harbour Master, R. Fullarton, 700*l*.
Resident Engineer, J. Brady, 750*l*.

Postmaster General's Division.

Postmaster-General, , 1,200*l*.
Deputy Postmaster-General and General Superintendant of Electric Telegraphs, T. W. Jackson, 1,000*l*.
Chief Inspector of Postal and Telegraph Service, S. W. McGowan, 800*l*.
Inspector, E. D. Pitman, 550*l*.
Accountant and Inspector of Stamps, J. H. Gibbs, 567*l*.
Chief Clerk, J. Simbert, 533*l*.
Telegraph Manager, T. R. James, 600*l*.
Controller of Savings Banks and Money Order Branch, W. Galbraith, 700*l*.
Superintendent Mail Branch, J. C. Harrison, 600*l*.
Examiner (Money Order and Savings Banks), E. R. Elliott, 550*l*.

Education Department.

Minister of Education, The Hon. W. C. Smith.
Secretary, G. W. Brown, B.A., Camb., 800*l*.
Accountant, J. Bagge, 475*l*.
Chief Clerk, W. H. Handfield, 550*l*.
Architect, H. B. Bastow, 610*l*.

Inspection Branch.

Inspector-General, T. Bolam, 700*l*.
Assistant ditto, J. Main, 650*l*.
Inspectors, T. Brodribb, M.A., 610*l*.
 C. A. Topp, M.A., LL.B., 575*l*.
 J. Baldwin, 500*l*.
 R. Craig, M.A., LL.B., 450*l*.
 C. Tynan, B.A., LL.B., 430*l*.
 A. C. Curlewis, M.A., 430*l*.
 S. J. Swindley, 430*l*.
 J. Holland, M.A., 430*l*.
 W. M. Gamble, 430*l*.
 A. Stewart, 430*l*.
 R. Cox, 430*l*.
 H. Shelton, B.A., 430*l*.
Assistant Inspectors, S. Sunmons, M.A. LL.B., 375*l*.
 R. Philp, M.A., 375*l*.

Assistant Inspectors, A. Longhrey, B.A., 375*l*.
 A. T. Lewis, LL.B., 375*l*.
 J. Dennant, 350*l*.
 R. Russell, B.A., 325*l*.
 W. M. M. Campbell, M.A., 325*l*.
 T. R. Hepburn, B.A., 325*l*.

Commissioner of Railways Division.
Victorian Railways.

Commissioner, The Hon. J. B. Patterson, 1,200*l*.
Secretary, P. P. Labertouche, 900*l*.
Chief Clerk, G. W. Lilley, 600*l*.
Accountant, G. T. A. Lavater, 700*l*.
Sub-Accountant, R. G. Kent, 600*l*.
Acting Traffic Manager, J. Anderson, 900*l*.

Engineer-in-Chief.

Engineer-in-Chief, W. Elsdon, 1,200*l*.
Engineer for Construction, R. G. Ford, 1,000*l*.
Engineer for Maintenance, J. Lunt, 850*l*.
General Overseer of Locomotives, &c., S. Mirls, 750*l*.
Agent-General for Victoria in the United Kingdom, Office, 8, Victoria Chambers, S.W. (Vacant, business temporarily superintended by Colonel C. Pasley, R.E.)
Secretary, J. Cashel Hoey, 700*l*.

WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS.

(SIERRA LEONE AND GAMBIA.)

See Map.

SIERRA LEONE.

Sierra Leone proper consists of a peninsula terminating in Cape Sierra Leone, which is bounded on the north by a river of the same name. The Cape lies in 8° 30' N. lat., 13° 18' W. long. The settlement is 18 miles in length by 12 in breadth, with an area of 300 square miles. Sierra Leone was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs. Four years afterwards a charter was granted to a Company under the name of "The Sierra Leone Company." In 1800 a grant of the peninsula was made to the Company by Letters Patent, and a Court of Directors of the Company was empowered to appoint a Governor and Council, the former having power to enact laws; this state of things lasted 7 years, when the colony was transferred back to the Crown.

In 1862 a large tract of country called Sherbro was handed over by treaty to the Colony. In this district British rule prevails, domestic slavery has been abolished, and the expenditure thrown on the colony by the transfer has been more than met by the value of Customs dues collected on the trade of the district.

By a Charter issued on May 27, 1863, an Executive Council was created, composed of four members nominated by the Crown. The Legislative Council was to consist of the members of the Executive Council, and "such other Person or Persons as We, by any Instruction or Warrant under Our Sign-Manual and Signet, may from time to time hereafter nominate and appoint to be members of the said Legislative Council."

In 1865, it was decided that a Central Government of the settlements on the West Coast of Africa should be established, with the seat of government at Sierra Leone. This change was effected by a Charter, dated the 19th of February, 1866, which revoked and determined the former commissions issued in respect of Sierra Leone,

the Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos, and constituted on the West Coast of Africa one Government-in-Chief, to be called the Government of the West Africa Settlements, and to comprise the four settlements aforesaid. Within each of the four said settlements a Legislative Council was established.

Within the settlement of Sierra Leone, an Executive Council was established for the purpose of advising and assisting the Governor-General.

It was provided that the Governor should reside in Sierra Leone, except when the interests of the service might render his presence desirable in any other of the said settlements.

By a new Charter, dated the 24th of July, 1874, so much of the Charter of the 19th of February, 1866, was revoked as provided for the government of the Gold Coast and Lagos, under the Government-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements; and those settlements were erected into a distinct government.

The government of Sierra Leone and the Gambia continued during the remainder of the year 1874 to be administered under the Charter of 19th February, 1866, but it has since been revoked by a new Charter, dated 17th of December, 1874, which erected a new government of the "West Africa Settlements," and created a legislative council in each settlement, consisting of the officer administering the government and not less than two other persons, to be designated by royal instructions or warrant. There is an executive council at Sierra Leone, and the power of pardon and suspension is given to the Governor-in-Chief.

The tariff of the colony of Sierra Leone from 1853 to 1872 consisted of an *ad valorem* duty of 4 per cent. on all imports except wines, spirits, tobacco, &c., on which specific rates were charged. There were also licence duties, taxes on houses and land, and a poll tax for the repair of roads. In 1872 the house and land tax, the road tax, the market dues on native produce, the specific duties on articles of food, clothing, and building materials, the 4 per cent. *ad valorem* duty, the wharfage dues, and two-thirds of the tonnage dues were abolished. The substituted tariff consisted of a duty of 2s. a gallon on spirits, 4d. a lb. on tobacco, 2s. a barrel on gunpowder, and 3d. per bushel on ground nuts exported. All other articles in future were declared free. The revenue under that tariff did not prove sufficient for the wants of the colony, and fresh taxes were imposed in 1874, including a re-imposition of wharfage dues, an increase of tonnage dues, and certain licences.

The distance from—	Miles.
Freetown to Bathurst (Gambia)	477
Bathurst to Madeira . . .	1,176
Madeira to Liverpool . . .	1,425
Freetown to Liverpool . . .	3,078

The steamers leave Liverpool for Madeira and Freetown every Saturday, and the average length of passage is 7 days to Madeira, and 7 or 8 days from Madeira to Freetown. Every third week one of the steamers of the British and African Steam Navigation Company touches at Bathurst, Gambia. The steamers that go to Bathurst are the only ones that call at Goree, the French settlement about 95 miles from Gambia. The homeward bound steamers perform the same route as the outward bound ones, but they are very irregular in their arrival at Sierra Leone, and consequently in their arrival at Liverpool and the intermediate ports. This is owing to their being frequently detained down the Coast looking for freight.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1865	£46,934	£59,042
1866	62,161	60,539
1867	64,871	69,062
1868	59,272	55,694
1869	69,617	70,465
1870	67,135	68,033
1871	} No trustworthy returns.	
1872		
1873	58,244	60,617
1874	56,733	63,659
1875	58,376	67,111
1876	56,389	64,706
1877	56,320	52,248
1878	63,125	53,256
1879	71,877	57,802

Public Debt.

Harbour Work Debentures . .	1871	£25,000
	1873	25,000
Due for purchase of certain property on 1st August	1880	5,000
		£55,000

Value of Imports and Exports.

1868	£295,826	£296,466
1869	289,779	404,862
1870	280,864	392,191
1871	305,849	467,755
1872	411,935	358,636
1873	490,998	465,113
1874	418,009	481,894
1875	326,011	350,202
1876	272,606	297,036
1877	368,442	388,530
1878	524,418	391,646
1879	409,643	391,080

Tonnage of Vessels trading in Ports in the Settlement.

Year.	Entered.	Cleared.
1871	110,646	110,919
1872	122,292	120,106
1873	145,330	140,907
1874	141,122	141,547
1875	143,181	141,282
1876	141,332	136,076
1877	141,374	144,002
1878	165,596	164,459
1879	190,019	190,754

The climate of Sierra Leone is most unhealthy, especially for Europeans. The seasons are divided into wet and dry; the former commencing in June, and lasting till November. The beginning and ending of the wet season are the most sickly periods of the year.

The rain-fall during the past five years has averaged over 133 inches.

The births have exceeded deaths in the last eight years 1871-8, by 308.

Population of each Sex and Colour in the years 1860, 1862, 1866, and 1871.

	White.		Coloured.		Total.		
	Males.	Fmales.	Males.	Fmales.	Males.	Fmales.	Total.
1860	100	31	21,070	20,423	21,170	20,454	41,624
1862	99	32	21,115	20,560	21,214	20,592	41,806
1866	98	31	21,016	20,664	21,114	20,692	41,806
1871	76	31	18,455	18,527	18,531	18,558	37,039

Sierra Leone possesses a college at Fourah Bay,

which is affiliated to Durham University, a spacious cathedral, and churches and schools of almost every known religious denomination.

The head-quarters of Her Majesty's Forces on the West Coast of Africa, consisting of four companies of a West India Regiment, are stationed at Sierra Leone. There is also an establishment for victualling and coaling ships of the Royal Navy.

Governors-in-Chief, West Africa Settlements.

- 1865 Col. Blackall.
- 1868 Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1872 John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G. (acting).
- 1878 Robert W. Keate.
- 1878 George Berkeley, C.M.G.
- 1874 C. H. Kortright.
- 1877 Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.
- 1881 A. E. Havelock, C.M.G.

Executive Council.

President, the Governor-in-Chief.
The Chief Justice.
The Colonial Secretary and Treasurer.
The Officer Commanding the Forces.

Legislative Council.

- 1. President, The Governor.
- 2. The Chief Justice.
- 3. The Colonial Secretary and Treasurer.
- 4. The Officer Commanding the Forces.
- 5. William Grant,
- 6. Syble Boyle,
- 7. John Broadhurst,*
- 8. (vacant)

} *Unofficial Members.*

Clerk of Legislative Council, Jacob W. Lewis, 100*l.*

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of W. Africa Settlements, Arthur Elibank Havelock, C.M.G., 2,000*l.*, and 500*l.* allowances.
Aide-de-Camp,
Governor's Clerk, J. W. Lewis, 150*l.*

Secretariat and Treasury.

Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, T. Risely Griffith, 700*l.*
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, F. Evans, 500*l.**
Ditto, ditto, Captain H. F. Richmond, 400*l.*
Ditto, ditto, P. H. G. Hughes, 400*l.*
Ditto, ditto, G. A. Banbury, 400*l.*

Clerks, Secretarial Branch.

J. M. Metzger, 200*l.*; J. H. Spaine, 150*l.*; J. Williams, 100*l.*

Clerks, Treasury Branch.

M. A. Potts, 200*l.*; B. M. Brown, 120*l.*; J. J. Wellington, 100*l.*

Aborigines Branch.

Government Interpreter, T. G. Lawson, 300*l.*
Arabic Writer, Mohammed Sanusi, 60*l.*

Harbour Master and Boat Establishment.

Harbour Master, A. B. Hanson (deputy), 100*l.*
One Clerk to ditto at 40*l.*

Printing Department.

Government Printer (vacant).
Journeyman in Charge of the Office, S. H. John, 75*l.*

* £100 of this is personal.

Surveyor's Department.

Colonial Surveyor, Commissioner of Roads, and Superintendent of Public Works, J. W. Jenkins, 500*l.*, and travelling allowance, 136*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
Clerk to Surveyor, W. B. Campbell, 130*l.*
Extra Clerk at 50*l.*, S. H. A. Case.
Storekeeper, J. A. Fitzjohn, 54*l.* 15*s.*

Customs Department, Freetown.

Collector of Customs, M. V. D. Stuart, 500*l.*, and fees, averaging 200*l.*
In-door Officers—
Chief Clerk, J. F. Brown, 350*l.*
Clerk, J. W. Cole, 200*l.*
Ditto, J. S. Front, 100*l.*
Out-door Officers—
Landing Surveyor, A. B. Hanson, 300*l.*
Landing Waiter, C. W. Edwin, 150*l.*
Ditto, J. D. McCanley, 75*l.*
Ditto, V. J. Lawrence, 75*l.*, and S. J. Auber, 50*l.*
2 Tide-waiters, at 50*l.* each.
3 Warehousemen, at 50*l.* each.

Post Office, at Freetown.

Postmaster and Mail Packet Agent (vacant), 200*l.*, and commission.
1st Clerk, S. Buckle, 70*l.*
2nd ditto, Isaac S. Johnson, 35*l.*
2 Sorters, at 30*l.* and 25*l.* each.
1 Mail Carrier, at 25*l.*

Lighthouse.

Superintendent, The Deputy Harbour Master (acting).
Lighthouse Keeper, at 40*l.*
Assistant ditto, at 31*l.* 10*s.*

Audit Office.

Auditor-Gen. of W. Africa Settlements, Commissary H. F. Blissett, C.M.G., 250*l.*
Clerk to ditto, G. W. Cole, 100*l.*

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, and Legal Adviser, W. W. Streeten, 1,600*l.*, and 62*l.* 10*s.* for Gambia.
Clerk to ditto, at 100*l.*, I. H. Campbell.
Master and Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Crown Solicitor, F. F. Pinkett, 500*l.*
Clerk to ditto, A. B. Martyn, 160*l.*
Ditto, I. H. Campbell, 50*l.*; and W. A. Valentin, 50*l.*
Registrar-General, F. F. Pinkett, 150*l.*
Clerks to ditto, J. M. Thomas, 80*l.*, J. G. Smith, 60*l.*
Sheriff and Provost-Marshal, John Meheux, 400*l.*
Registrar of Vice-Admiralty Court, F. F. Pinkett, fees.
Marshal of ditto, John Meheux, fees.
Coroner, Freetown, E. Adolphus, 60*l.*

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Bishop of Sierra Leone, Right Rev. Henry Cheetham, D.D., 300*l.* from West Africa Settlements, 200*l.* from Gold Coast Colony, and 400*l.* from Bishop's fund.
Colonial Chaplain (vacant), 500*l.*
Assistant ditto, Rev. John Campbell, 150*l.*
Organist, at 40*l.*
Clerk, at 25*l.*

Education Establishment, Freetown.

Head Master, Model School, T. S. Wilson, 100*l.*
Master, at 36*l.*
Schoolmistress, at 30*l.*
Ditto, at 20*l.*

Medical Establishment, Freetown.

Colonial Surgeon, W. H. Hart, M.B., 500*l.*, travelling allowance, 91*l.* 5*s.*

Assistant ditto, Robt. Smith, M.R.C.S., 800*l.*, travelling allowance, 91*l.* 5*s.*

General Hospital.

Compounder and Storekeeper, D. Johnson, 150*l.*

Medical Clerk, D. Cole, 75*l.*

Dressers, Apprentices, Wardkeepers, Nurses, Gate-keeper, Laundresses, Labourers, and Messenger, 21 in all.

Sanitary Department.

Inspector of Health, A. Revington, 200*l.*

Clerk to ditto, W. C. Daring, 50*l.*

Police Establishment, Freetown.

Police Magistrate, Edwin Adolphus, 500*l.*

Clerk of Police, Daniel Carroll, 150*l.*

Inspector-General of Police, Captain H. M. Jackson,

R.A., 400*l.*, and travelling allowance, 91*l.* 5*s.*

Inspector, A. Revington,

Inspector of Police, Geo. Neville, 80*l.*

7 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, and 132 Privates.

Gaol Establishment, Freetown.

Keeper of Freetown Gaol, W. E. Inniss, 200*l.* to 250*l.* and quarters, 250*l.*

Under Gaoler, John Thompson, 100*l.* and quarters.

*Rural Districts.**1st Eastern.*

Manager, E. Adolphus (acting), travelling allowance 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Coroner, The Coroner for Freetown, 20*l.*

Police, 1 Sergeant, and 5 Privates.

Medical, 1 Dresser, at 36*l.*

2nd Eastern.

Manager, W. Budge, 350*l.*, and travelling allowance, 91*l.* 5*s.* and quarters.

Clerk, at 30*l.*

Coroner, The Manager, 20*l.*

Police, 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, and 17 Privates.

Medical, 1 Dresser, at 50*l.*

Western District.

Manager, J. B. Elliott, 250*l.*, and rent 40*l.*

Clerk, at 30*l.*

Coroner, the Manager, 20*l.*

Police, 1 Corporal and 10 Privates,

Gaol, 1 Gaoler and 1 Overseer.

Medical, 2 Dressers, at 50*l.* each.

Mountain District.

Manager, E. Adolphus (acting), travelling allowance, 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Coroner, the Coroner for Freetown, 20*l.*

Police, 1 Sergeant, and 10 Privates.

Medical, 1 Dresser, at 36*l.*

British Sherbro.

Civil Commandant, T. A. Wall, 500*l.*, and quarters.

Clerk and Sub-Accountant to ditto, 100*l.*

Deputy Collector of Customs, the Commandant (acting), 100*l.*, and fees.

Clerk, W. M. Laborde, 150*l.*

Two Landing Waiters, at 75*l.* each.

One Tide Waiter, at 50*l.*

One Warehouse Keeper, J. Dougan, 110*l.*

Postmaster, H. R. Williams, 75*l.*

Bailiff, W. H. Hughes, 36*l.*

Coroner, the Commandant.

Police, 1 Sub-Inspector, 5 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, and 59 Privates.

Gaol, 1 Gaoler, 2 Overseers, and 1 Superintendent of Convicts.

Medical, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, M. L. Jarrett, M.R.C.S. (acting), 250*l.*

Iles de Los.

Sub-Collector of Customs, Officer in charge, J. D.

Macaulay, 75*l.*, and 54*l.* 15*s.* allowance.

Schoolmaster, at 86*l.*

Police, 1 Corporal, and 3 Privates.

Kikoneh (mouth of the Scarcies River).

Civil Commandant and Sub-Collector, W. M. Laborde, (acting), allowances 109*l.* 10*s.*

THE GAMBIA.

The Gambia is a great river of Western Africa, it falls into the Atlantic Ocean by a large estuary measuring in some parts nearly 27 miles across, but contracting to 10 miles between Bird Island and Cape St. Mary, and to little more than two between Barra Point and the town of Bathurst on St. Mary's Island. There are 26 feet of water over the bar of the river at low water. The town of Bathurst, 13° 24' N. lat., 16° 36' W. long., is situated on St. Mary's Island, which latter is a sandbank about three and a-half miles long and a mile and a quarter broad, and is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, called Oyster Creek. A large portion of the island is occupied by a swamp, the level of which is in many parts below that of the river.

The settlement on the River Gambia consists of the Island of St. Mary's, British Combo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, and McCarthy's Island. McCarthy's Island is situated between the falls of Barraconda and Bathurst, and is 147 miles distant from the latter. It forms the line of demarcation between those portions of the river known as the *upper* and *lower* river.

The principal productions of the settlement and of the adjoining districts are ground nuts, hides, beeswax, rice, cotton, maize, and a corn called kous. Of these, however, only ground nuts, hides, and beeswax are exported. With the exception of the weaving of cotton into native cloths called pagnas there are no manufacturing industries worthy the name in the country. The advantages of this noble river for carrying on trade with the natives in the interior of Africa were well known to our merchants upwards of 230 years ago. The unhappy wars which are constantly waged along its banks at the present day prevent the development of any great commerce.

In 1588 a patent was granted by Queen Elizabeth to some merchants of Exeter to trade in the Gambia, and in 1618 a Company was formed in this country for the purpose of carrying on the trade; the Company was not successful, and another established two years later experienced a like want of success.

In 1724, and subsequently till its abolition, it appears that the trade in slaves formed the staple traffic of the Company. The general commerce between Great Britain and the Gambia fell off after the abolition of the slave trade till 1816, in which year a new settlement was formed at the Island of St. Mary's by British merchants from Senegal.

The Administrator of the Gambia exercises no jurisdiction over the population (as is done in the

case of the Protectorate at the Gold Coast) surrounding the British settlements.

The settlement was at first subject to the Government of Sierra Leone. In 1848 it was created an independent colony, with a Governor and Executive and Legislative Councils for the administration of its affairs. It became a portion of the government of West Africa Settlements by the charter of 19th February, 1866, and so continues under the charter of the 19th December, 1874.

The distances of the principal districts and British settlements are as follows:—

	Miles.
From Sierra Leone to the Gambia . . .	977
" Senegal to the Gambia . . .	180
" St. Mary's to St. James's Island . . .	17
" St. James's to Elephant Island . . .	80
" Elephant to Deer Island . . .	45
" . . .	142
" St. Mary's to Barraconda Falls . . .	800
" Barraconda to Fort St. Joseph . . .	152

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1869	15,518	20,236
1870	18,969	21,937
1871	17,490	16,662
1872	17,249	17,873
1873	14,390	19,278
1874	20,380	23,425
1875	22,700	22,468
1876	19,786	21,489
1877	19,254	18,728
1878	26,546	18,376
1879	28,505	20,674

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1866	108,298	156,368
1867	198,420	214,889
1868	144,524	187,357
1869	94,027	109,312
1870	91,996	142,517
1871	102,064	153,100
1872	128,088	127,225
1873	114,404	110,816
1874	130,300	180,094
1875	142,754	147,465
1876	89,356	86,216
1877	98,088	125,057
1878	147,441	204,299

Detail of Population and Dwellings in the year 1871.

	Dwelling.			Settlements.	Sex.		Total.
	Stone.	Frame.	Wattle.		Males.	Females.	
117	286	603		Bathurst . . .	2,339	2,452	4,691
2	10	800		British Combo . . .	2,319	2,100	4,419
1	—	748		Barra. Ceded Mile . . .	2,201	1,716	3,917
4	—	336		McCarthy's Island . . .	647	616	1,263
Total					7,306	6,884	14,190
					{Total Population of the River Gambia.}		

Governors.

- 1843 H. P. Seagram.
 1843 E. Norcott.
 1844 C. FitzGerald.
 1847 R. G. McDonnell.
 1852 A. E. Kennedy.
 1852 Colonel L. S. O'Connor.

- 1859 Colonel G. A. K. d'Arcy.
 1866 Admiral C. G. E. Patey, C.M.G.
 1871 T. F. Callaghan, C.M.G.
 1873 C. H. Kortright, C.M.G.
 1875 Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.
 1877 V. S. Gouldsbury, C.M.G.

Legislative Council.

The Administrator, President.
 The Collector and Treasurer. } *Ex-officio Members.*
 The Chief Magistrate.
Unofficial Member, James Topp.
Clerk to Legislative Council, Capt. W. P. Roche.

Civil Establishment.

Administrator, V. S. Gouldsbury, C.M.G., Surgeon-Major, 1,800l.
1st Writer and Superintendent of Police, Capt. W. P. Roche, 200l.
Governor's Clerk, Robt. H. Syrett, 150l.

Government Printing Establishment (attached to Administrator's Office).

Compositor, J. J. Coker, 65l.
Assistant ditto, J. N. C. Wilhelm, 40l.

Collector and Treasurer's Office.

Collector and Treasurer, and Superintendent of Pilots, W. H. Berkeley, 600l.
Chief Clerk and Cashier, Thomas Johnson, 800l.
Assistant Clerk, S. D. A. Coker, 55l.
First Clerk of Customs, Tide Surveyor, and Quarantine Officer, A. Walter Lewis, 300l.
Landing Waiter, W. J. Davis, 75l.
Tide Waiter, A. J. Niool, 50l.
Collector of Palm Wine Duty, C. B. Jones, 50l., and commission.
Three Pilots, at 72l. each, and fees.
Master of Pilot Boat, 42l.
Two Seamen, 24l. each.

Surveyor's Department.

Colonial Engineer and Sanitary Inspector, J. C. Bauer, 300l. and allowance for forage, 2s. 3d. a day, and 60l. rent.
Foreman of Works, J. G. Joiner, 72l.

Post Office.

Postmaster, Thomas Johnson, 100l.
Sorter, J. T. Shooter, 24l.

Judicial Establishment.

Colonial Surgeon, Thomas H. Spilsbury 400l., and 2s. 3d. per day forage allowance.
Assistant ditto (vacant), 300l., and forage allowances of 2s. 3d. per day.
Dispenser, S. W. Dawson (acting), 76l., and residence.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Magistrate, Francis Smith, 600l., and fees.
Sheriff, Michael Quin, fees only.
Registrar of Deeds, Thomas Johnson, fees only.
Clerk of Courts and Registrar, Zach. T. Gibson, 800l.
Coroner, W. H. Berkeley, fees only.

Police and Gaols.

Superintendent of Police, Capt. W. P. Roche, 200l., and forage allowances of 2s. 8d. per diem.
Gaoler, James Traverser, 75l.

Managers of Districts.

McCarthy's Island, E. A. M. Smith, 250l. residence, and forage allowance of 2s. 3d. per diem.
British Combo, 50l.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Colonial Chaplain Rev. George Nicol, 450*l.*, and
 2*s.* 8*d.* per day forage allowance.
Clerk and Organist, J. C. Chapman, 20*l.*
Keeper of Cemetery, J. Basson, 25*l.*

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**

As defined by Her Majesty's Commission, includes all that portion of New Holland situated to the westward of 129° E. long.; its greatest length is 1,280 miles from north to south, and 800 miles from east to west.

The city of Perth is situated in lat. 32° S.

Western Australia was settled in 1829.

The Government is administered by a Governor assisted by an Executive Council, composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Senior Officer commanding the Troops, the Colonial Treasurer, the Surveyor-General, and the Director of Public Works, and Commissioner of Railways.

There is a Legislative Council of twenty-one members. Seven are nominated, of whom three are official, *viz.*, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Surveyor-General, and fourteen members are elected.

The electoral franchise is confined to householders of 10*l.* in annual value, and the qualification for members is the possession, beyond all incumbrances, of landed property to the value of 1,000*l.*

The colony is divided into ten electoral districts, the two principal towns, Perth and Fremantle, returning two members each.

The occupied portion of the colony is about 600 miles in length from north to south, by about 150 miles in average breadth.

The whole of the settled district, nearly the size of France, is usually level, often undulating, but never mountainous. The western seaboard is generally comparatively flat country, of a sandy character, composed chiefly of the detritus of old coral reefs, which has been again deposited by the action of water: more inland, a formation, which is here called ironstone, is met with: it appears to be chiefly a conglomerate of disintegrated granite, stained with iron; granite, slate, quartz, pipeclay, and, in places, trap, are all found in this country. The Darling Range, for instance, presents these characteristics; it runs from north to south in the central district inland of Perth, and appears once to have formed the coast-line.

The whole country, from north to south, excepting the spots cleared for cultivation, may be described as one vast forest; sometimes, but seldom, the traveller comes upon an open sand plain, covered with shrubs and flowering plants in infinite variety and exquisite beauty, and often, especially in the northern and eastern districts, low scrubby trees and bushes fill the place of timber.

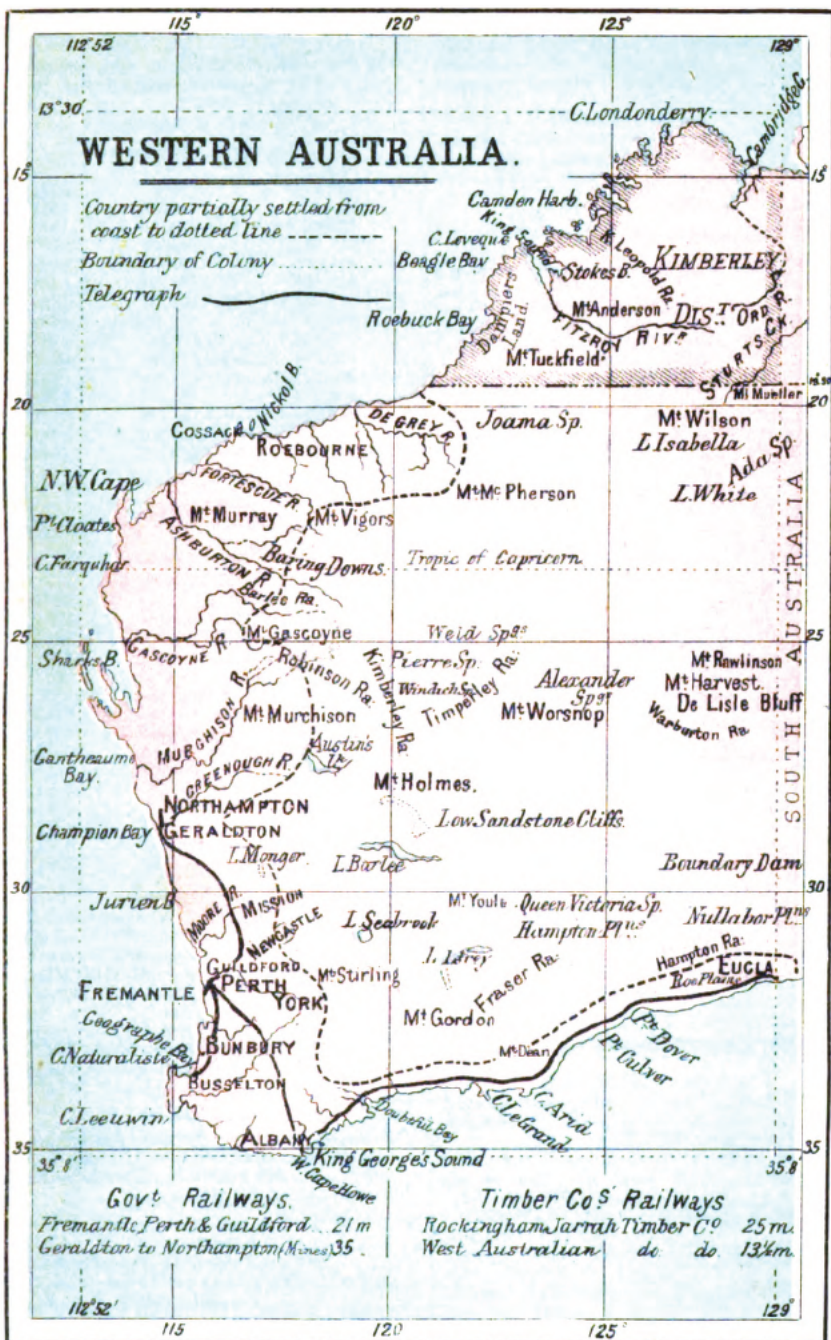
A very large proportion of this is heavy timber country. The jarrah, sometimes erroneously called mahogany, a tree of the Eucalyptus tribe, covers immense tracts of land; its timber is extraordinarily durable, and as it resists the white ant and the 'Teredo navalis,' it is admirably adapted for railway sleepers, and for piles for bridges and harbour works. It is hoped that, with increased facilities for transport, the trade in jarrah may be indefinitely increased.

The sandalwood already affords an article of export; the tuart and kari, Eucalypti of enormous size, are valuable timber trees; when standing they have been estimated to attain a height of nearly 800 feet from the ground to the topmost branch, thus emulating the great Californian 'Wellingtonia,' the kauri (*Dammara Australis*) of New Zealand, or the great Eucalyptus purpurea of Tasmania. These instances, however, are rare and exceptional.

The climate is one of the finest and most salubrious in the world, and the mortality of Western Australia, since its occupation, is said to have averaged not more than one per cent. From the northern to the southern extremity, the climate varies considerably; the southern temperature is somewhat similar to, but higher than that of England. The northern is hot but not unpleasant, the atmosphere being free from that moistness characteristic of tropical climates generally, and being tempered with cool breezes. The climate of the central portion of the colony is like that of southern Italy and parts of Spain. The seasons are divided into wet and dry, the former commencing in April and lasting till September; a greater part of this time of year, however, is bright and clear. The dry season is occasionally, but rarely, visited by showers or a thunderstorm. During three months of this period hot land winds occasionally prevail. The severe droughts and heavy floods experienced in the other Australian colonies are unknown in West Australia. The mean of the barometer is about 80 inches, and of the thermometer about 78 degrees. Exposure to all weathers produces no apparent ill effects on the constitution. Epidemic diseases are almost unknown, dysentery is a rare disease, and consumptive persons often derive great advantage from the climate. Snow is never seen; ice only early in the morning, and in the depth of winter.

Governors of Western Australia.

Captain James Stirling, Lieutenant-Governor, from the 1st June, 1829, to September, 1832.
 Captain Irwin, acting Lieutenant-Governor, from September, 1832, to September, 1833.
 Captain Daniel, acting Lieutenant-Governor, from September, 1833, till May 11, 1834, when Captain Beete became acting Lieutenant-Governor, and continued to administer the Government until 24th May, 1834.
 Sir James (formerly Captain) Stirling, Governor, from August, 1834, to December, 1838.
 John Hutt, Esq., Governor, from January 2, 1839, to December, 1845.
 Lieut.-Colonel Clarke, Governor, from February, 1840, to February, 1847.
 Lieut.-Colonel (formerly Captain) Irwin, Governor, from February, 1847, to July, 1848.
 Captain Charles Fitzgerald, Governor, from August, 1848, to June, 1855.
 Arthur Edward Kennedy, Esq., Governor, from June, 1855, to February 17, 1862.
 Lieut.-Colonel John Bruce, acting Governor, from 17 to 27 February, 1862.
 John Stephen Hampton, Esq., Governor, from February 27, 1862, to November, 1868.
 Lieut.-Colonel John Bruce, acting Governor, from Nov., 1868, to 30th September, 1869.
 Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq., Governor, from 30th September, 1869, to December, 1874.
 William Cleaver Francis Robinson, Esq., C.M.G., Governor, 11th January, 1875.



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Lieut.-Colonel E. D. Harvest, Administrative Governor from 28th August, 1877, to November, 1877.

Major General Sir Harry St. George Ord, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., from November, 1877, to April, 1880.

Sir Wm. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1865	77,942	74,985
1866	89,382	84,652
1867	90,430	89,501
1868	99,496	89,726
1869	103,661	103,124
1870	98,131	113,046
1871	97,606	107,148
1872	105,301	98,248
1873	134,831	114,262
1874	148,072	143,266
1875	157,775	169,203
1876	162,189	179,484
1877	165,412	182,959
1878	163,344	198,243
1879	196,315 0s. 11d.	195,812 4s. 5d.

Public Debt, 361,000*l*.

Total Population in 1879.

Males, 16,628. Females, 12,040. Total 28,668.

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1865	168,413	178,487
1866	251,907	150,066
1867	204,618	174,080
1868	225,614	192,636
1869	127,977	101,359
1870	213,258	200,984
1871	198,011	199,288
1872	226,656	209,197
1873	297,327	265,217
1874	364,262	428,836
1875	349,840	391,217
1876	386,036	397,292
1877	362,706	373,351
1878	379,049	428,491
1879	407,299 0s. 6d.	447,983 10s.

Executive Council.

Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Governor.

Captain Lord Gifford, V.C., Colonial Secretary.

A. C. Onslow, Attorney-General.

Lieut.-Col. E. D. Harvest, Commandant.

Anthony O'Grady Lefroy, C.M.G., Colonial Treasurer.

M. Fraser, Surveyor-General.

J. H. Thomas, Director of Public Works, and Commissioner of Railways.

Clerk, E. W. Howard.

Legislative Council.

Clerk of Council, Godfrey Knight, 100*l*.

Assistant do. Geo. Leake, 25*l*.

Sergeant-at-Arms, H. P. Hillas, 30*l*.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., 2,500*l*.

Private Secretary, E. Howard, Esq., 250*l*.

A.D.C., E. Howard, Esq. (acting), 118*l*. 12s. 6d.

Clerk, M. A. C. Fraser, 160*l*.

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary, Captain Lord Gifford, V.C., 800*l*.

Assistant Colonial Secretary, G. B. Phillips, 400*l*.

1st Clerk and Registrar-General, Lawrence S. Eliot, 850*l*.

Clerk, Jas. Dyer, 140*l*.

Clerk and Registrar, Edwin Ley, 160*l*.

Clerk and Copyist, James Laurance, 90*l*.

Office Keeper, H. P. Hillas, 100*l*.

Messenger, Richard Ward, 42*l*.

Government Residents.

Northern District, Robert J. Sholl.

Victoria ditto, George Eliot.

Southern ditto, Gustavus E. C. Hare.

Treasury Department.

Colonial Treasurer, A. O. Grady Lefroy, C.M.G., 550*l*.

Chief Clerk and Accountant, R. A. Sholl, 300*l*.

2nd Clerk, F. L. Hussey, 200*l*.

3rd Clerk, George Withers, 90*l*.

Clerk and Accountant, Geraldton, G. F. Glyde, 250*l*.

Deputy Treasurers, Robert Sholl.

George Eliot.

Gustavus E. C. Hare.

Audit Department.

Auditor-General, E. L. Courthope, 400*l*.

Chief Clerk and Examiner, F. Spencer, 300*l*.

2nd Clerk, C. Harvest, 150*l*.

3rd Clerk, C. Pether, 80*l*.

Survey Department.

Surveyor-General and Commissioner of Crown Lands, M. Fraser, 600*l*, and allowance 150*l*.

Deputy Surveyor-General, J. Forrest, 350*l*, and allowance 150*l*.

Surveyor, J. S. Brooking, 300*l*, and allowance 150*l*.

Do. C. D. Price, 300*l*, and allowance 150*l*.

Chief Draftsman and Custodian of Plans, G. Vincent, 320*l*.

Draftsman, E. C. Dean, 300*l*.

Photolithographer and Draftsman, Clarence Woodhouse, 300*l*.

Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, R. C. Clifton, 300*l*.

Clerk, A. H. Williams, 90*l*.

Eight Temporary Draftsmen, 1,142*l*. 3s. 2d.

One Temporary Clerk, 120*l*.

One Messenger, 45*l*. 12s. 6d.

Customs Department.

Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping, Shipping Master, and Receiver of Wreck, L. W. Clifton, 430*l*. (allowed quarters).

Sub-Collectors, Champion Bay, George Eliot.

Bunbury, W. P. Clifton.

Busselton, J. S. Harris.

Albany, G. E. C. Hare.

Roebourne, R. J. Sholl.

Chief Clerk and Gauger, Fremantle, E. Troode, 300*l*.

Clerk, Fremantle, Geoffrey Eliot, 160*l*.

Landing Waiter, ditto, W. McNe, 150*l*.

Assistant ditto, ditto, J. O'Connor, 130*l*.

G. McIntosh, 100*l*.

Tidewaiter, Fremantle, G. B. Williams, 100*l*.

Cooper and Warehouse Keeper, Fremantle, L. Duffield, 120*l*.

Landing Waiter, Albany (also Clerk), W. Finlay, 200*l*.

Assistant ditto, W. J. Finlay, 50*l*.

Landing Waiter, Bunbury, W. Simpson, 80*l*.

Ditto, Vasse, T. A. Hare, 80*l*.

Tidewaiter, Champion Bay, M. Commerford, 90*l*.

Assistant ditto, P. H. Duffield, 175*l*.

Tidewaiter, North District, R. B. Martin, 75*l*.

Works and Railways Department.

Director of Public Works, and Commissioner of Railways, J. H. Thomas, 600*l*.

Clerk of Works, R. R. Jewell, 350*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
Chief Clerk, J. Hillman, 250*l.*
Accountant Works and Railways, A. F. Thomson, 250*l.*
One Clerk and Storekeeper, 80*l.*
One Clerk, C. E. May, 90*l.*
Draftsman, F. Birch, 110*l.*
Caretaker and Messenger, J. Joyce, 60*l.*
Traffic Manager, Locomotive Foreman and Station Master, Geraldton, J. C. Campbell, 250*l.*
Inspector of Permanent Ways and Works, and Storekeeper, Geraldton, 180*l.*
Station Master, Northampton, H. Spalding, 150*l.*

Postal and Telegraph Department.

Postmaster-General and General Superintendent of Telegraphs, A. Helmich, 450*l.*
Superintendent of Telegraphs, J. O. Fleming, 800*l.*, allowance 100*l.*
Chief Clerk, W. A. Stone, 250*l.*
Second Clerk, A. P. Curtis, 280*l.*
Third Clerk, W. Kennedy, 220*l.*
Fourth Clerk, E. Ashton, 210*l.*
Caretaker and Assistant, S. Howlett, 120*l.*
Fifth Clerk, H. Smith, 90*l.*
Sixth Clerk, S. H. Wright, 90*l.*
Seventh Clerk, G. E. Cazaly, 90*l.*
Four Letter Carriers, 21*l.* 10*s.*
Telegraph Clerk, H. E. Clay, 160*l.*
Chief Operator and Instructor, F. A. Bailey, 180*l.*
Telegraph Operator and Instructor, E. W. Snook, 150*l.*
Five Assistant Operators, 310*l.*
Three Telegraph Messengers, 90*l.*
Two Telegraph Linemen and Two Assistants, 208*l.*
Ninety-seven District Postmasters, Telegraphists, Messengers, Letter Carriers, and Linemen, 4,944*l.*

Land Titles Department.

Commissioner, J. C. H. James, 600*l.*
Registrar of Titles and Deeds, A. E. Burt, 800*l.*

Medical Department.

Colonial Surgeon, and Superintendent of Vaccination, A. B. Waylen, 450*l.*, and allowance 50*l.*
Resident Medical Officer and Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination, C. J. Ennis, 200*l.*, and quarters.
Colonial Surgeon and Health Officer, Fremantle, H. C. Barnett, 275*l.*
District Medical Officers—
North District, J. A. O'Meehan, 150*l.*
Victoria District, C. B. Elliott, 100*l.*
Greenough District, 100*l.*
York District, J. W. Hope, 100*l.*
Toodyay District, W. Mayhew, 100*l.*
Swan District, 100*l.*
Bunbury District, T. H. Lovegrove, 100*l.*
Bussellton District, C. S. Bompas, 100*l.*
Albany District, C. Rogers, 140*l.*
Williams District, J. C. Rosselloty, 100*l.*
Blackwood District, T. H. Lovegrove, 50*l.*
Nineteen Matrons, Nurses, Wardens, and Orderlies, at Colonial Hospital, Perth Lunatic Asylum, Fremantle, and seven District Hospitals, 782*l.*

Harbour and Light Department.

Harbourmaster, Fremantle, G. Forsyth, 225*l.*, and quarters.
Harbourmaster and Pilot, Albany, G. T. Butcher, 200*l.*
Pilots, Fremantle, S. G. Butcher, 180*l.*
Rottnest, James Nash, 150*l.*, and quarters.
Assistant Pilot, Albany, W. A. Simmons, 96*l.*

Boats' Crews, Fremantle, Six men, 899*l.*
Rottnest, Six men, 370*l.*
Albany, Five men, 368*l.*

Lighthouse Keepers—

Arthur's Head, Fremantle, J. Hart, 80*l.*
Rottnest, J. Brown, 80*l.*
Point King, Albany, S. Mitchell, 178*l.*
Breaksea Island, J. Turner, 84*l.*
Point Moore, Champion Bay, J. McCarthy, 100*l.*
Bluff Lights, do. J. Wright, 80*l.*
Irwin, 24*l.*
Bunbury, 15*l.*
Bussellton, 10*l.*
Four Assistant Light Keepers, 242*l.*

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice, H. T. Wrenfordale, 1,000*l.*
Attorney-General, A. C. Onslow, 600*l.*
Crown Solicitor, Geo. W. Leake, Q.C., 250*l.*
Registrar, and Master of Supreme Court, &c., James Cowan, 350*l.*
Sheriff, James Roe, 300*l.*
Clerk to Chief Justice, S. Rowe, 90*l.*
Clerk to Attorney-General and Crown Solicitor, F. W. Pentlow, 200*l.*
Clerk to Registrar of Supreme Court, 120*l.*
Bailiff and Head Constable, F. Wheeler, 120*l.*
Chairmen of Quarter Sessions and Resident Magistrates
North District, R. J. Sholl, 415*l.*, and allowance 50*l.*
Victoria District, G. Eliot, 535*l.*, and allowance with quarters, 100*l.*
Plantagenet District, G. E. C. Hare, 500*l.*, and allowance 50*l.*
Police Magistrate—Perth and Swan, R. C. Loftie, 500*l.*
Resident Magistrates—
Sussex District, R. Fairbairn, 315*l.*, and allowance 50*l.*
Wellington District, W. P. Clifton, 325*l.*, and allowance 50*l.*
Murray District, J. G. Murray, 155*l.*, and allowance 50*l.*
Williams District, J. C. Rosselloty, 170*l.*, and allowance 50*l.*
Fremantle District, J. G. Slade, 405*l.*
Toodyay District, O. Burt, 275*l.*, and allowance 50*l.*
York District, W. Cowan, 325*l.*, and allowance 50*l.*
Greenough District, E. H. Lawrence, 270*l.*, and allowance 50*l.*
Clerks to Magistrates—
North District, F. Taunton, 100*l.*
Victoria District, W. D. Cowan, 160*l.*
Greenough District, J. W. E. Archdeacon, 110*l.*
York District, M. Hamersley, 125*l.*
Toodyay District, W. R. Piesse, 125*l.*
Swan District, N. E. Knight, 100*l.*
Perth District, John Adam, 175*l.*
Fremantle District, G. S. Compton, 150*l.*
Wellington District, G. R. Teede, 110*l.*
Sussex District, F. A. Hare, 110*l.*
Plantagenet District, H. W. Thomas, 160*l.*
Williams District, F. H. Piesse, 55*l.*

Police Department.

Superintendent, M. S. Smith, 400*l.*
Inspectors—
Northern District, W. H. Timperley, 250*l.*
Southern District, C. Howard, 250*l.*
Chief Clerk, R. Campbell, 280*l.*
Clerk, P. Kelly, 200*l.*
Eight Sergeants, eight Corporals, ninety-four Constables, and twenty Native Constables, 11,285*l.*

Gaol Department.

Visiting Surgeon, A. R. Waylen, 62*l.* 10*s.*
Gaolers, Perth, 150*l.*
 Geraldton, W. Ward, 100*l.*
 Fremantle, M. Benson, 50*l.*
 Albany, J. McGovern, 95*l.*
Assistant Gaoler, Perth, A. Woodbridge, 100*l.*
Three Matrons and Eleven Wardens, 1,057*l.*

Rottnest Prison Department.

Superintendent, W. D. Jackson, 300*l.*, and quarters.
Medical Officer, H. C. Barnett, 50*l.*
Clerk and Superintendent of Salt Works, H. C. Courderot, 100*l.*
School Teacher, R. Walcott, 75*l.*
One Chief Warder and five Assistant Warders, 465*l.*

Printing Department.

Government Printer, R. Pether, 300*l.*
Clerk, A. Curtis, 90*l.*
Three Compositors, two Pressmen, one Bookbinder, and seven Apprentices, 897*l.* 7*s.*

Inspectors of Sheep Department.

Champion Bay District, Joshua Mills, 150*l.*, and allowance 100*l.*
Irwin District, J. F. Morrell, 150*l.*, and allowance 100*l.*
Central District, J. M. Craig, 150*l.*, and allowance 100*l.*
South-west District, J. Logue, jun., 150*l.*, and allowance 100*l.*
South-east District, R. Warburton, 150*l.*, and allowance 100*l.*

Educational Department.

Acting Secretary to Central Board, C. H. Clifton, 220*l.*
Inspector of Schools, W. Adkinson, 300*l.*, and allowance 100*l.*

Poor Relief Department.

Superintendent of Immigrants, Poor Houses, and Charitable Institutions, W. Dale, 250*l.* *Matron, Servant, Master, Cook and Orderly*, 212*l.*

Convict Department.

Superintendent of Convicts, John F. Stone, 425*l.*, quarters, and forage.
Clerks, T. Sherwood, 219*l.* 12*s.*
 E. S. Porter, 200*l.* 12*s.*
 A. H. Lochee, 160*l.* 12*s.*
 C. Spencer, 160*l.* 12*s.*

Surgeon, C. H. Elliott, 475*l.*, and quarters.
Compounder, 126*l.*, and quarters.
Chaplains, Church of England.

C. G. Nicolay, 175*l.*, and quarters.

D. G. Watkins, 100*l.* "

J. Brown, 60*l.* "

G. H. Sweeting, 100*l.* "

G. Sadler, 100*l.* "

F. Lynch, 100*l.* "

S. Brown, 100*l.* "

W. H. Pidcock, 100*l.* "

G. R. Howard, 100*l.* "

H. Lawrence, 100*l.* "

J. Withers, 100*l.* "

W. W. Johnson, 100*l.* "

Chaplains, Roman Catholic.

B. Delaney, 225*l.* "

M. Gibney, 77*l.* "

A. I. Lecaille, 71*l.* "

P. Gibney, 33*l.* "

H. Brady, 33*l.* "

, 33*l.* "

J. O'Reilly, 33*l.* "

F. Marten, 33*l.*, and quarters.

T. Dooley, 66*l.* "

Bishop, M. Griver, 53*l.* "

Water Police

Superintendent, M. S. Smith, 100*l.*

Sub-Inspector, W. Mills, 180*l.*, and quarters.

One Assistant Cozwain, and six Constables.

Clergy of the Church of England in the Diocese of Perth, W.A.

Bishop, Right Rev. H. H. Parry, D.D.

Dean, Very Rev. Joseph Gegg.

Archdeacon, Ven. James Brown.

Perth, Rev. J. Allen.

Busselton, Rev. H. W. Brown.

Northam, Rev. S. Brown.

Dongarra, Rev. T. H. Friel.

York, Rev. G. Howard.

Albany, Rev. W. W. Johnson.

Greenough, Rev. B. King.

Geraldton, Rev. H. Lawrence.

Beverley, Rev. F. Lynch.

Fremantle, Chaplain to Prison, Rev. C. G. Nicolay.

Newcastle, Rev. W. Pidcock.

Gingin, Rev. G. Sadler.

Guildford, Rev. G. Sweeting.

Fremantle, Rev. D. G. Watkins.

Bunbury, Rev. Purnell.

Pinjarrah, Rev. R. Alderson.

Rockbourne, Rev. W. Hayten.

William, Rev. J. Withers.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

BARBADOS

Is situated in latitude 13° 4' North and longitude 59° 37' West, and is the most windward of the Carribbee Islands. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 in breadth, and is said to contain a superficial area of 106,470 acres, or about 166 square miles.

The exact date of the discovery of Barbados is not known. It is said to have been first visited by the Portuguese, who finding it uninhabited and rude in appearance, named the isle *Los Barbados*, from the number of bearded fig-trees which they found. In 1625 Sir William Courteen, a London merchant, under the protection of the Earl of Marlborough, who held a grant of the island from James I, fitted out two large ships, one of which only arrived at Barbados, and the party, which consisted of some thirty persons, landed on the leeward side of the island formed a town called James' (or Hole) Town, and appointed Captain William Deane their governor. In 1627 the Earl of Carlisle obtained a grant from Charles I of all the Carribbee Islands. This grant was opposed by the former patentee, Lord Marlborough, but the matter was compromised on the Earl of Carlisle agreeing to settle on the Earl of Marlborough an annuity of 300*l.* Soon after this the Earl of Carlisle being employed on a diplomatic mission, the Earl of Pembroke, then Lord Chamberlain, obtained a revocation of the former nobleman's patent in his favour, and supported Sir W. Courteen; but on the Earl of Carlisle's return from his embassy, he remonstrated with the king, who reinstated him in possession of the territory. Wolferstone, a native of Bermuda, was then commissioned by the Earl of Carlisle as governor, and in 1628 sixty-four settlers

arrived in Carlisle Bay, commenced the erection of wooden houses, threw a bridge across the river which intersected the ground, and laid the foundation of Bridgetown, the present capital. The leeward and windward men opposed each other, the latter ultimately triumphing. As in all new colonies, the inhabitants met with no inconsiderable difficulties. Local feuds were added to domestic privations, but the civil war which raged in England contributed to people and enrich the island; and on the downfall of Charles, many families attached to the Royal cause found shelter in Barbados. The island was afterwards governed by Lord Willoughby, a Royalist, to whom it was conveyed by Lord Carlisle (son of the first patentee); but when the island was subdued by the power of the Commonwealth, he was banished. In 1662, after the restoration of Charles II, Lord Willoughby renewed his claim on Barbados, and the kinsmen and heirs of the two earls brought forward demands on the settlers. To satisfy these claims, a duty of 4½ per cent. on all exports was imposed; and under certain conditions the proprietary government was dissolved and the sovereignty of Barbados annexed to the British Crown. The inhabitants long protested against the imposition of the 4½ per cent. duties, but without success; and it was not till 1838, four years after the abolition of slavery, that the tax was abolished by an Act of Parliament.

Barbados has not, like most of the neighbouring islands, changed owners: it has always remained in possession of Great Britain.

Bridgetown, the chief town and port, is situated in the parish of St. Michael, the principal of 11 parishes into which the island was divided at a very early date. This town contains, according to the census of 1871, 21,863 inhabitants, exclusive of the shipping, which amounted to 448. In 1881 a most important project for supplying the town with water was completed by a joint-stock company incorporated by an Act of the legislature. A railway from Bridgetown to the parish of Saint Andrew (23 miles as surveyed) has been commenced, and the first section will probably be completed early in 1881.

Carlisle Bay, the harbour of Barbados, is an open roadstead, which is much exposed to the wind from the south and south-west. There is an inner harbour or carenage, protected by a structure called the Mole Head. The works in connection with this harbour were formerly under the supervision of a legislative committee; but, by an enactment in 1870, its duties were transferred to commissioners, and in 1878 the Executive Council, and five Members of the House of Assembly, nominated and appointed by the Governor, were vested by Act with the care, management, and control of the Molehead and carenage.

The island is almost encircled by coral reefs which in some parts, as in the parish of St. Philip, extend nearly 8 miles to seaward, and prove very dangerous to navigation. A lighthouse was erected in 1852 on the south point of the island, partly at the expense of the British government. A harbour-light was also placed on Needham's Point in 1855. Another lighthouse was erected on the east coast (in St. Philip's), and lighted on 1st May, 1875, by a second order dioptric flash light, the latter given by the British Government.

The chief articles planted for exportation for some years after the settlement of the island were indigo, cotton-wool, ginger, and aloes, besides several kinds of woods; and the manufacture of sugar does not appear to have been practised with much success till about the middle of the 17th

century, when the cultivation of the sugar-cane increased rapidly, and the plant became, in commercial importance, the island's most valuable production. At that period, too, the introduction of African labour was commenced. It is stated that, in 1863, there were 858 sugar-works in operation. At the present time they number over 500. The produce of 1871 amounted to 53,800 hogsheds of sugar and 33,500 puncheons of molasses; in 1876, 37,848 hogsheds of sugar, and 24,001 puncheons of molasses. In 1879 the produce amounted to 57,152 hogsheds of sugar, and 33,923 puncheons of molasses.

The population of the island in 1851 amounted to 135,939; and although it is estimated that some 20,000 were carried off by cholera in 1854, the census of 1861 showed a total of 152,727 inhabitants. By the census of 1871 there are 162,042 inhabitants, of whom 16,560 are white and the remainder coloured and black; the natural increase having been checked by the migration to other West Indian Islands of large numbers of the labouring population. At the end of 1875 the population was estimated at 180,000, from returns of baptisms and burials. Where so great a population exists, great industry is essential to enable the people to live. Thus, labour is cheap, and the productive capacity of the soil has been greatly brought out. The island has the appearance of a well-kept garden.

From an early date, each of the 11 parishes of the island was presided over by a clergyman of the Church of England; but it was not till 1824 that the Bishopric of Barbados and the Leeward Islands, with British Guiana, was erected. In 1842, upon the resignation of Dr. Coleridge (the first bishop), British Guiana and the Leeward Islands were separated from the Windward, and constituted distinct sees. There are at present in the island, besides the bishop, 48 clergymen of the Church of England.

Barbados possesses a college founded by General Codrington, a native of the island, who died in 1710, and whose name it bears. It was affiliated to Durham University in 1875. It is under the administration of the S. P. G., who are the Trustees of General Codrington's will. There are several theological scholarships of the value of 30l. per annum from the College funds, and four Island Scholarships at 40l. per annum paid from the Colonial Treasury. The latter are confined to natives or sons of natives. Barbados possesses a good grammar school, called Harrison College, in Bridgetown, established on an old foundation endowed many years ago, which has been liberally supported by the legislature, and promises useful results. It has a staff of 5 university men as Masters and numbers 140 pupils.

A police force was established in Barbados in 1835 by an Act of the Legislature, and is stated to have been the first attempt in the British West India Colonies to establish a force of that description upon a similar footing. It now consists of an Inspector-general, 1 superintending sergeant, 10 sergeants, 20 corporals, and 228 privates.

There is a Harbour Police Force, established in 1867; it consists of 1 Superintendent, 1 Sergeant, 4 Corporals, and 25 privates.

An inland Post Office was first set on foot in 1832; it has since been amalgamated with the General Post Office, whence are delivered all letters, including those from beyond the seas. Through this office a letter may be sent to any part of the island, reaching its destination the same day, for 1d. the ½ oz. Money Orders are granted by the

General Post Office upon all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom (including the Channel Islands) and *vice versa*. The Postmaster is furnished with a list of these offices. Money Orders are also drawn on Demerara, Trinidad, and the Windward Islands.

A lunatic asylum and a lazaretto are also institutions kept up at the public expense: and there is a general hospital in Bridgetown, to the support of which the colony contributes 6,680*l.* per annum.

The deposits in the Savings Bank amounted, on 31st December, 1879, to 24,092*l.* The number of depositors was 3,079. Branch savings banks are about to be opened in the rural districts. On the 30th June, 1880, the number of depositors had increased to 3,400, and the deposits to nearly 30,000*l.*

There is a station of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company at Barbados.

The island forms the head-quarters of Her Majesty's forces in the West Indies command, under a major-general, who resides in Barbados. The troops stationed in the island are garrisoned at St. Ann's, situated at the southern extremity of the city.

Volunteer rifle, artillery, and yeomanry-cavalry corps were organized in 1869, but were disbanded in 1868.

The Local Government of Barbados consists of a Governor (who is also Governor-in-Chief of St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia), an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, Major-General, Colonial Secretary, and Attorney-General; a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly, composed of 24 members elected annually. The non-official members of the Legislative Council are appointed by warrant under Royal Warrant, and hold office during pleasure. The Legislative Council has a concurrent voice in making laws with the Governor and Assembly. In former years almost every judicial function in the island was executed either collectively or individually by Members of the Council, who composed the Court of Chancery, the Court of Error, and discharged in rotation the office of Judge of the Criminal Sessions, till the year 1841, when a Chief Justice was appointed. Exceptions to parish rates are heard and determined by the Chief Justice, but the assessments must be confirmed by the Governor in Council before they are levied. The Assembly consists of two members for Bridgetown, and two for each of the eleven parishes, and its duration is limited to twelve months. The qualifications of Members and Electors are regulated by a Franchise Act, passed in 1840, and are as follows for Electors:—

1. Possession of estate for life, or in right of marriage, of not less than the annual value of 12*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, or interest in rents and profits of land of a similar amount.

2. Lessee or assignee of lands or tenements when the rent shall not be less than 6*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*, and the term of lease was in its original creation of not less than five years.

3. Occupant in any town of any house or premises parochially rated at not less than 32*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* per annum.

4. Payment of parochial taxes for two years to the amount of 3*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*

The number of registered electors was 1,685 at the close of 1879.

In addition to their legislative functions, the Members of Council and Assembly are called upon to discharge various executive and administrative duties, which devolve on Committees, either named by the senior Member of Council and the Speaker respectively, or, in a few instances, selected by the Governor.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1867	98,347	97,783
1868	116,356	99,370
1869	102,606	105,480
1870	104,981	105,708
1871	119,492	122,346
1872	117,652	125,040
1873	123,677	121,797
1874	123,869	123,961
1875	182,122	126,844
1876	117,057	123,727
1877	121,432	119,611
1878	139,191	124,308
1879	121,751	124,889

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1867	989,562	1,145,410
1868	1,130,092	1,269,678
1869	1,026,220	985,424
1870	1,069,867	973,020
1871	1,191,888	1,298,546
1872	1,125,030	1,021,448
1873	1,193,814	1,024,088
1874	1,049,248	1,140,767
1875	1,187,493	1,479,910
1876	1,027,871	944,808
1877	1,144,313	1,097,912
1878	1,102,724	1,078,411
1879	1,028,397	1,269,168

There is no Public Debt.

Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of Barbados from its Settlement in 1625.

William Deane . . .	Governor . . .	1625
Charles Wolferston . . .	Governor . . .	1628
John Powell . . .	Governor . . .	1629
Robert Wheatly . . .	Governor . . .	1629
Sir William Tufton . . .	Governor . . .	1629
Henry Hawley . . .	Governor . . .	1630
Richard Peers . . .	Deputy-Governor . . .	1633
Henry Hawley . . .	Governor . . .	1634
Richard Peers . . .	Deputy-Governor . . .	1634
Henry Hawley . . .	Governor . . .	1636
William Hawley . . .	Deputy-Governor . . .	1638
Henry Hawley . . .	Governor . . .	1639
Sir Henry Hunks . . .	Governor . . .	1640
Philip Bell . . .	Governor . . .	1641
Francis, Lord Willoughby . . .	Governor . . .	1650
Sir George Ayscue . . .	Governor . . .	1651
Daniel Searle . . .	Deputy-Governor . . .	1652
Thomas Modford . . .	Governor . . .	1660
Humphrey Walrond . . .	President . . .	1660
Francis, Lord Willoughby . . .	Governor . . .	1663
Henry Willoughby . . .	Joint-Governors . . .	1666
Henry Hawley . . .		
Samuel Barwick . . .	Joint-Governors . . .	1667
William, Lord Willoughby . . .		
Christopher Codrington . . .	Deputy-Governor . . .	1668
William, Lord Willoughby . . .	Governor . . .	1669
Christopher Codrington . . .	Deputy-Governor . . .	1670
William, Lord Willoughby . . .	Governor . . .	1672
Sir Peter Colleton, Bart. . .	Deputy-Governor . . .	1673
Sir Jonathan Atkins . . .	Governor . . .	1674
Sir Richard Dutton . . .	Governor . . .	1680
Sir John Witham . . .	Deputy-Governor . . .	1683
Sir Richard Dutton . . .	Governor . . .	1684
Edwin Stede . . .	Deputy-Governor . . .	1685
James Kendall . . .	Governor . . .	1690
Francis Russell . . .	Governor . . .	1694
Francis Rond . . .	President . . .	1696
Ralph Grey . . .	Governor . . .	1698
John Farmer . . .	President . . .	1701

Sir Beville Granville	Governor	1708	J. B. Best	President	1846
William Sharpe	President	1706	William Reid, C.B.	Governor	1847
Metford Crowe	Governor	1707	J. S. Gaekin	President	1848
George Lillington	President	1710	William Reid, C.B.	Governor	1848
Robert Lowthar	Governor	1711	Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke	Governor	1848
William Sharpe	President	1714	J. S. Gaekin	President	1849
Robert Lowthar	Governor	1715	Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke	Governor	1849
John Frere	President	1720	J. B. Best	President	1850
Samuel Cox	President	1720	Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke	Governor	1850
Henry Worsley	Governor	1722	K. B. Hamilton	Administrator	1851
Samuel Barwick	President	1731	J. S. Gaekin	President	1852
James Dotin	President	1733	Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke	Governor	1852
Scroop, Lord Viscount	Governor	1733	Francis Hincks	Governor	1856
Howe			Grant E. Thomas	President	1856
James Dotin	President	1735	Francis Hincks	Governor	1858
Hon. Robert Bing	Governor	1739	James Walker	Administrator	1859
James Dotin	President	1740	Sir Francis Hincks	Governor	1860
Sir Thomas Robinson	Governor	1742	K.C.M.G., C.B.		
Hon. Henry Grenville	Governor	1747	James Walker, C.B.	Governor	1862
Ralph Weeks	President	1758	R. M. Mundy	Administrator	1866
Charles Pinfold	Governor	1758	Sir James Walker	Governor	1866
Samuel Rous	President	1766	K.C.M.G., C.B.		
William Spry	Governor	1768	Sir Rawson W. Rawson, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Governor	1866
Samuel Rous	President	1771	Sanford Freeling, C.M.G.	Administrator	1875
Hon. Edward Hay	Governor	1772	John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.	Governor	1875
John Dotin	President	1778	Capt. Geo. Cumine	Governor	1876
James Cunninghame	Governor	1780	Strahan, R.A., C.M.G.		
John Dotin	President	1788	George Dundas, C.M.G.	Lieut.-Governor	1876
David Parry	Governor	1784	Major Strahan, C.M.G.	Governor	1876
Henry Frere	President	1790	George Dundas, C.M.G.	Lieut.-Governor	1878
David Parry	Governor	1790	Major Sir Geo. C. Strahan, K.C.M.G.	Governor	1879
William Bishop	President	1798	William Robinson, C.M.G.	Lieut.-Governor	1880
George Poynts Rickets	Governor	1794	Sir Henry E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Governor	1881
William Bishop	President	1800			
Francis Humberstone					
Mackenzie, Lord Seaforth	Governor	1801			
John Ince	President	1808			
Francis Humberstone					
Mackenzie, Lord Seaforth	Governor	1804			
John Spooner	President	1806			
Sir George Beckwith, K.B.	Governor	1810			
John Spooner	President	1814			
Sir James Leith, K.B.	Governor	1815			
John Spooner	President	1816			
Sir James Leith, K.B.	Governor	1816			
John Foster Alleyne	President	1817			
Stapleton, Lord Combermere, G.C.B.	Governor	1817			
John Brathwaite Skeete	President	1820			
Samuel Hinds	President	1821			
Sir Henry Warde, K.C.B.	Governor	1821			
John Brathwaite Skeete	President	1825			
Sir Henry Warde, K.C.B.	Governor	1826			
John Brathwaite Skeete	President	1827			
Sir James Lyon, K.C.B.	Governor	1829			
John Brathwaite Skeete	President	1829			
Sir James Lyon, K.C.B.	Governor	1829			
John Brathwaite Skeete	President	1830			
Sir James Lyon, K.C.B.	Governor	1830			
John Brathwaite Skeete	President	1832			
Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B.	Governor	1833			
John Alleyne Beccles	President	1834			
Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B.	Governor	1834			
John Alleyne Beccles	President	1835			
Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B.	Governor	1835			
John Alleyne Beccles	President	1836			
Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B.	Governor	1836			
Sir E. J. M. McGregor, Bart., K.C.B.	Governor	1836			
J. Brathwaite	President	1841			
H. C. Darling	Lieut.-Governor	1841			
Sir Charles Edward Grey	Governor	1841			
William Reid, C.B.	Governor	1846			

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Officer Commanding the Troops.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.

Legislative Council.

Major-General D. J. Gamble, C.B.
The Hon. Augustus Briggs.
The Hon. John Sealy, M.D.
The Hon. J. W. Carrington, D.C.L., *Solicitor-General*.
The Hon. John G. Grant.
The Hon. Allan Belfield.
The Hon. Geo. C. Pile.
The Hon. W. H. Jones (acting).
Clerk, T. W. McKinstry.
Sergeant-at-Arms, The Provost Marshal, *ex-officio*.
Chaplain, Rev. H. Genever, 331.

House of Assembly, elected annually (1860-61).

Henry Pilgrim, Speaker.

Bridgetown . . . B. Inniss and J. A. Lynch.
St. Michael . . . H. Pilgrim (Speaker) and J. Thomas Jones.
St. George . . . W. Hely-Hutchinson and J. P. Mason.
Christ Church . . . Isaac Reece and S. J. Attwell.
St. Philip . . . John Connell and Joseph Connell.
St. John . . . F. Fleming and J. H. Thomas.
St. James . . . J. C. Richards and H. Graves.
St. Thomas . . . W. G. Ellis and J. F. Marsh.
St. Andrew . . . J. T. Greaves and J. W. Parris.
St. Joseph . . . W. C. Reeves and Thomas Gill.
St. Peter . . . A. J. Pile and C. C. Greenidge.
St. Lucy . . . J. R. Phillips and John Keltman.

Escheator-General, R. A. P. Bibby, fees.
Casual-Receiver, W. H. Berkeley, fees.
Registrar in Admiralty, E. K. Taylor, fees.
Marshal ditto, Robert Haynes, fees.
Five Commissioners for taking the Probates of Deeds,
 &c., J. G. Grant, H. N. Springer, Charles Evelyn,
 N. Greaves, I. R. Reece, fees.
Judges of the Assistant Court of Appeal, R. F. B.
 Alleyne, W. Hyndman Jones (acting), and J. R.
 Reece (acting), 450*l.* each.
Clerk to ditto, F. Tinling, 150*l.*
Judge of Petty Debt Court, John Cook, 400*l.*
Chief Clerk Petty Debt Court, St. Michael's, E. L.
 Stokes, 200*l.*

2nd Clerk, S. W. King.
Police Magistrates of Bridgetown and St. Michael,
 H. S. Seon and J. B. Smith (acting), 400*l.* each.
Town Clerk, W. H. Berkeley, 192*l.*

Police Magistrate of Districts—

B.—A. Sealy, 350*l.*
 C.—W. Monnington, 350*l.*
 D.—A. Kingdon, 350*l.*
 E.—N. Greaves, 400*l.*
 F.—W. T. Evalyn, 350*l.*

Coroner for—

St. Michael, W. C. Piggott, M.D., 150*l.*
Christ Church and St. George, I. R.
 Reece, 100*l.*
St. Philip and St. John, J. Sealy, M.D.,
 100*l.*
St. Joseph and St. Andrew, R. Bowie Walcott,
 M.D., 80*l.*
St. James and St. Thomas, J. E. Moore,
 M.R.C.S.E., 80*l.*
St. Peter and St. Lucy, W. H. Jordan, 80*l.*

Educational.

Principal of Codrington College, Ven., W. T. Webb,
 M.A., 500*l.*
Tutor of ditto (vacant), 250*l.*
Classical Lecturer, W. Grey, M.A., 800*l.*
Medical Lecturer, &c., of ditto, R. Bowie Walcott,
 M.D., 80*l.*
Island Professor of Chemistry and Agricultural
Science, J. B. Harrison, B.A., 300*l.*
Head Master of Harrison College, H. Deighton,
 M.A., F.R.A.S., late Senior Scholar of Queen's
 College, Cambridge.
Assistant-Masters of ditto, Rev. F. J. Ambridge,
 B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; W. Boyce,
 B.A., Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge;
 Rev. G. Gepp, B.A., late Exhibitioner of St.
 John's College, Cambridge; G. F. Franks, B.A.,
 Balliol College, Oxford; W. Burslem, B.A.,
 Pembroke College, Oxford; E. Cutting, B.A.,
 Durham University.
Science Master, J. B. Harrison, B.A., Christ's Col-
 lege, Cambridge.
German Master, Herr Ludlow.
Inspector of Schools, R. P. Elliott, 500*l.*
Sub-Inspector of Schools, Jos. A. Carrington, 250*l.*
Secretary of Education Board, M. J. Borell, 160*l.*

Poor Law Board.

President, Oswald Jones.
Members, J. G. Grant.
 J. A. Lynch.
 J. Thomas Jones.
Poor Law Inspector, C. Hutson, M.B., C.M., 600*l.*
Secretary, C. J. Lawrance, 200*l.*

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. J. Mitchinson, D.C.L., D.D.,
 1,000*l.*

Chancellor of the Diocese, Sir J. Sealy, K.C.M.G.,
 D.C.L.

Registrar of ditto, Thomas H. Sealy, B.A., fees.

Rector of St. Michael, Rev. T. Clarke, M.A.

Christ Church, Rev. H. W. Moore.

St. Philip, Rev. R. F. Berkeley, M.A.

St. George, Rev. C. C. Cummins.

St. John, Rev. E. M. Sealy, M.A.

St. Joseph, Rev. C. L. Petersen, M.A.

St. Andrew, Rev. H. Hutson, M.A.

St. Thomas, Rev. W. H. B. Bovell, B.A.

St. James, Rev. W. D. Arrindell.

St. Peter, Rev. G. M. D. Frederick.

St. Lucy, Rev. G. D. Gittens.

Each rector receives a stipend of 320*l.*, has a residence and small glebe, and such as were appointed prior to 1851 a commutation in lieu of fees. There are also 27 curates paid from the Colonial Treasury, at a salary of 200*l.* each, and most of them are provided with residences.

The Roman Catholics receive 50*l.* a-year.

The Moravians receive 400*l.*

The Wesleyans receive 700*l.*

Military Department (Windward and Leeward Islands).

Commanding the Forces, Major-General D. J. Gamble, C.B.

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General (vacant).

Assistant Military Secretary, Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. E. D. Hill.

Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. L. G. Fawkes, R.A.

Commanding Officer of Engineers, Col. D. A. Frazer, R.E.

Resident Royal Engineer, Major Lyon Campbell, R.E.

Commanding Officer of Artillery, Lieut.-Col. O. H. A. Nicolls.

Lieutenant-Colonel, C. Eccles, 1st Batt. 4th K.O.R. Regt.

Assistant Commissary-General, Alexander Clerk.

Commissary of Ordnance, T. J. Rawnsley.

District Paymaster, Capt. E. J. Lawless.

Principal Medical Officer, Deputy Surgeon-General H. T. Reade, V.C., M.D.

Chaplain to the Forces, Rev. J. H. Sutton Moxley, B.A.

ST. VINCENT.

The Island of St. Vincent was discovered by Columbus on the 22nd of January, 1498. It is situated in 13° 10' N. latitude, and 60° 57' W. longitude, at a distance of 21 miles to the south-west of St. Lucia. It is 18 miles in length, and 11 in breadth, and contains about 85,000 acres of land. Some of the Grenadines, a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, are comprised within the government of the latter island. The principal is Bequia, situated at a distance of 9 miles from the mainland.

Kingstown, the capital of St. Vincent, is situated at the bottom of an extensive bay, at the south-western extremity of the island. It consists of three principal streets, each about a mile long, running parallel with the beach, and contains a population of 5,400 souls.

St. Vincent, though exhibiting some features in common with the other islands, is favourably distinguished from many of them by an undulating surface, and a succession of gentle slopes, of which

portions are cultivated for sugar-cane. Its most striking peculiarity is its "Soufrière," or volcanic mountain, celebrated for the violence of its eruption in 1812. This mountain is situated at the northern extremity of the island, and is about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.

At the time of its discovery, St. Vincent, like some of the other small islands, was inhabited by the Caribs, who continued in the undisputed possession of it until 1627, when the King of England made a grant of the island to the Earl of Carlisle. In 1660 it was declared neutral, and in 1672 it was granted to Lord Willoughby.

No steps, however, appear to have been taken to form a settlement on the island. In the meantime the English and French came to an agreement to abandon the Islands of Dominica and St. Vincent to the Caribs, on condition of their renouncing all claim to the other islands. After that, the Caribs continued sole masters of St. Vincent until the year 1675, when a number of savages of a different race were discovered on the island. These received the appellation of "Black Caribs," to distinguish them from the aborigines, to whom the name of "Yellow Caribs" was given.

In 1722 George I made a grant to the Duke of Montague of some of the West India Islands, including St. Vincent.

From statistics of the year 1740 it appears that the white inhabitants then amounted to about 800, and the slaves to 3,000, producing commodities for exportation to the value of 63,625*l*.

In 1748 St. Vincent was declared neutral by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1756, however, hostilities were renewed, and the Island was taken in 1762 by General Monckton; and by the Treaty of Paris in the following year it was ceded to Great Britain, when General Melville was appointed Governor.

By a treaty, which was concluded in February, 1778, an extensive district of St. Vincent was allotted to the Caribs (who for some time had been in a state of open rebellion) on condition of their laying down their arms and acknowledging the King of Great Britain as the rightful sovereign of the island.

In 1779 the island surrendered to the French. The following year has been rendered memorable by the occurrence of the greatest hurricane of which there is any record in West Indian annals. It took place on the 10th of October of that year, and extended its ravages chiefly to St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia, and Martinique. The plantations were destroyed, the houses thrown down, and the loss of human life in the four islands has been computed at upwards of 20,000 souls. By the Treaty of Versailles in 1783 St. Vincent was restored to Great Britain.

From this period to the breaking out of the French revolution the island appears to have enjoyed comparative prosperity and peace; but then the Caribs and their allies (the French) again overran the country, burning the cane-fields, plundering the houses, and mercilessly murdering the English colonists. This state of things continued till the arrival of the Zebra sloop of war, with succours from Martinique, then the British head-quarters.

The contest was carried on, with alternations of good and ill fortune, until the arrival of Sir Ralph Abercrombie with reinforcements in June, 1796. The success which had attended the British arms in the reduction of St. Lucia inspired the inhabitants of St. Vincent with hopes of a speedy deliverance, and they were not dis-

appointed. After an obstinate struggle the insurgents surrendered at discretion. The Government, in anticipation of such an event, had resolved that the Caribs should be transported to the island of Rattan, in the Bay of Honduras; and accordingly, on the 11th March, 1797, the necessary transports having been provided, the Caribs, to the number of 5,080, were embarked at Bequia, and sailed for their appointed destination.

The planters who survived this protracted and desolating war found the Colony at its close in a sad state of destitution; and an application for relief to the Imperial Parliament by means of a loan, was favourably entertained. About this time Mr. Seaton resigned his post of Governor, and was succeeded by Mr. William Bentinck, who arrived in June, 1802. The new Governor was authorized to grant occupancies of the Carib lands, during the King's pleasure, to all those who had been engaged in the late war; and this was followed in 1804 by an Act declaring that the Caribs had forfeited all claim to their lands under the treaty of 1778, and these were consequently re-vested in the Crown.

In 1809, Sir Charles Brisbane was appointed Governor of St. Vincent, in which post he continued till his death, in 1829. During his administration an impetus was given to agriculture and trade which soon raised the Colony to an unexampled degree of prosperity.

In 1834 the apprenticeship system was established, and was followed in 1838 by unconditional emancipation. The year 1846 witnessed the first introduction of Portuguese labourers, a class of immigrants who amounted in a few years to 2,400, and who have proved a valuable addition to the general population of the island.

St. Vincent received its first cargo of Coolie labourers in 1861. There are about 1,800 of these immigrants at present located on different plantations in the island.

There are seventeen churches and chapels belonging to the Established Church, three Roman Catholic, eleven Wesleyan, and one Presbyterian, churches or chapels.

The constitution of St. Vincent originally consisted of a Governor, Council, and Assembly.

The Council consisted of twelve members, one half of whom were named in the Governor's Commission, and the remainder appointed on his recommendation. The Council acted in the double capacity of a Privy Council and a Legislative Council. The Governor presided in the former, and the senior member, with the title of President, in the latter, on whom also devolved the temporary administration of the Government, on the death or absence of the Governor.

The Assembly was originally composed of nineteen members, including two for the Grenadines. In 1843 it was increased to twenty-five, but by an Act of 1850 the number of Representatives was reduced to nineteen, as it originally stood.

In 1856 an Executive Council was created, consisting of ten members, five from the Legislative Council, and five from the Assembly. In 1859 this Council was re-modelled, with the addition of an Administrative Committee, selected by the Governor, and composed of three members, one from the Legislative Council, and two from the Assembly. This Committee held office during pleasure. Their duties were to advise and assist the Governor in the administration of the finances, and of the general affairs of the Colony; to act as a Board of Audit, and to have the charge of all Public Buildings; also to be the official organs of

communication between the Governor and the Legislative Chambers. This Act of 1859 had, however, a duration of only five years. On its expiring, in 1864, the Administrative Committee was not revived; but an Act was passed authorising the continuance of the Executive Council as a Council of Advice to the Governor. This Council was composed of members from both branches of the Legislature, appointed by and removable at the pleasure of the Crown. From this Council the Governor selected, at pleasure, any two members, being members of the House of Assembly, to act as the official organs of communication between himself and the Assembly. The initiation of all money votes rested with these members, under the direction of the Governor, without whose assent, signified through one of them, no money vote could be taken. A separate and distinct office of Auditor of Public Accounts was at the same time created.

This constitution, however, was found no longer suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony; and by Acts which received her Majesty's assent, and which were formally proclaimed in the Colony on October 17, 1867, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly were abrogated, and a single Legislative Assembly was created instead thereof. This Assembly was composed of 12 members, viz.:—three ex-officio, three nominated by the Crown, and six elected by the people. It was presided over by one of its members appointed by the Crown, who had, in addition to his vote as a member, a casting vote upon an equality of votes.

The franchise was regulated by an Act passed and published concurrently with the Constitution Act. The qualification for electors was a freehold of 10*l.*, a leasehold or tenancy of 20*l.*, or an income of 50*l.* per annum. The number of electors registered under this law, for the year 1874, was only 388. Of these 186 claim to vote on landed qualification, and 206 on income qualification.

But this Constitution, also, has been abrogated by an Act of the Local Legislature (confirmed by an Imperial Act, 39 and 40 Vic., c. 47), by which the future modelling of the Constitution was left to the Crown. By an Order in Council of the 7th of February, 1877, Her Majesty has declared that the Legislature is to consist of the Governor for the time being, and such other persons, not fewer than three, as She may designate by instructions or warrant.

In 1868 the Executive Council Act was modified, and the Council may now be composed as the Crown may direct.

The Supreme Court for Civil Causes was formerly called the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, but is now styled the Supreme Court of Judicature. It is presided over by the Chief Justice, with whom are associated three Assistant-Justices, not professional men, receiving no salary, but entitled to certain fees.

The court for the trial of criminal offences is styled the Court of Grand Sessions of the Peace, and is held four times a year. The Chief Justice, the Assistant-Justices, and the members of the Executive Council are Judges of this Court.

In 1854 the benefit of the Encumbered Estates Act was extended to St. Vincent; and in 1859 the Court of Appeal for the Windward Islands was duly inaugurated. This Court is composed of the Chief Justices of the Islands of Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia, Tobago, comprising the Government of the Windward Islands. The registration of all real property is required to be made in the office of the Colonial Registrar, who is

also Secretary of the Courts, Registrar in Chancery and in Ordinary, and Clerk of the Crown.

List of Officers who have Administered the Government of St. Vincent since its Cession to Great Britain, in 1763.

Brigadier-General Robert Melville	
Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Southern Caribbee Islands of St. Vincent, Grenada, Dominica, and Tobago.	8 Oct. 1765
Brigadier-General William Leyborne	2 Mar. 1775

From 1776 to 1833 St. Vincent was a separate Government under its own Governor.

Valentine Morris, Governor of St. Vincent and its dependencies	1776
Edmund Lincoln	1783
James Seton	2 April 1873
William Bentinck	2 Mar. 1798
Henry William Bentinck	1832
Sir George Beckwith, K.B.	1806
Sir Charles Brisbane, Kt.	14 Nov. 1808
Sir Charles Brisbane, Kt.	7th Aug. 1814
Sir Chas. Brisbane, K.C.B.	23 Dec. 1818
Right Honourable Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.	10 Jan. 1831

In 1833 St. Vincent was included with Barbados, Grenada, and Tobago, in one General Government, the Governor-in-Chief being resident at Barbados, with Lieut.-Governors in each of the other islands, In 1838 St. Lucia was included in this general Government.

Sir George Tyler, Captain R.N. (Lieut.-Governor)	4 May 1833
Colonel Sir Richard Doherty, Kt.	3 Jan. 1842
Sir John Campbell, Bart.	15 Oct. 1845
Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B.	10 Jan. 1858
Edw. John Eyre	29 Dec. 1854
Anthony Musgrave (Administrator)	20 May 1861
Anthony Musgrave (Lieut.-Governor)	10 May 1862
George Berkeley	6 Sept. 1864
William Hepburn Rennie	3 June 1871
Edward Laborde (Administrator)	2 July 1872
Augustus F. Gore (Administrator)	2 May 1874
Geo. Dundas, C.M.G.	26 Oct. 1874
E. Laborde (Administrator)	28 May 1878
Geo. Dundas, C.M.G.	27 Mar. 1879
Augustus F. Gore, M.G. (Lieut.-Governor)	10 July 1880

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1869	31,979*	31,998*
1870	30,620†	30,320†
1871	34,207†	32,450†
1872	35,471	34,161
1873	35,478†	32,423†
1874	33,344†	36,359†
1875	27,852	29,693
1876	28,858	27,997
1877	27,869	28,754
1878	28,848	34,790
1879	32,208	30,668

No Public Debt.

Population, Census 1871.

European.	African.	Asiatic.	Cariba.	Mixed.
2,344	24,707	1,485	431	6,721
Total 35,688				

* Includes Immigration Revenue and Expenditure.

† Includes Immigration and Town of Kingstown Revenue and Expenditure.

Total Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1869	145,456	191,744
1870	187,474	221,189
1871	157,387	255,977
1872	156,136	242,298
1873	161,497	201,665
1874	160,772	200,516
1875	158,056	207,616
1876	162,928	188,901
1877	148,198	175,880
1878	150,897	161,557
1879	159,433	160,334

Executive Council.

The Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
D. K. Porter.
A. Gerard.
R. S. Cheesman.

Legislative Council.

The Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
R. S. Cheesman.
John G. Simmons.

Civil Establishment.

Officer Administering the Government, Colonial Secretary, and Registrar-General of Births, &c., A. F. Gore, *Lieut.-Governor*, 1,000*l.*
Clerk of Councils and Confidential Clerk to the Governor, T. Newton Browne, 150*l.*
Clerk to the Colonial Secretary, Alexander Allan, 100*l.*
Treasurer and Collector of Customs, Managing the Savings Bank, F. B. Griffith, 500*l.* and fees.
Treasury Accountant, Chas. H. Collymore, 160*l.*
Landing Waiter of Customs, Geo. W. Browne, 50*l.*, and one per cent. on Imports.
Excise Clerks, P. F. Huggins, 100*l.*, James G. Wyllie, 120*l.*, and three others.
Auditor, E. H. Musson, 800*l.*
Protector of Immigrants, N. W. Forster, 100*l.*, and 50*l.* for horse keep.
Chief of Police, Capt. Geo. C. Denton, 800*l.*, and house.
Postmaster, T. Newton Browne, 100*l.*
Harbour Master, R. P. Linley. Fees, and 65*l.* for boat expenses.
Inspector of Schools, N. W. Forster, 150*l.* and 35*l.* for horse keep.
Colonial Engineer, David S. Osment, 800*l.*, and 100*l.* allowances, and 50*l.* for clerk.
Clerk, H. S. Osment.

Judicial Establishment.

Chancellor, The Officer Administering the Government.
Chief Justice, Vice-Chancellor, and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, G. Trafford, 800*l.*
Attorney-General, James C. Choppin, 400*l.*
Provost Marshal, H. H. Breen, 350*l.* and fees.
Colonial Registrar and Secretary of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, Allan Lewis, 250*l.*, and 50*l.* for clerical assistance.
Police Magistrates, J. C. Choppin, 400*l.*
W. Low, 315*l.*
G. Vanheyningen, 315*l.*
John D'Oyly, 380*l.*
Gaoler, E. S. Durrant, 130*l.*

Medical Establishment.

Colonial Surgeon, S. Arnott, M.D., 800*l.*
Dist. No. 1, R. P. Sprott, M.D., 240*l.*
" 2, W. F. Newsam, M.D., 240*l.*
" 3, Geo. Finlay, 240*l.*
" 4, Lynche Thomas, 240*l.*
" 5, G. L. Latour, 240*l.*
" 6, M. O'Carroll, M.D., 150*l.*

*Ministers of Religion.**Church of England:—*

Rectors, Rev. H. W. Laborde, M.A. (Archdeacon).
Rev. J. Drayton.
Rev. Samuel F. Branch.
Rev. John Connell.
Curates, Rev. E. Lisle Smith.
Rev. H. Flintof.
Rev. S. Tipson.
Rev. R. Clarke.

Wesleyan Ministers, Rev. Geo. Sykes, Chairman the District.

Rev. T. S. Thompson.
Rev. Powell.
Rev. — Griffin.
Rev. J. Grant.
Rev. W. S. Smith.
Rev. J. Crawshaw.
Rev. R. Garbett.
Rev. J. B. Tull.

Roman Catholics, Rev. M. Farrelly.
Rev. J. A. Tracey.

GRENADA.

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 13° 30' and 11° 58' N. lat., and 61° 20' and 61° 35' W. long.; is about 21 miles in length, 12 miles in its greatest breadth, and contains about 76,588 acres, with a population, by the Census of 1871, of 87,795 souls. It lies 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and between it and the latter island are certain small islands called the Grenadines, partly attached to the government of St. Vincent, and partly to that of Grenada; the largest of the latter is Carriacou, which has an area of 6,918 acres, and a population of 3,071 souls.

The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and abounds in streams and in mineral and other springs. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, 7 miles from St. George, and Lake Antoine are among the most remarkable natural curiosities. The island is divided into six parishes—St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. Mark, and St. John. The chief productions of Grenada are sugar and cocoa, and those of Carriacou are cotton, ground provisions and live-stock.

Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was named Ascension. It was at that time inhabited by Caribs. In 1650 Du Parquet, Governor of Martinique, purchased Grenada from a French company. Finding the expense of maintaining an armed force to support his authority not compensated by the expectation of future profits, Du Parquet sold the island in 1667 to the Comte de Corrillac for 80,000 crowns. The Governor appointed by the new proprietor ruled with so much tyranny that the most respectable settlers left the island; he was at length seized, tried, and executed by the Colonists.

In 1674 the island was annexed to France, and the proprietors received compensation for their claims; but in 1762 it was surrendered to the English Commodore Swanton, and was formally

ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Peace signed at Paris on the 10th of February, 1763. In 1779 it was retaken by the French; and in 1783 it was restored to Great Britain by the general Treaty of Peace of Versailles. Major-General Edward Mathew was appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Grenada and of Carriacou, and from that date to this time the government of Grenada has been confined within these limits. In 1787 St. George's was made a free port.

In 1884 the apprenticeship system was established, and was followed in 1888 by unconditional emancipation.

In 1854 an Act was passed regulating the election of members of Assembly. The House of Assembly was to consist of 26 members, of whom 4 were returned for the town of St. George, 7 by the united parishes of St. George and St. John, 6 by the united parishes of St. Patrick and St. Mark, 6 by the united parishes of St. Andrew and St. David, and 8 by Carriacou.

The Assembly was elected for seven years.

Under an Act dated 14th October, 1856, and limited in its duration to a term of three years, an Executive Council was formed, composed of members selected by the Crown from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly. During the continuance of this Act the executive functions of the Legislative Council ceased, and were exercised by the new Council. The Act was allowed to expire, and the Legislative Council resumed its executive functions under the style of Her Majesty's Council.

The constitution was re-modelled by an Act of the 7th of October, 1875, and a single Legislative Assembly established in lieu of the Council and Assembly. The Assembly consisted of 17 Members, 8 elected by the people, and 9 nominated by the Crown. The Act also appointed an Executive Committee of 5 Members, 3 being nominated and the other 2 elected Members of Assembly. These Members receive each a salary of 100*l.* a-year, and are charged with the duty of advising the Lieut.-Governor on the conduct of affairs.

This Assembly at its first meeting on the 9th of February, 1876, addressed the Queen, informing Her Majesty that it had passed a Bill providing for its own extinction, and leaving "it entirely to your Majesty's wisdom and discretion to erect such form of Government as your Majesty may deem most desirable for the welfare of the colony." The Imperial Act (39 and 40 Vic., c. 47) which has been mentioned in the previous article (St. Vincent), empowered Her Majesty to comply with this address, and a new Legislative Council has been established by the Queen, consisting of the Governor for the time being, and such persons, not fewer than three, as Her Majesty may designate by instructions or warrant. The persons already nominated are the persons acting as Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, and Treasurer.

List of Governors, and Lieut.-Governors, who have administered the Government of Grenada, since the cession of the Colony in 1763.

- 1764 Brig.-General Robert Melville, Capt.-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Southern Caribbean Islands of Grenada, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago.
1768 Ulysses Fitzmaurice, Sen., Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent.
1771 Brig.-General W. Leybourne, Governor.
1775 William Young, Lieut.-Governor of Tobago.
1776 Sir George (afterwards Lord) Macartney, K.B. Governor.

- 1784 Lieut.-General Edward Matthew, Governor.
1789 } Samuel Williams, Esq., President.
1793 }
1793 Ninian Home, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
1796 Alexander Houstoun, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
1797 Col. Chas. Green, Governor.
1802 George Vere Hobart, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
1803 Major-General W. D. McLean Clephane, Lieut.-Governor.
1805 Brig.-General F. Maitland, Governor.
1808 }
1809 } A. C. Adye, Esq., President.
1810 }
1810 Major-General F. Maitland, Governor.
1810 }
1811 } A. C. Adye, Esq., President.
1812 Colonel R. Ainslie, Vice-Governor.
1813 Major-General Sir Charles Shipley, Governor.
1816 Major-General Phineas Riall, Governor.
1817 }
1819 } Andrew Houstoun, Esq., President.
1821 }
1821 Major-General Phineas Riall.
1821 }
1825 } George Paterson, Esq., President.
1826 }
1826 Sir James Campbell, K.C.B., Governor.
1831 }
1831 } Felix Palmer, Esq., President.
1832 }
1833 Major-General George Middlemore, C.B., Lieut.-Governor.
1835 Major-General J. H. Mair, Lieut.-Governor.
1836 Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Doyle, Lieut.-Governor.
1846 Ker B. Hamilton, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
1853 Robert W. Keate, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
1857 C. H. Kortright, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
1864 Major Robert Miller Mundy, C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
1871 Sanford Freeling, Esq., C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
1875 C. C. Graham,
1877 Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G.

Population, April, 1861, 32,984.

" *May, 1871, 37,795.*

Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1869	176,477	121,971
1870	104,475	127,184
1871	182,466	153,920
1872	142,435	145,427
1873	133,061	147,519
1874	106,637	153,866
1875	118,385	171,831
1876	114,860	178,583
1877	127,204	145,906
1878	130,688	149,208
1879	156,532	149,426

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1869	23,140	21,262
1870	23,106	20,824
1871	22,879	21,140
1872	24,527	25,982
1873	25,482	27,225
1874	23,404	25,730
1875	29,442	27,553
1876	26,286	26,723
1877	29,084	29,581
1878	34,078	27,405
1879	36,034	36,645

Public Debt, 9,000*l*.**Her Majesty's Executive Council.**

The Lieutenant-Governor.
The Colonial Secretary,
The Attorney-General, } For the time being.
The Treasurer,

Legislative Council.

President, the Lieut.-Governor or Administrator.
The Colonial Secretary,
The Attorney-General, } *Ex-officio.*
The Treasurer,
Unofficial Members, L. F. Marrast, J. Bannerman,
and F. Batt.
Clerk of the Councils, 150*l*.

Civil Establishment.

Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel R. W. Harley, O.B.,
*C.M.G., 1,800*l*.*
Private Secretary,
Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, Captain
*Irwin C. Maling, 550*l*.*
Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary, Geo. Anton (acting),
*180*l*.*
*Junior ditto, ditto, A. W. W. Palmer (acting), 90*l*.*
*Public Treasurer, F. M. Chadwick, 400*l*.*
*Auditor of Accounts, D. G. Garraway, 800*l*.*
*Clerk to Auditor of Accounts, W. W. Palmer, 50*l*.*
(acting).
*Chief Clerk, Treasury, E. J. McEwen (acting), 230*l*.*
Revenue Officers:—

*St. George, T. J. Rowley, 150*l*.*
*E. J. McEwen, 150*l*.*
*E. Christy (acting), 150*l*.*

*St. Andrew, T. L. Smith, 220*l*.*
*S. W. Roche, Aid Waiter, 60*l*.*

*St. Patrick, B. J. G. Munro, 200*l*.*
*Carriacou, J. L. S. Bernard, 200*l*.*

*Postmaster, James Anton, 170*l*.*
*Colonial Engineer, C. Risk, 350*l*, and 50*l*. travelling allowance.*

Medical Officers:—

*Town of St. George, Colonial Hospital, and Principal Medical Officer, P. Orgias, M.D., 400*l*, and 50*l*. allowance.*

*Parish of St. George, and Asylum, C. H. Massiah, L.R.C.P.L., 400*l*.*

*St. John and St. Mark (vacant), 800*l*.*
*St. Patrick, P. F. McLeod, M.D., 800*l*.*
*St. Andrew, William Lang, M.D., 800*l*.*
*St. David, William Wells, M.D., 800*l*.*
*House Surgeon (vacant), 250*l*, and quarters.*

*Health Officer, Carriacou, F. J. Ryder, M.R.C.S.E., 400*l*.*

Health Officer, St. George, P. Orgias, M.D. (fees).
*Protector of Immigrants, Dr. C. L. Cunningham, 420*l*.*

*Harbour Master and Acting Revenue Officer, C. F. Anton, 225*l*.*

*Keeper of Common Gaol, G. De Pradines, 150*l*.*

Judicial Establishment.

*Chief Justice, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, and Vice-Chancellor, J. F. Gresham, 800*l*.*

*Attorney-General, E. K. Moylan, 400*l*.*
Registrar in Chancery, Ordinary, and Vice-Admiralty, Captain Irwin C. Maling.

*Provost Marshal, and Marshal in Vice-Admiralty, Henry Sharpe, 500*l*, and allowance 50*l*.*
*Clerk, G. A. Jackson, 80*l*.*

*Police Magistrates, J. A. Harwood, 450*l*, and 50*l*. allowance.*

*Police Magistrates L. B. Otway, 300*l*.*
*S. E. Roche, 800*l*.*

*Inspector of Police, Charles J. Engledow, 250*l*, and 50*l*. allowance.*

Coroner of St. George's and St. David's, J. A. Harwood.
*St. John and St. Mark, Samuel E. Roche, 12*l*.*
*St. Patrick, J. P. G. Munro, 20*l*.*
*St. Andrew, J. P. G. Munro, 26*l*.*
*Carriacou, L. B. Otway, 12*l*.*

*Master of Grammar School (vacant), 800*l*.*
*Assistant ditto, 100*l*.*

Assistant Master of Normal School,
*Librarian and Keeper of Commercial Hall, Joseph Roberts, 50*l*.*

*Government Printers, C. Wells and Son, 300*l*.*

Ministers of Religion.**Anglican Church.**

Bishop, The Bishop of Barbados.
Rectors, The Very Rev. J. A. Anton (Canon).
Rev. R. L. Phillips (Rural Dean).
Rev. E. Borell.
Rev. G. A. Gentile.
Curate, Rev. G. W. Branch.

Roman Catholic Church.

The Very Rev. Canon Petretto.
The Rev. Abbé P. Tronette.
" " T. O'Reilly.
" " M. Espinosa.
" " Grimes.
" " L. Duffy.

Wesleyan.

The Rev. G. Irvine.

Militia.**Victoria Rifles:**

Lieut.-Colonel, F. M. Chadwick.
Captain, D. G. Garraway.
Adjutant, C. J. Engledow.

TOBAGO.

Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. The British flag was first planted on the island in 1580, and the sovereignty was regularly claimed by James I in 1608. In 1625 an attempt was made by some adventurers from Barbados to form a colony; but many were killed by the Carib Indians, and the remaining few escaped and settled at Providence. In 1626 a grant of the island was made by Charles I to the Earl of Pembroke. The island remained unoccupied until 1632, when 800 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Indians and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1645, James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the island from Charles I, and in 1648 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the north side of the island. These were followed by a second Dutch colony in 1654, who, having effected a compromise with the Courlanders, established themselves on the southern coast; but in 1659 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis the Fourteenth, creating him Baron of Tobago, and proprietor of the island under the Crown of France.

In 1664 the grant of the island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch

refused to recognise the Duke's title, but in 1677 they themselves were compelled to evacuate the island by the French Admiral Estéras, who defeated the Dutch Admiral Binks in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis the Fourteenth restored the island to the Duke of Courland, who, in 1681, made over his title to a Company of London merchants. In 1748, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the island was declared neutral; the subjects of all European powers being at liberty to form settlements or carry on commerce, but not to place garrisons on it. At the peace in 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity.

In 1781, Tobago was captured by the French under the Duke of Bonillie, after a most gallant defence by the colonists. In 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. In March, 1793, it was captured by a British Force under Admiral Laforey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803, by Commander Hood and General Greenfield; and in 1814 finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

It is the most southerly of the Windward group of the British West India Islands, in N. lat. $11^{\circ} 9'$, W. long. $60^{\circ} 12'$; distant from Barbados about 120 miles, from Grenada about 78 miles, and about 20 N.E. of Trinidad, and expands N.E. and S.W. The distance between Tobago and Trinidad by actual survey made by Mr. Parsons, R.N. in 1865, is $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a south-westerly direction. It is 82 miles long and from 6 to 12 broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, or 73,280 acres.

The formation of the island is volcanic: its physical aspect is irregular and picturesque, with conical hills and ridges, which descend from a common base or dorsal ridge 1,800 feet high and 20 miles in length.

Sugar, rum, and molasses form the principal articles of export. The first sugar exported was from an estate on the windward side of the island, in the year 1770. In 1780 there were only 3,000 hogsheads shipped; this was increased in 1806 to no less than 15,327 hogsheads. Cotton and indigo were formerly exported. In 1780, 2,619,000 lbs. of cotton and 27,000 lbs. of indigo are stated to have been shipped to England.

The island is divided into seven parishes. Scarborough, the principal town, is on the south side of the island, about 10 miles from the S.W. point, and is situated at the south-western base of a hill 425 feet above the level of the sea, on which stands Fort King George, now without a garrison. The town has a population of about 1,200. The mails and passengers from the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's vessels are landed at Scarborough. Courland Bay, at Plymouth, has good anchorage, and the only danger is from a rock called the Beef Barrel, and frequent heavy surfs. There is a lighthouse at Bacolet Point Scarborough; it is a fixed white light, at an elevation of 128 feet above the level of the sea.

The Government is administered by a resident Lieutenant-Governor, subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands at Barbados. There were formerly two Legislative Houses,—the Legislative Council and the Elective Legislative Assembly. The Council was composed of seven members, appointed by the Queen.

The Assembly consisted of 16 members, elected by the registered voters of the seven parishes into which the island is divided, each parish returning two representatives, and the towns of Scarborough and Plymouth one each.

The first constitution was given to the Colony in 1769, and the seat of the Legislature transferred from Georgetown, Barbados Bay, to Scarborough. The constitution was remodelled in 1855 by a local Act, Vict. 18, cap. 7, entitled "An Act for the better Government of this Island," which, in addition to the Legislative Council and Elective Legislative Assembly, established a Privy Council and an Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee consisted of one Member of the Legislative Council and two Members of the Elective Legislative Assembly, selected by the Lieutenant-Governor, and holding office during pleasure. Their duties were to advise and assist the Governor in the general administration of the affairs of the island, and to prepare and perfect all estimates and ways and means. They were the official organs of communication between the Governor and the respective Legislative Chambers. They formed a Board of Audit of Public Accounts, and are also Commissioners under the Hurricane Loan Act. They received a salary of 100*l.* per annum each, and had a Secretary receiving also 100*l.* per annum. The Members of the Executive Committee sat as Privy Councillors in virtue of their office, but ceased to be Members of the Privy Council on their retirement from the Executive Committee.

The constitution was further remodelled by an Act No. IX of 1874, which abolished the two Legislative Houses, and established in lieu thereof one Legislative Assembly, consisting of six Members nominated by the Government and eight elected,—one by the town of Scarborough and one by each of the seven parishes, the qualification of electors remaining the same as before. The Privy Council was continued and the Executive Committee, which however was reduced to two Members, one a nominee Member of the Assembly, and the other an elected Member. And their emoluments were reduced to 50*l.* a-year each. The Legislative Assembly thus created, has since abolished itself and empowered Her Majesty to constitute a Legislature for the Island. This Act has been ratified by the Imperial Act 39 and 40 Vic., c. 47 (alluded to under previous articles, St. Vincent and Grenada). A Legislative Council has been established by an Order in Council of the 7th of February, 1877, to consist of not less than three persons, designated by Her Majesty.

Riots occurred in the Windward District in May, 1876. Forty-two persons concerned in these riots were indicted for murder, of whom sixteen were sentenced to death. They were all subsequently reprieved and sentenced to various terms of penal servitude. In consequence of these riots, the Police Force was reorganized and increased in numbers, and made a semi-military force.

The moneys in circulation are British gold, silver, and bronze coins, doubloons, and American eagles and dollars, and their fractions, with Colonial banknotes. The weights and measures are the British imperial.

	Population.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
1851	6,949	7,429	14,378
1861	7,488	7,977	15,410
1871	8,262	8,792	17,054

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1867	9,840	9,808
1868	9,854	10,469
1869	9,900	9,814
1870	12,177	11,655

	£	£
1871	14,270	10,387
1872	18,895	18,884
1873	9,498	11,330
1874	9,518	9,578
1875	11,594	11,484
1876	11,769	11,658
1877	13,810	13,873
1878	14,306	14,596
1879	11,501	11,726

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1868	48,895	48,417
1869	52,168	74,228
1870	61,148	82,377
1871	66,378	95,698
1872	55,234	82,635
1873	48,743	45,280
1874	46,435	45,387
1875	67,772	92,015
1876	54,582	79,670
1877	58,760	68,989
1878	41,406	67,004
1879	87,859	70,455

List of Governors of Tobago.

1764	Lieut.-Governor	1820	President Robley.
	Browne.	1823	" Nichol.
1768	Governor-General	1826	" Brasnell.
	Melville.	1827	" Piggott.
1770	Governor Stewart.	1828	Governor Major-
	" Leybourne.		Gen. Blackwell.
1771	Lieut.-Governor	1828	Governor Sir Lionel
	Major Young.		Smith.
	Lieut.-Governor	1833	Lieut.-Governor
	Ferguson.		Maj.-Gen. Darling.
1784	Governor Dillon.	1845	Lieut.-Governor L.
	" Ricketts.		Graeme.
1795	" Lindsay.	1850	Lieut.-Governor
	" Delaney.		Graeme.
1800	" Masters.	1851	Lieut.-Governor
	" Sahuhie.		D. R. Rosa.
1802	" Butthir.	1852	Lieut.-Governor D.
	" Lieut.-Governor		Daly.
1803	Lieut.-Governor	1854	Lieut.-Governor
	Pictou.		Shortland.
1803	Lieut.-Governor	1856	Lieut.-Governor
	McDonald.		J. V. Drysdale.
1803	Lieut.-Governor	1864	Lieut.-Governor
	Johnstone.		C. H. Kortright.
1804	Governor Halkett.	1872	H. T. Ussher,
	" Balfour.		C.M.G.
1807	" Sir Wm.	1875	Col. R. W. Harley,
	Young.		C.B., C.M.G.
1816	President Campbell.	1877	Augustus Fred.
	Robinson.		Gore.
1819	President Cumine.		

*Executive Council.**The Administrator, Edward Laborde.**The Attorney-General, } For the time being.**The Treasurer, }**Legislative Council.*

The Administrator,	} <i>Ex-officio Members.</i>
The Attorney General,	
The Treasurer,	
R. Gordon,	
Solomon Baber Isaacs,	} <i>Unofficial Members.</i>
James McCall,	

*Civil Establishment.**Acting Administrator and Colonial Secretary,*
Edward Laborde, 800*l.**Confidential Clerk and Clerk of the Councils, H. H. Sealy, 150*l.***Treasurer, L. G. Hay, 350*l.***1st Revenue Officer, S. Cunningham (provisional), 150*l.***2nd ditto, J. B. Isaacs (provisional), 75*l.***Inspector of Inland Revenue, G. W. Gordon, 200*l.*, and 50*l.* horse allowance.**Superintendent of Lighthouse, Harbour Master, and Pilot, John Spicer, 150*l.***Postmaster, the Provost Marshal.**Superintendent of Public Works, H. V. Fitzgerald, 350*l.***Police and Gaol.**Inspector of Police, 250*l.*, and 20*l.* for forage.**Inspector of Prisons, D. Yeates.**Chaplain to Gaol, Rev. W. H. Engledow, LL.D., 40*l.***Gaoler, Thomas David, 75*l.***Turnkey, R. Sawyer, 50*l.***Education.**Inspector of Schools, S. J. Fraser (provisional), 50*l.***Medical Department.**Public Medical Officer and District Medical Officer, R. B. Anderson, F.R.C.S.E., 230*l.***District Medical Officers, R. M. Clark, M.B., W. A. Purser, L.R.C.S.I., and J. G. Anderson, 100*l.* each.**Ministers of Religion.**Rev. Dr. W. H. Engledow, LL.D.**" E. R. Smart, M.A., } Anglican Church.**" E. P. Turpin, S.C.C., }**" J. Thacher, } Moravian Mission.**" H. Uh, }**" A. H. Aguillar, } Wesleyan Mission.**" B. Bransom, }**Judicial Establishment.**Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, J. Armstrong, C.M.G. (acting), 850*l.*, and travelling expenses.**Assistant Justice, R. Gordon.**Attorney-General and Counsel to Legislature, A. Lewis, 250*l.* (acting).**Stipendiary Magistrates and Coroners, D. Yeates, 400*l.*; S. J. Fraser, 350*l.***Special Coroners, James Kirk, James McCall, G. T. McDougall, J. G. Anderson, W. T. Sladden, and C. L. Abbott, fees.**Provost Marshal, S. F. Titsch, 270*l.****ST. LUCIA.**

The island of St. Lucia was discovered by Columbus, during his fourth voyage, on the 15th June, 1502. It is situate in 13° 50' N. lat., and 60° 58' W. long.; at a distance of 24 miles to the south-east of Martinique, and 21 to the north-east of St. Vincent. It is 42 miles in length, and 21 at its greatest breadth; its circumference is one hundred and fifty miles, and its area 168,620 acres. Near its northern extremity lies Pigeon Island, formerly a military post of some importance.

Castries, the capital of the island, contains about 900 houses, and a population of about 8,500 souls. Next in importance is the town of Soufriere, containing a population of 1,800 souls.

At the period of its discovery, St. Lucia was inhabited by the Caribs, and continued in their possession till 1685, when it was granted by the

King of France to M.M. de L'Olive and Duplessis. In 1689 the English formed their first settlement, but in the following year the colonists were all murdered by the Caribs.

In 1642 the King of France, still claiming a right of sovereignty over the island, ceded it to the French West India Company, who in 1650 sold it for 1,600*l.* to M.M. Honel and Du Parquet. After repeated attempts by the Caribs to expel the French, the latter concluded a Treaty of Peace with them in 1660.

In 1668, Thomas Warner, the natural son of the Governor of St. Christopher, made a descent on St. Lucia. The English continued in possession till the Peace of Breda in 1667, when the island was restored to the French. In 1674 it was re-annexed to the Crown of France, and made a dependency of Martinique.

After the Peace of Utrecht, in 1718, the rival pretensions of England and France to the possession of St. Lucia resulted in open hostility. In 1718 the Regent d'Orléans made a grant of the island to Marshal d'Estrées, and in 1722, the King of England made a grant of it to the Duke of Montague. In the following year, however, a body of troops, despatched to St. Lucia by the Governor of Martinique, compelled the English settlers to evacuate the island, and it was declared neutral.

In 1744, the French took advantage of the declaration of war to resume possession of St. Lucia, which they retained till the Treaty of Aix-le-Chapelle in 1748, when it was again declared neutral. In 1756, on the renewal of hostilities, the French put the island in a state of defence; but in 1762 it surrendered to the joint operations of Admiral Rodney and General Monckton. In the following year, by the Treaty of Paris, it was assigned to France.

St. Lucia continued in the peaceable possession of the French till 1778, when effective measures were taken by the British for its conquest. In the early part of 1782, Rodney took up his station in Gros Ilet Bay, in St. Lucia, with a fleet of 36 sail of the line, and it was from thence that he pursued Count de Grasse, when he gained the memorable battle of the 12th of April in that year. This event was followed by the Peace of Versailles, and St. Lucia was once more restored to France.

In 1798, on the declaration of war against revolutionary France, the West Indies became the scene of a series of naval and military operations which resulted in the surrender of St. Lucia to the British arms, on the 4th of April, 1794, on which day H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, father of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, placed the British colours on the principal fortress.

In 1796 the British Government despatched to the relief of their West Indian possessions a body of troops, 12,000 strong, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, supported by a squadron under Admiral Sir Hugh Christian. On the 26th April these forces appeared off St. Lucia, and after an obstinate and sanguinary contest, which lasted till the 26th May, the Republican party which had been aided by insurgent slaves under Victor Hughes, laid down their arms, and surrendered as prisoners of war.

Sir John Moore, the future hero of Corunna, who greatly distinguished himself in this campaign, was appointed Governor of the island, which post he held till the beginning of 1797.

The British retained possession of St. Lucia till 1802, when it was restored to France by the Treaty of Amiens; but on the renewal of hostilities it

surrendered by capitulation to General Greenfield on the 22nd June, 1803, since which period it has continued under British rule.

On its final acquisition by the English, the island had become much depopulated, partly by war, but chiefly by intestine struggles, the fruits of the French Revolution. The recovery from this state of things has been slow, having been retarded by the severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox which have at different times visited the West Indies. However, each census shows an improvement in this respect, and the population now amounts to 37,250. The registration (instituted in 1869) exhibits an annual excess of births over deaths of about 600, or nearly 2 per cent. of the population—a fact which shows that the reputation of the island for peculiar unhealthiness is completely undeserved. Certain spots situated in narrow valleys between high mountains are undoubtedly unhealthy, but are becoming less and less so as the forests fall before a yearly extending cultivation. Among the 900 or thereabout of white inhabitants, consumption and other of the most fatal diseases of temperate climates are unknown. Probably no climate in the world is more suitable as a winter resort for invalids suffering from chest complaints. The temperature from December to April seldom exceeds 80° Fahr., even at midday in spots situated a few hundred feet above the sea, and a fresh trade wind blows continuously. The scenery is of peculiar beauty, even as compared with that of other West India Islands, and in the neighbourhood of the Pitons has the less common element of grandeur. These are two cone-shaped rocks rising sheer out of the sea to a height of nearly 3,000 feet, and near them is the crater of a volcano and a soufrière, the ordinary characteristics of the Carribean Cordillera.

Up to the period of the French Revolution, and after the restoration of order in 1800, the island was governed according to the law and ordinances of the French monarchy. The Courts of Justice were an inferior Court called the "Sénéchaussée," and a higher Court called the "Conseil Supérieur," or Court of appeal. The latter Court was composed of a President and twelve Councillors; the Governor often presided, and it was invested with certain executive and administrative functions.

The Government is now conducted by an Administrator (who is subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands), aided by an Executive Council of four members. The Legislature consists of the Administrator and a Council, in which he presides, consisting of four official and six unofficial members. Law is administered by a judge, from whom in civil cases there is an appeal to the Court of Appeal of the Windward Islands, and by three magistrates, whose decisions are liable to review by the judge. In criminal cases tried in the Superior Court facts are decided upon by a jury of twelve as in England.

Immigration from the East was resumed in April, 1878, and there is at present in the Colony an indentured Indian population of 790 souls.

A code of civil law, the authors of which are Mr. G. W. Des Voeux, C.M.G., the late Administrator of the Government, and Mr. James Armstrong, C.M.G., the Chief Justice, was passed in November, 1878, and having received Her Majesty's gracious approval, became law in October, 1879. This code has been framed upon the principles of the ancient law of the island, with such modifications as are conformable to the conditions of modern society, or are required by existing circumstances.

Revenue and Expenditure

	£	£
1869	14,982	13,687
1870	15,867	14,602
1871	18,807	16,980
1872	21,052	17,842
1873	19,907	20,346
1874	21,131	24,268
1875	25,890	28,980
1876	27,850	29,242
1877	28,286	28,058
1878	28,297	34,756
1879	31,873	32,090

Population.

1871	31,811 of whom 30,901 are coloured.
1872	32,241
1876	34,848
1877	35,474
1878	36,543
1879	37,250

*Public Debt, 84,500l.**Value of Imports and Exports.*

	£	£
1868	97,845	121,366
1869	90,964	118,164
1870	106,285	147,171
1871	121,384	171,001
1872	151,194	184,622
1873	116,036	151,011
1874	127,000	146,000
1875	150,740	159,468
1876	106,963	148,718
1877	110,588	178,734
1878	108,264	151,464
1879	110,473	210,895

Executive Council.

The Administrator of the Government.
The Attorney-General.
The Colonial Treasurer.
Clerk, Charles J. McLeod.

*Legislative Council.**(Official).*

The Administrator of the Government.
The Attorney-General.
The Colonial Treasurer.
, Stipendiary Magistrate.

Henry E. Lynch.
James Armstrong, C.M.G., Chief Justice.

(Non-Official).

J. S. Moffat.
S. Weeks.
Alexander Lloyd.

N. A. Cools.
Charles Chastanet.
Clerk, Chas. J. McLeod.

When the Governor-in-Chief is in St. Lucia, he presides at the meetings of both Councils. When acting as President of the Legislative Council the Administrator sits as Colonial Secretary, to the exclusion of the official member who at all other times supplies his place at the board.

Civil Establishment.

Administrator of the Government and Colonial Secretary, R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G., 800l.
Chief Clerk, Charles J. McLeod, 280l.
2nd Clerk, John Semper, 140l.
Treasurer, Macnamara Dix, 500l.
Clerk to Treasurer, J. L. Clavier, 125l.
2nd Clerk to Treasurer, Geo. A. Aubert, 100l.
Keeper of Spirit Warehouse, A. Lacorbiniere, 100l.
Landing Waiters, R. J. Dick (paid by percentage on import duties).

F. Loustau, ditto.

Harbour Master, George Price, 120l.

Postmistress, Mrs. Richard, 100l.

Colonial Engineer and Surveyor, J. J. Meagher, C.E., 400l., and 100l. allowances.

Colonial Surgeon, Chas. Dennehy, 850l.

Colonial Assistant Surgeons (4), Herbert Norton, R. M. Freeman, W. Duncan and O. Galgey, 250l. each.

Immigration.

Protector of Immigrants, Robert P. Cropper, M.A., 800l., and 100l. travelling allowance.

Assistant ditto, and Clerk, James B. Cropper, 100l.

Immigration Medical Officers, Charles Dennehy, 100l., Herbert Norton, R. M. Freeman, W. Duncan, and O. Galgey, 60l. each.

Four Interpreters, 1 at 50l., 1 at 40l., and 2 at 31l.

Judicial and Magisterial.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, James Armstrong, C.M.G., 700l.,

Attorney-General, P. J. K. Ferguson, 400l.

Registrar and Accountant, A. Clavier, 310l.

Inspector of Revenue and Police, and Sheriff, A. Gall, 400l.

Sub-Inspectors ditto, F. Devaux, 160l., and Edward W. Lord, 140l.

Colonial Trustee, L. Mallet Paret, 150l.

Stipendiary Magistrates:—

(Vacant), 400l.

H. E. Lynch, 350l.

Thos. H. Dix, 350l.

Clerks to the Magistrates and District Courts:—

H. Clavier, 150l.

A. Du Boulay, 140l.

M. Devaux, 100l.

Gaoler, Alfred A. Archer, 125l., and rations.

Ecclesiastical.

Minister of Trinity Church, Rev. J. Bascom, 200l.

Minister of Grace Church, Rev. A. S. H. Gramme, 200l.

Roman Catholic Clergy.

Archbishop of Port of Spain.

Vicar General, Rev. Abbé Rautaurau.

Castries, Rev. Abbé Rautaurau, 200l., and fees.

Anse La Raye, Rev. P. Fruchard, 100l., ditto.

Soufrière, Rev. P. M. N. Rouyer, ditto.

Choiseul, Rev. A. Bondu, ditto.

Laborie, Rev. A. Neff, ditto.

Vieuxfort, Rev. O'Connell Purcell, ditto.

Micoud, Rev. Abbé Gan, ditto.

Dennery, Rev. T. Lorgeoux, ditto.

Gros Islet, Rev. Abbé Chassang, ditto.

Assistant to Curé of Castries, Father A. Rondard, 100l.

APPENDIX TO PART II.

CYPRUS.

Situation and Topography.

The Island of Cyprus is situated in the easternmost basin of the Mediterranean Sea, with Asia Minor to the north of it, and Syria to the east, at distances of 60 and 41 miles respectively. It lies between $34^{\circ} 30'$ and $35^{\circ} 41'$ N. latitude, and between $32^{\circ} 15'$ and $34^{\circ} 36'$ E. longitude. The port of Larnaka on the southern coast is 258 miles from Port Said, and 1,117 miles from the harbour of Valletta in Malta.

The island is now for the first time being systematically surveyed, and at present all that can be said as to its area is that the estimates made of it have varied from 3,678 to 4,500 square miles. It is the third largest island in the Mediterranean, being only exceeded in size by Sicily and Sardinia. Its greatest length from west-south-west to east-north-east, between Cape Drepano and Cape St. Andrea is about 140 miles, and its greatest breadth from north to south is about 60 miles. The greater part of the island consists of an irregular parallelogram of about 100 miles long, and from 60 to 83 miles broad; the remainder consisting of a peninsula 40 miles long, and from 10 to 3 miles broad, ending in Cape S. Andrea. The ancients compared the island, in shape, to an outspread deer's skin.

The main topographical features of the island are the northern and southern mountain chains, and the great plain of the Messaria extending between them across the island from the Bay of Morfu to that of Famagusta. The northern range, called the Karpas Mountains, and, towards their western extremity, the Kyrenia Mountains, forms a continuous chain bordering the northern shore from Cape S. Andrea to Cape Kormakiti, a distance of about 100 miles. The southern range, which is the more extensive and lofty of the two, occupies the western and south-western portions of the island, and trending thence along the south coast, terminates in the isolated peak called Monte S. Croce, about 12 miles west of Larnaka. The highest summit of this range is Mount Troödos, 6,590 feet above the sea level, and on its southern slopes have been established the summer quarters of the English troops, and the summer residence of the High Commissioner who administers the Government.

The rivers of Cyprus are nearly all mountain torrents, generally dry in summer. None are navigable. The principal river is the Pedias, which rises in the southern range, and flows north-north-east, and east through the Messaria plain into the sea about 4 miles north of Famagusta. Near its mouth extensive marshes have been formed, which are the chief cause of the notorious unhealthiness of Famagusta. The Idalia, the second river of Cyprus, also flows through the Messaria, and joins the Pedias about 15 miles from the sea.

History.

Cyprus was colonized by Phœnicians, Egyptians, and Greeks. Its ancient history is too long and eventful to be here related even in the briefest

outline. When the Roman Empire came to be divided into east and west, Cyprus fell into the Eastern Empire, and remained under the government of lieutenants of the Byzantine Emperors until 1191, when Richard I of England invaded the island to chastise the ruler for the ill-treatment of his fleet. Richard sold the island in 1192 to the Templars, but as they could neither govern it, nor fulfil the terms of the sale, the king made it over to Guy de Lusignan, ex-King of Jerusalem, who promised to take upon himself the obligations of the Templars. The island was ruled by the Lusignan family from 1192 until 1489, when the widow of the last king of the Lusignan dynasty yielded the government of the island to the Republic of Venice, of which she herself was a subject. Venice ruled the island until 1571, when the Ottoman Turks invaded it, and captured and put to the sword the Venetian garrisons.

The island remained under the government of the Sultans of Constantinople from 1571 until 1878, with the exception of the period from 1832 to 1840, when it was in the occupation of the Pasha of Egypt, who was at war with the Porte. It may be observed that the island was frequently invaded by the Arabs, Saracens, and Egyptians before its final conquest by the Turks, and that from 1425 to 1571, it paid tribute to Egypt. The great fortress and port of Famagusta was held by the Genoese Republic from 1373 until 1463, when the Lusignan King retook it with the help of the Egyptians.

Population.

The population is estimated to exceed 200,000, and may prove, after the approaching census, to reach nearly 300,000. A decided majority, not less than two-thirds, are Greek in religion, and a still larger proportion speak Greek. The Moslems and Christians in Cyprus have far less ill-feeling towards one another than in other parts of the Turkish Empire.

Towns.

The chief towns of Cyprus are Nicosia, the seat of government, with a population of 16,000, chiefly Moslems; Larnaka, the Turkish sea-port, with a population of about 10,000; and Limassol, the Greek port, with a population of over 6,000. Both places are merely open roadsteads. Famagusta, on the east, is the natural naval and commercial capital and port of Cyprus, and there, at a certain cost, a great commercial and naval harbour might be constructed; but at present the town is little more than a collection of ruins encircled by fortifications, and it has no more than 500 inhabitants, all Moslems. The district is pre-eminently unhealthy, owing to the existence of marshes, which would have to be drained before the place became again a place of any importance. The four towns already mentioned are the capitals of four of the six administrative provinces into which the island is divided—the other two capitals being Ktima, the modern capital of Papho, on the south-west, and

Kyrenia, in the province of the same name, on the north coast; commercially and in point of population neither of these places is now of importance.

Industry.

Cyprus has mineral resources, but they are at present undeveloped, and its wealth, such as it is, consists in its agricultural produce, chiefly corn, carobs (locust-beans), olives, silk and wine. The common wines are exported to Syria, Egypt, Turkey, and Trieste; the richer wines are chiefly exported to France, to be used as a *vino madre* in giving strength and flavour to the fruit of poor vineyards. Cyprus wine is somewhat heady for ordinary use, and its value in commerce has been lessened by its tarry flavour derived from the practice of carrying it to the port in tarred skins to prevent its spoiling. Now that roads are being made it can be transported in the cool of the night, and in untarred casks.

The agricultural prosperity of the island is greatly retarded by want of water, and by locusts. The rainfall is somewhat deficient in the whole, and what there is, has been in great part allowed to go to waste by want of intelligent activity on the part of the Turkish Government and inhabitants in its storage and distribution.

The work of locust destruction is being vigorously prosecuted. Every household is required to furnish a certain quota of locusts' eggs to Government; and an ingenious plan is followed for destroying the young locusts, who have been hatched but have not yet reached the age to fly, while on their march. It having been observed that the young locust army never deviates from the straight line of march, the expedient was adopted of digging a ditch across the line, and fencing this on its far side by a fence of canvas topped with highly glazed oilcloth—an obstacle which the locusts can not surmount, the result being that they all fall into the ditch, one on the top of the other, and die of suffocation or crushing. When a locust has got to the flying stage, nothing can be done to destroy it.

Most of the cultivated land is held in common by the village communities, but individual titles to land are not unknown. It is estimated that on the average, only one-third of the cultivable land is actually brought under cultivation in any one year.

Cyprus has greatly suffered, in point of climate, from the wanton destruction of its forest trees. A forest department has been formed, and placed under the direction of a French forest official of experience. The object of this branch of the Administration will be to prevent further mischief, by a vigilant administration of the servicable but long neglected forest laws of Turkey, which have now been supplemented by a Forest Ordinance of considerable stringency, and also to a certain extent to repair the mischief of the past by efforts at reforestation.

British Occupation.

On the 4th June, 1878, a Convention was signed at Constantinople between the representatives of Her Britannic Majesty and the Sultan of Turkey, by which England engaged to join the Sultan in defending his Asiatic possessions against Russia in certain contingencies, and the Sultan, "in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagements," consented "to assign the Island of Cyprus, to be occupied and administered by England." On the 1st of July an Annex to this Convention was signed at Constantinople, in explanation of the conditions of the occupation. The following is the English official version of its provisions:—

"I. That a Mussulman religious Tribunal (Meh-kéméi Shéri) shall continue to exist in the island, which will take exclusive cognizance of religious matters, and of no others, concerning the Mussulman population of the island.

"II. That a Mussulman resident in the Island shall be named by the Board of Pious Foundations in Turkey (Evkaf) to superintend, in conjunction with a Delegate to be appointed by the British Authorities, the administration of the property, funds, and lands belonging to mosques, cemeteries, Mussulman schools, and other religious establishments existing in Cyprus.

"III. That England will pay to the Porte whatever is the present excess of revenue over expenditure in the island; this excess to be calculated upon and determined by the average of the last five years, stated to be 22,986 purses, to be duly verified hereafter, and to the exclusion of the produce of State and Crown lands let or sold during that period."

"IV. That the Sublime Porte may freely sell and lease lands and other property in Cyprus belonging to the Ottoman Crown and State (Arasili Miriyé vé Emlaki Houmayoun), the produce of which does not form part of the revenue of the island referred to in Article III.

"V. That the English Government, through their competent authorities, may purchase compulsorily, at a fair price, land required for public improvements, or for other public purposes, and land which is not cultivated.

"VI. That if Russia restores to Turkey Kars and the other conquests made by her in Armenia during the last war, the Island of Cyprus will be evacuated by England, and the Convention of the 4th of June, 1878, will be at an end."

On the 14th of August, 1878, a supplementary Convention was signed between the representatives of Great Britain and Turkey, making it plain that Her Majesty the Queen was to have the power of legislating for Cyprus, as well as administering its affairs.

Government.

On the 14th September, 1878, an Order in Council was issued for the regulation of the government of the island. The administration was placed in the hands of an officer, styled High Commissioner; a Legislative Council was established, to consist of the High Commissioner and not less than four, and not more than eight other members, half to be officials, and half to be inhabitants not holding office. The latter are appointed to seats in Council for two years, and are eligible for re-appointment. An Executive Council was also established, and the High Commissioner was invested with the powers of pardon, appointment, suspension from office, &c., &c., usually conferred upon a Colonial Governor. The island, for legal and administrative purposes, is divided into six districts, namely—Famagusta, Nicosia, Larnaka, Limassol, Kyrenia, and Papho. In each the Government is represented by a Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner. The Ottoman subjects in the island are under the jurisdiction of the Nizam Courts, which consist of a Daavi Court, or Court of First Instance, in each province, and a Superior Court of original and appellate jurisdiction, called the Temyiz Court, at Nicosia.

* The exercise of these rights by the Porte was agreed to be abandoned, from the 1st of April, 1879, for a payment of £5,000 a year.

The Daavi Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases up to 5,000 piastres, and in criminal cases they can inflict sentences not exceeding three months imprisonment. The proceedings are recorded in Turkish, and the Courts are presided over by a Cadi, a Moslem (trained chiefly in the Ecclesiastical law); and the other judges consist of two Christians and two Moslems, formerly elected, but now nominated by the High Commissioner. The salaries were formerly very small, and bribes were freely taken. The salaries have now been raised, and strong efforts are made to enforce purity. In criminal cases, the proceedings and sentences are revised by the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of the district.

The Temyiz Court consists, like the Daavi Courts, of a Cadi and four other members, but of a presumably superior class, and receiving higher pay. The four judges were formerly chosen by a very complex plan of election and selection, but they are now nominated by the High Commissioner as in the case of the Daavi Court Judges.

The jurisdiction formerly exerciseable over the subjects of various Christian Powers by their respective Consuls, has now fallen into abeyance, and such persons are subject to the jurisdiction of a High Court, presided over by a Judicial Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, and administering English law. The High Commissioner can remove a cause affecting Ottoman subjects from a Nizam Court into the High Court at any stage; and he has, under powers conferred by Turkish law, given a seat in the Temyiz Court to the Judicial Commissioner.

The principal sources of revenue in Cyprus are:—

1. Verghi—An income, property, and trade licence tax.
2. Military exemption tax.
3. Tithes of the principal products of the island, assessed in money.
4. Sheep, goat, and pig tax.
5. Import duties of 8 per cent. *ad valorem*.
6. An excise on wine, spirits, tobacco, and gunpowder.

All exemptions formerly enjoyed by foreigners have been abolished, except that from the military exemption tax. The military exemption tax itself is now payable by Moslems and Christians alike. Certain tithes on minor articles, all export duties, and a fishing tax have been abolished by the British Administration.

There is a military police force of about 1,000 or 1,100 men, mostly Moslems.

Archæology.

Cyprus in ancient times was famous for its wealth and population, and is now remarkable for the number of its ancient and mediæval architectural remains, and the vast quantity of antiquities in the shape of coins, inscriptions, ornaments, statues, and pottery, which have been discovered. The most famous collection of Cypriote antiquities, that of General di Cesnola, the late United States Consul, is in the Metropolitan Museum at New York. The treasures of the island are by no means fully explored.

Finance, 1879-80.

Local Revenue	151,861 <i>l</i> .
Local Expenditure	115,165 <i>l</i> .
Tribute payable to Turkey .. "11,121,951 beshlik piastres,"	

Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1878.	177,651	157,828
1879.	208,407	222,218

List of Principal Officials.

High Commissioner, Maj.-Gen. Sir R. Biddulph, R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B., 5,000*l*.
Private Secretary, C. A. King-Harman, 300*l*.
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. G. A. Keith Wisely, R.E.
Chief Secretary to Government, Lieut.-Col. F. G. E. Warren, R.A., C.M.G., 1,200*l*.
Translator of State Documents, A. Utidjian, 300*l*.

Executive Council.

Colonel S. Hackett (*commanding troops*).
 Lieut.-Col. F. G. E. Warren, R.A., C.M.G.
 E. C. Bovill (*acting Judicial Commissioner*).
 W. H. Marsh (*acting Auditor-General*).
 Clerk, C. A. King-Harman, 150*l*.

Legislative Council.

Official Members, E. C. Bovill.
 Lieut.-Col. F. G. E. Warren, R.A., C.M.G.
 W. H. Marsh.
Unofficial Members, T. Peristiany
 Mehmet Ali Fehim Effendi.
 C. P. Ikonimides.
 Clerk, C. A. King-Harman.
Assistant to Legal Adviser, Elliot Charles Bovill, 800*l*.

High Court.

Maj.-Gen. Sir R. Biddulph, R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Judicial Commissioner, E. C. Bovill (*acting*).
Deputy Commissioners, Captain F. A. S. Inglis.
 C. D. Cobham.
 Lieutenant A. H. Young.
 M. B. Seager.
 Roland Michell.
 Major R. Gordon.
 Captain A. Scott Stevenson.
 C. R. Tyser.

Registrars, W. H. Gordon.

Merton King.
 H. L. Thompson.
 R. Fisher.
 Captain W. S. Baker.
 A. F. Law.
 R. Casolani.

Translator to High Court of Justice, Robert Casolani, 865*l*.

District Commissioners.

Commissioner, Nicosia, Major R. W. T. Gordon, 600*l*, quarters or allowance.
Assistant Commissioner, Captain W. S. Baker, 360*l*, quarters or allowance.
Commissioner, Larnaka, C. D. Cobham, 600*l*, quarters or allowance.
Assistant Commissioner, R. Fisher, 360*l*, quarters or allowance.
Commissioner, Limassol, Roland L. N. Michell, 600*l*, quarters or allowance.
Assistant Commissioner, Merton King, 360*l*, quarters or allowance.
Commissioner, Kyrenia, Captain A. Scott Stevenson, 480*l*, quarters or allowance.
Assistant Commissioner, A. F. Law, 360*l*, quarters or allowance.
Commissioner, Paphos, Lieut. A. H. Young, 540*l*, quarters or allowance.
Assistant Commissioner, H. L. Thompson, 360*l*, quarters or allowance.

Commissioner, Famagusta, Captain J. Inglis, 540*l.*, quarters or allowance.
Assistant Commissioner, W. H. Gordon, 360*l.*, quarters or allowance.

Auditor and Accountant-General's Office.

Auditor and Accountant-General, W. H. Marsh (acting), special allowance.
Assistant Auditor, H. C. Nicolle, 400*l.*
Island Treasurer, J. G. Ford, 400*l.*

Revenue.

Chief Collector of Tithes, Mikhaili Shakaili, 360*l.*

Customs.

Chief Collector, W. Corby, 500*l.*
Collector, Larnaka, W. F. Taylor, 300*l.*

Police.

Chief Commandant and Inspector of Prisons, Lieut.-Col. A. H. A. Gordon, 574*l.*
Local Commandant, Limassol, Lieut. A. Gilmore.
Ditto, Nicosia, Lieut. J. H. Bor.
Ditto, Famagusta,

Local Commandant, Kyrenia, Captain A. Scott Stevenson.

Ditto, Paphos, L. Olive.

Ditto, Larnaka, Lieutenant C. A. Hadfield.

Medical.

Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. F. W. Barry, M.D., 600*l.*

Surgeons, Nicosia, W. R. Cheyne, M.D.

Larnaka, Dr. Heidenstam.

Famagusta, C. Irving, M.D.

Limassol, J. G. Karageorgiadi.

Kyrenia, C. Carletti.

Miscellaneous.

Director of Survey, Lieutenant H. H. Kitchener, R.E., 600*l.*

Government Engineer, S. Brown, 1,000*l.*

Assistant Engineer, Lieutenant E. R. Kenyon, R.E., 400*l.*

Harbour Master and Superintendent of Port, Larnaka, Staff Comm. Henry Bond, R.N., 300*l.*, quarters or allowance.

Island Storekeeper, Quartermaster McKay, 250*l.*

Principal Forest Officer, P. Madon, 400*l.*

Director of Education, The Rev. Josiah Spencer, 365*l.*

PART III.

EMIGRATION.

The following notice is printed as being of general interest.—ED. C. O. LIST.

INFORMATION RESPECTING FREE AND ASSISTED PASSAGES TO THE COLONIES.

Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W., September, 1880.

The Colonies which promote immigration from the United Kingdom by means of their public funds are New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and Canada.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The selection of emigrants for passages to this Colony is, at present, limited to persons between the ages of 17 years and 50 years, nominated by their friends in the Colony, and to children coming with their parents under that condition. The persons to be introduced must be of sound mental and bodily health, and of good moral character, and must consist of domestic servants, farmers, and any description of labourers suitable for country pursuits, to be chosen with a special view to the promotion of the industrial pursuits of the Colony.

The following payments are required to be made in Sydney by the friends of the nominees.

Deposit (including bedding and mess outfit):—

Children under 3 years of age Free.

Children 3 and under 12 1*l*.

12 and not exceeding 50 years of age 2*l*.

N.B.—The bedding and mess outfit become the property of the emigrant.

Applications for information respecting the above-named passages should be addressed to Saul Samuel, Esq., the Agent-General for New South Wales, Emigration Department, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

VICTORIA.

Free and assisted emigration to this Colony is for the present suspended; but Passage Warrants issued under the Regulations of June, 1870, and October, 1871, which have not been made use of, are still transferred and renewed by the Colonial Authorities at Melbourne. The Agent-General's office is at No. 8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Free and assisted passages are now granted only to persons who have been nominated by their friends in the Colony, and who are approved by the Agent-General as eligible. But at present even this system of emigration from England to South Australia is suspended.

Persons not exceeding 45 years of age, paying their own full passage, receive a Land Order Warrant of the value of 20*l*. for every adult above 12, and 10*l*. for children between 1 and 12 years of age.

Further information respecting the issue of Land Order Warrants may be obtained on application to Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General for the Colony, No. 8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.

QUEENSLAND.

Emigration to Queensland is regulated by the "Immigration Act of 1872" and the "Immigration Amendment Act of 1875."

Assisted passages are granted by the Agent-General of the Colony, under the following scale of payments to farmers, farm labourers, and their families:—

Ages.	Males.	Females.
	Amount.	Amount.
Between 1 and 12.	£ 2	£ 1
Between 12 and 40	4	2
Above 40.	6	6

Colonial nominees are provided with passages upon payments ranging from 1*l*. to 4*l*. made to the immigration Agent in Brisbane, or to Sub-Agents throughout the Colony by resident colonists.

The following is the scale of payments to be made in the Colony for nominated passages:—

Ages.	Males.	Females.
	Amount.	Amount.
Between 1 and 12	£ 1	£ 1
Between 12 and 40	2	1
Above 40	4	4

Free passages are granted to female domestic servants, and such persons of the farming class as may from time to time be specially required in the Colony. No payments, with the exception of 1*l*. per adult for ship's kit, are required from this class.

Applications for free and assisted passages are to be addressed to the Agent-General for Queensland A. Macalister, Esq., C.M.G., 52, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

NOTE.—Emigration to this Colony at the expense of public funds has been temporarily suspended.

TASMANIA.

To this Colony assisted emigration is carried on by means of "Bounty Tickets," which are procurable in the Colony and (under certain restrictions) from the Agents in London.

The scale of payments under which the "Bounty Tickets" are granted is as follows:—

Payments required from Applicants.

For a family ticket, including a man and his wife, with all their children under 12 years of age at the time of embarkation	15 <i>l</i> .
For a ticket for a single female	5 <i>l</i> .
For a ticket for a single male	10 <i>l</i> .

All children of 12 years of age or upwards at embarkation are to be considered as adults, and must each have a separate single ticket.

The Board of Immigration in Tasmania are empowered to appoint agents in England for the purpose of selecting emigrants, and arranging for their conveyance to Tasmania. These agents have also power to issue Warrants for Land on the following terms:—

The agents shall issue to each approved emigrant who has not previously resided in the Colony, and who pays the full cost of his family's passage out, a warrant, which will entitle the holder to receive a Land Order to the value of 18*l*. for each member of the family above 15 years of age, and 9*l*. for each member above 12 months and under 15 years old; and these Land Orders will be received by the Government as payment for any Crown lands that the emigrant may buy after his arrival.

The Acts also empower the Immigration Board to permit any person who has paid his own and family's passage-money as cabin or intermediate passengers, to demand, within a year after his arrival in the Colony, a land certificate entitling him to select 30 acres of land for himself, 20 for his wife, if he has one, and 10 for each child, provided he has not already obtained a Land Order Warrant.

And for these lands a grant will be issued after five years' residence: but the order will not be forfeited by the death of the emigrant, or by his absence, if his family remain in the Colony.

Applications for Land Order Warrants and for general information respecting the Colony may be made to the Tasmania Government Emigration Agent, viz., the Emigrant and Colonist's Aid Corporation (Limited), at their office, 25, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

NEW ZEALAND.

Free and assisted emigration to this Colony is for the present suspended.

Application for information respecting New Zealand may be made to Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General for New Zealand, No. 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Passages to this Colony are granted only to a limited number of persons previously nominated from the Colony, and afterwards approved as emigrants by Messrs. Felgate and Co., 27, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape Government are now inviting agricultural families to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the purposes of agricultural settlement in that Colony. The following are the terms on which the emigration is arranged:—

The emigrants required are industrious small farmers having a little money, and willing at once to settle on the land. They should be either family or single men of from 20 to 45 years of age. They must be of good moral character, and fit for agricultural life in a colony.

The advantages offered are: (1) a free or assisted passage for each family; (2) the choice of buying land for occupation, up to 500 acres, at the rate of 10s. per acre by ten annual instalments, so that supposing an emigrant were to buy 100 acres, he would have to pay 5l. a year for 10 years, at the end of which term the land would be his own; (3) not less than 180 acres nor more than 480 acres of pasture land to each settler free of all charge for six years, after which period he will have the option of purchase on the same terms as stated in clause (2); (4) a tent or tents will be lent by Government to each family until the settler has had time to erect a hut or other dwelling; (5) within one year after landing the Government will advance small sums of money to be repaid without interest within two years; (6) the advice and assistance of a Superintendent of Immigrants appointed by the Government to receive and locate the settlers.

The voyage to Cape Town by steamer occupies about three weeks, and is generally pleasant. A sailing vessel usually occupies 60 days. The food is good and abundant, and bedding is provided for each berth.

Arrangements are made by the Commissioners of Crown Lands and Public Works for receiving and locating the emigrants on their arrival.

The lands to be offered to the emigrants are surveyed under the provisions of the "Agricultural Immigrants' Lands Act," No. 23 of 1879.

Artisans engaged for the Government service are provided with a free passage out, and in certain cases with a free passage home at the termination of the engagement. Those who are engaged for private persons, and for whom an order for an assisted passage has been obtained from the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, Cape Town, and who can satisfy the Emigration Agent that they are fit and proper persons for such employment, will be forwarded to Cape Town and Port Elizabeth on payment of 7l. 5s. second class, 6l. third class, for each adult; and to Port Alfred and East London on payment of 8l. 5s. second class, 6l. 10s. third class, for each adult. Children under 16 are charged one-sixteenth of that amount for each year of age; special arrangements, however, must be made for families. Generally speaking, these payments are made by the employer, and are not charged to the employée unless he or she breaks the engagement.

The classes eligible for the aided passage are agricultural labourers, gardeners, farm servants, domestic servants, and artisans.

Each passenger is allowed to take 20 cubic feet of luggage, and is at liberty to take with him whatever he can put into that space, whether tools, clothing, bedding, &c. For all luggage above 20 cubic feet the ship's charges are 1s. 3d. per cubic foot. Bedding is not required on the voyage, each berth being fully provided in that respect.

Passages of emigrants are arranged for 12 days before the sailing of the steamer, and none can be guaranteed after that date. A steamer sails from England nearly every week, the port of departure being London.

Every person proposed to be introduced into the Colony as an assisted emigrant, must obtain a medical certificate to the satisfaction of the Emigration Agent of his being in good health at the time of emigrating or entering into an agreement to emigrate.

All emigrants must be seen and approved by the Emigration Agent before embarkation.

Testimonials or references as to character, and as to skill in trade or occupation, must be produced in every case.

Assisted emigrants must proceed to the Colony within one month of the date of notification, failing which the order will be cancelled.

Wages are a fair percentage higher than in England, and the prospects of advancement for good and steady men very much greater. In consequence of the average progress of the Colony, and of extensive railway and other public works having been authorised, there is a good and steady demand for artisan labour in all parts of the country.

The cost of living varies considerably in different parts of the country. In some it is not more than in England, in others it is 15 or 20 per cent. greater; but the wages vary proportionately.

Recruiting for the Cape Mounted Riflemen is now going on.

The force is embodied under Act No. 9 of 1878, "to serve as an armed and mounted force," the members of which "shall be sworn before a justice of the peace to act as a police in and throughout the Colony, for preserving the peace and preventing robberies and other crimes, and apprehending offenders against the peace, and also as a military force for the defence of the Colony."

Life in the force is one involving hardships and exposure, and submission to a strict system of discipline. It is not, therefore, a life suitable for idle adventurers, clerks, or town-bred men. Hardy youths of strong physique are the most suitable for the service; and it is to such lads, and especially to those of them who have worked on farms with horses and cattle or in agricultural pursuits, that preference will be given as recruits.

A copy of the "Rules and Regulations" of the force, together with a form of application, will be furnished on receipt of three postage stamps.

Applications respecting passages should be addressed to W. C. Burnet, Esq., Cape Government Emigration Agent, 10, Blomfield Street, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

NATAL.

Free passages are provided from England to Natal for emigrants of the following classes (who must have been nominated by some person or persons residing in the Colony, and the application approved by the Land and Immigration Board, Pietermaritzburg), viz., farm labourers and mechanics; carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, blacksmiths, and wheelwrights. Every applicant has to enter into a guarantee to find for such emigrant in respect of whom he makes application employment at a stated rate of wages for at least 12 months from date of arrival in the Colony. The Board reserves to itself the right to consider applications for persons not included in the above category on their special merits.

Female domestic servants are granted passages under nominations on the following terms:—That the nominator deposit the sum of 5*l.* on application and 5*l.* on arrival of the emigrant.

Assisted passages are granted under nominations to clerks, warehousemen, printers, &c. The Government in the first instance pays the whole of the passage money, but a portion of the same (viz., 10*l.* sterling per adult and 5*l.* sterling for each child under 12 years of age) has to be repaid to the Government in two equal instalments, the one at six and the other at 12 months from date of landing. The payment of these instalments has to be guaranteed by at least two respectable colonists.

Applications for free passages have to be sent in writing to the Secretary of the Board, and must state full particulars as to class, trade, wages offered, and period of engagement.

Applicants are required to make arrangements for the immediate reception on arrival of immigrants introduced on their behalf, and failing such arrangements are held liable for any expense incurred in that respect by the Government.

No single person above the age of 45 years is eligible to receive a free passage.

The wives and families of married male emigrants receive free passages.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to Walter Peace, Esq., Acting Emigration Agent for Natal, No. 5, West Street, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Assisted passages are granted by the Government of Canada to tenant farmers, agricultural labourers, and intending farmers, on board the steamships of the Allan Line from Liverpool and Londonderry, by the Dominion Line from Liverpool, and by Messrs. J. and A. Allan's Line from Glasgow, at the rate of 5*l.* sterling for each adult; 2*l.* 10*s.* for each child between 1 and 10 years of age; and 10*s.* for each infant under 1 year. Female domestic servants are charged 4*l.* Ten cubic feet of luggage are allowed free to each statute adult. The bedding and utensils required during the voyage can either be purchased, or hired for the passage from the Steamship Companies for a nominal sum.

Persons eligible for these passages must produce to one of the Agents for Canada in this country satisfactory certificates of character, and declare their intention to become settlers in Canada.

Dépôts or stations for the reception of immigrants are provided at Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, Kingston, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, and Winnipeg.

These stations are fitted up so as to afford immigrants all necessary conveniences for meals, sleeping, washing, medical attendance, and accommodation for their luggage, &c. Meals are provided for them of good quality at low prices. Medical attendance and hospital accommodation are afforded by the Government in all cases of sickness.

Free transport by railway will be given to the above classes from Quebec, the port of landing, to the nearest station to their destination in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Immigrants intending to settle in the Province of Manitoba are booked through from Quebec at a reduced rate of 21 dollars per adult. An officer of the Government travels with parties of immigrants in the railway trains to see that their wants are properly provided for, and that they are not subjected to any imposition on the road.

Free grants of land ranging from 100 to 200 acres can be had in almost every province.

Agricultural labourers should arrive in Canada early in the spring. By leaving this country in the middle of March, they will reach their destination at a time when labour is in demand. There is always a steady demand for good farm labourers and female domestic servants, at good wages.

The following are the Government Immigration Agents in Canada:—

OTTAWA	...	Mr. W. J. Wills, St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Station, Ottawa, Ontario.
TORONTO	...	Mr. J. A. Donaldson, Strachan Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
MONTREAL	...	Mr. J. J. Daley, Montreal, Province of Quebec.
KINGSTON	...	Mr. R. Macpherson, William Street, Kingston.
HAMILTON	...	Mr. John Smith, Great Western Railway Station, Hamilton.
LONDON	...	Mr. A. G. Smythe, London, Ontario.
HALIFAX	...	Mr. E. Clay, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
ST. JOHN	...	Mr. J. Livingstone, St. John, New Brunswick.
QUEBEC	...	Mr. L. Stafford, Point Lévis, Quebec.
WINNIPEG	...	Mr. W. Hespeler, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
DUFFERIN	...	Mr. J. E. Tetu, Dufferin, Manitoba.

These Officers should be immediately applied to on arrival. They will furnish information as to lands open for settlement in their respective provinces and districts, farms for sale, demand for employment, rates of wages, routes of travel, distances, expenses of conveyance; and will receive and forward letters and remittances for settlers, &c., &c.

Applications for assisted passages and full particulars should be addressed to J. Colmer, Esq., Secretary Emigration Department, High Commissioner's Office, 10, Victoria Chambers, London, S.W.

The following are the Canadian Emigration Agents in Great Britain and Ireland:—John Dyke, Esq., 15, Water Street, Liverpool; Thomas Grahame, Esq., 40, St. Enoch's Square, Glasgow; Thomas Connolly, Esq., Northumberland House, Dublin; Charles Foy, Esq., 29, Victoria Place, Belfast.

PART IV.

PENSIONS.

This Part of the Colonial Office List includes the text of the Imperial Superannuation Acts (other than the Imperial Pensions Commutation Acts)*, and the Minutes and Circulars issued under them, the Governors' Pensions Acts, and a succinct statement of the pension laws, rules, or practice obtaining in those colonies (other than responsible Government Colonies) which usually grant superannuation allowances to their servants.—ED. C. O. LIST.

IMPERIAL PENSION ACTS.

4 & 5 WILL., CAP. XXIV.

An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the Laws for regulating the Pensions, Compensations, and Allowances to be made to Persons in respect of their having held Civil Offices in His Majesty's service. [25th July, 1834.]

[Sections I. to V. and VII. of this Act are repealed by 82 & 83 Vic. c. 60, which see at pages 218-19 Section VI. is printed as a foot-note at page 219.—ED. C. O. LIST.]

VIII. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, an Act made in the fiftieth year of the reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, to direct that accounts of increase and diminution of public salaries, pensions, and allowances shall be annually laid before Parliament, and to regulate and control the granting and payment of such salaries, pensions, and allowances; and two several Acts passed in the fifty-first year of the reign of His said late Majesty and in the third year of His late Majesty King *George* the Fourth, severally to amend the said Act of the fiftieth year of the reign of King *George* the Third; and also an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His said late Majesty King *George* the Fourth, to amend the said Act of the third year of His said Majesty's reign; and so much of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His said late Majesty, to regulate the payment of salaries and allowances to *British* Consuls, as respects the allowance to be made to such Consuls in the nature of superannuation or reward for meritorious public services, shall be and the same are hereby repealed, except so far as relates to any matter or thing already done under the said Acts of either of them.

IX. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act the superannuation allowances to be granted to such officers and clerks who shall have entered the public service prior to the 5th day of *August*, 1829 (except only as hereinafter is authorized) shall not exceed the following proportions with reference to the amount of their salaries and the periods of their services respectively; (*videlicet*),

To an officer, clerk, or person who shall have served ten years and upwards, and under fifteen years, any annual allowance not exceeding in amount four-twelfths of the annual salary and emoluments of his office;

For fifteen years and upwards, and under twenty years, not exceeding five-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For twenty years and upwards, and under twenty-five years, not exceeding six-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For twenty-five years and upwards, and under thirty years, not exceeding seven-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For thirty years and upwards, and under thirty-five years, not exceeding eight-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For thirty-five years and upwards, and under forty years, not exceeding nine-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For forty years and upwards, and under forty-five years, not exceeding ten-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For forty-five years and upwards, and under fifty years, not exceeding eleven-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

And for fifty years or upwards, any annual allowance not exceeding the net amount of the salary and emoluments of his office.

X. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful to grant to any officer or clerk who shall have entered the public service subsequent to the 4th day of *August*, 1829, except as hereinafter authorized, any superannuation or allowance exceeding the following proportions with reference to the amount of their salaries and the periods of their services respectively; (*videlicet*),

To an officer, clerk, or person who shall have served ten years and upwards, and under seventeen years, any annual allowance not exceeding in amount three-twelfths of the salary and emoluments of his office:

For seventeen years' service and upwards, and under twenty-four years, not exceeding four-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For twenty-four years' service and upwards, and under thirty-one years, not exceeding five-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For thirty-one years and upwards, and under thirty-eight years, not exceeding six-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For thirty-eight years and upwards, and under forty-five years, not exceeding seven-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

* These Acts are 32 & 33 Vic., c. 32, 33 & 34 Vic., c. 101, 34 & 35 Vic., c. 36, 39 & 40 Vic., c. 73.—ED. C. O. LIST.

And for forty-five years and upwards, not exceeding eight-twelfths of such salary and emoluments And in no case, except as hereinafter is especially provided, shall any superannuation or allowance exceeding two-thirds of the salary and emoluments of any such officer, clerk, or person be granted.

XI. And it be further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful to grant any superannuation allowance to any officer or clerk who shall be under sixty-five years of age, unless upon certificates from the heads of the department to which such officer or clerk shall belong, and from two medical practitioners, that he is incapable from infirmity of mind or body to discharge the duties of his situation, nor unless he shall have discharged those duties with diligence and fidelity to the satisfaction of the head officer or officers of his department, which shall be certified by any two of such head officers if there shall be more than one, or by such head officer if there be but one; and in case the person claiming such superannuation allowance shall himself be the head officer, or one of the head officers, then such superannuation allowance shall not be granted unless he shall have discharged the duties of his situation with diligence and fidelity to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, if such head officer shall hold any office or situation under the control of that department, and in all other cases to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the Treasury; and the said Commissioners of the Admiralty and Treasury respectively shall express such satisfaction in their minute recommending or authorizing the grant of any such superannuation allowance.

XII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that the superannuation allowance to be granted to any officer or person after the passing of this Act shall not be computed upon the amount of the salary enjoyed by him at the time of his retirement, unless he shall have been in the receipt of the same, or in the class from which he retires, for a period of at least three years immediately before the granting of such superannuation allowance; and in case he shall not have enjoyed his then existing salary (or have been in such class) for that period, such superannuation allowance shall be calculated upon the average amount of salary received by such person for three years next preceding the commencement of such allowance.

XIII. And be it further enacted, that all compensations and allowances granted or hereafter under this Act to be granted as pensions or superannuations shall be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same without any abatement or deduction in respect of any taxes or duties whatever at present existing.

XIV. And be it further enacted, that the superannuation allowances authorized by this Act shall extend to all such civil offices and departments as are set forth and enumerated in the schedule to this Act, with such exceptions as are specified in the said schedule: provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, by any order or warrant under the hands of any three or more of them, to add to the list of offices and departments enumerated in the said schedule any other offices or departments which now exist or may hereafter be created or established, and to place the same, and the officers and persons employed therein, under the provisions of this Act, in every which order or warrant the reasons for adding any such office or department shall be stated, and a copy of every such order or warrant shall be laid before Parliament within one month after the making thereof, if Parliament shall be then sitting, and if not, then within one month after the then next sitting of Parliament; and all the provisions of this Act, and all the powers, authorities, regulations, restrictions, and clauses therein contained, shall in every such case apply and be put in force with respect to every office or department which shall be so added as aforesaid, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if they had been originally specified and enumerated in the said schedule.

XV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to or authorize the adding to such list any offices held under military or naval commissions entitling the holders of the same to half-pay, or any military or naval allowance in lieu of or in addition to half-pay allowed under the regulation of any order of His Majesty in Council to any persons for services in His Majesty's army, navy, or ordnance, or any offices in any of His Majesty's Courts at Westminster or Dublin, or any other His Majesty's Courts of Justice elsewhere, or the Comptroller of His Majesty's Exchequer, or any offices in relation to which the granting of any allowances for past services has been specially regulated by any Act, or any offices held as sinecures, or executed principally by deputy.

XVI. And be it further enacted, that no compensation hereafter to be made or superannuation allowance to be granted in respect of civil services to any person entitled to half-pay in the army, ordnance, navy, or marines, who shall have been appointed to the Civil Service subsequently to the fourth day of August One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall in any case, except as in this Act is specially provided, exceed in the whole (computing his half-pay in such compensation or allowance) the amount of two-thirds of the salary and emoluments of the office relinquished by him: provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to entitle any superintendent of a dockyard or other establishment in the Civil Department of the Navy, who shall have held any civil appointment prior to the fifth day of August One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, to any superannuation allowance under this Act beyond the amount stipulated by the terms on which he shall have accepted the office of superintendent, or the amount established by any Order of His Majesty in Council concerning superintendents.

XVII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in any case in which it shall appear to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that any special circumstances afford to any officer or clerk in the several offices or departments mentioned in the schedule to this Act, or in the addition authorized to be made thereto, who is not within the exceptions therein contained, a just claim to an amount of superannuation allowance not authorized by this Act, or exceeding the amount therein specified with reference to the length of his service, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to grant or give authority for granting any special superannuation which such officer or clerk shall appear to them to deserve; but in every such case the grounds on which such special superannuation shall be granted or authorized shall be stated in the grant thereof, or in the authority for granting the same, and also entered in the Minutes of the Treasury, and shall likewise be laid before Parliament within one month after the fifth day of January in each year, if Parliament be sitting during that period, or if not, then within one month after the ensuing meeting of Parliament.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, that no compensation for any office abolished, nor any special

allowance or remuneration for good services to any person holding or having held any civil office in any public department, shall be charged upon the incidents or any other fund of any such department; and that no such compensation, nor any allowance or compensation in the nature of superannuation or retired allowance or reward to any such person in respect of his having held any public office or employment, or having been engaged in any public service, shall be granted, allowed, or paid, other than under the authority of an Order of His Majesty in Council, or by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or any three or more of them.

XIX. And be it further enacted and provided, that every person to whom any compensation or allowance, in consequence of the abolition or reduction of office, shall hereafter be granted, shall at all times, when called upon, be liable to fill, in any part of His Majesty's dominions in which he shall have already served, any public office or situation under the Crown for which his previous public services may render him eligible, and that if he shall decline, when called upon so to do, to take upon himself such office or situation, and execute the duties thereof satisfactorily, being in a competent state of health, he shall forfeit his right to any compensation or allowance which may have been granted to him in respect of any former services.

XX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in case any person enjoying any superannuation allowance, in consequence of retiring from office on account of age, infirmity, or any other cause, or enjoying any compensation for past services upon the abolition or reduction of office, shall be appointed to fill any office in any public department, every such allowance or compensation shall cease to be paid for any period subsequent to such appointment if the annual amount of the profits of the office to which he shall be appointed shall be equal to those of the office formerly held by him, and in case they shall not be equal to those of his former office, then no more of such superannuation allowance or compensation shall be paid to him than what with the salary of his new appointment shall be equal to that of his former office.

XXI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing herein contained with respect to compensation, superannuation, or allowance for civil services shall extend or be construed to extend to any military or naval half-pay, or allowance in lieu of half-pay, or to any military or naval allowance or pensions granted or to be granted under the regulations of any Order of His Majesty in Council, in any of the respective departments of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Secretary at War, and the Master General of the Ordnance, except as hereinafter is provided with respect to the same.

XXII. And be it further enacted, that between the first day of *February* and the twenty-fifth day of *March* in every year, or if Parliament shall not be sitting during any part of that period, then within twenty days after the next meeting of Parliament there shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament an account of every increase and diminution which shall have taken place within the preceding year, ending on the thirty-first day of *December*, in the number of persons employed in all public offices of departments under the Crown, and in the salaries, emoluments, allowances, and expenses which shall have taken place or been paid, granted, received, or incurred for and in respect of all officers and persons belonging to or employed in all such public offices or departments, specifying the amount and nature thereof, and distinguishing every increase and diminution in the amount of all allowances or compensations granted as retired allowances or superannuations to any person having held any office, place, or employment in any such public office or department, and also the time and length of service of every such person, and the amount of the salary and emoluments received by such person immediately preceding his superannuation or retirement, and the nature of his services, and the grounds upon which such increase or diminution in the establishment of every such public office or department, or of any such salary, emolument, allowance, compensation, or superannuation shall have been granted or made; and also specifying the name of every person receiving such allowance or compensation who may have died in the course of the year, together with the amount of the annual allowance payable to such person.

XXIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that accounts of all compensations for offices abolished, and of all allowances in the nature of superannuation or retired allowances to all other persons in respect of their having held any public office or employment under the Crown, shall annually, at the period lastly provided, be laid before the Commons House of Parliament.

XXIV. And whereas the scale of allowance under this Act specifies the highest rate which a superannuated officer can receive unless his case be specially laid before Parliament: and whereas it is expedient that the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury and the Lords of the Admiralty for the time being respectively should consider the health, age, meritorious conduct, and other circumstances of each party applying for a superannuation allowance, in order to exercise their discretion in fixing the amount of such allowance, subject always to the limitation prescribed by this Act: and whereas it is expedient that Parliament should be made acquainted with the manner in which such discretion shall be exercised: be it therefore enacted, that all Orders of His Majesty in Council, and Minutes of the Lords of the Treasury, which shall at any time be framed or passed laying down any general rule or regulation respecting the granting of superannuation allowances, shall, within one month of the date thereof, if Parliament should then be sitting, or if not, then within one month after the commencement of the next ensuing session of Parliament, be laid before the two Houses of Parliament respectively.

XXV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that all half-pay and allowances in lieu of half-pay in the several departments of the army, ordnance, navy, and marines, and all military and naval allowances or pensions granted or which shall be granted in any of such departments under the authority of any Order in Council, shall be annually laid before the Commons House of Parliament, in separate estimates, at the same time with the ordinary estimates of those respective departments, and shall be kept distinct from all pensions, compensations, superannuation, and retired allowances in any of the civil offices of those departments respectively.

XXVI. And be it further enacted, that the compensations, superannuations, and allowances authorized as well by this as any former Act or Acts shall, when not specially provided for by Parliament, be charged upon and paid and payable by the respective departments or offices in which the persons receiving such allowances shall have served.

XXVII. And whereas the Commissioners of the Treasury did, by a Minute dated the fourth day of

August One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, record their intention to adopt certain regulations with a view to reduce prospectively the charge incurred in providing for superannuation allowances, of which notice was given in the several public departments for the information of those who should thereafter enter the public service: and whereas in pursuance of the said Minute an annual abatement hath been made from the salaries and emoluments of the several persons who have entered the public service subsequent to the date thereof: and whereas it is expedient to continue such abatement in those cases, and to extend it to others as hereinafter provided: be it therefore further enacted that from and after the passing of this Act there shall be an annual abatement made, in quarterly proportions, by the proper officer in each respective department, from the salaries and emoluments of the several officers and persons employed in the several civil offices and departments specified in the schedule to this Act, or to be specified in the addition authorized to be made thereto, and not within the exceptions thereof, who have since the date of the said Minute entered or shall hereafter enter the public service, in such manner and under such directions as shall from time to time be given in this respect by the Commissioners of the Treasury or of the Admiralty, as the case may be; the amount of which abatement shall be according to the respective rates following (that is to say):—

From salaries and emoluments not exceeding the annual sum of one hundred pounds, an abatement after the rate of two pounds ten shillings *per centum*;

And from salaries and emoluments exceeding one hundred pounds, five pounds *per centum*:

And in the cases of all persons whomsoever at present holding office and entitled to superannuation allowance under this Act, who shall have been appointed to such office subsequently to the issue of the Minute of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, bearing date the fourth day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, for the future regulation of the several civil departments of the public service, and who shall hereafter, upon promotion, obtain any increase of salary or allowances in respect of their offices, an annual abatement, after the like rates respectively, shall be made from the amount of such increase from time to time, commencing from the period when the same shall take place.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the person or persons at the head of any department in which any fees or other sources of profit may form part of the emoluments of any office in such department, to fix, with the approbation of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or for the Commissioners of the Admiralty if the office shall be in that department, an average sum upon which the compensation or superannuation allowance shall be granted, as well as the sum to be annually abated, as hereinbefore provided, from such person's salary, in respect of such emoluments, which sum so to be fixed shall not exceed the average amount of such emoluments for the three last preceding years.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, that the Vice Treasurer of *Ireland* shall at all times, when required so to do by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, transmit to the said Commissioners accounts of the execution of this Act, and of all matters and things relating thereto, in his execution of the powers thereof, in such manner and form, and containing such particulars, as he shall in that behalf be from time to time directed.

XXX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to give any person an absolute right to compensation for past services, or to any superannuation or retiring allowance under this Act, or to deprive the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the heads or principal officers of the respective departments, of their power and authority to dismiss any person from the public service without compensation.

XXXI. And be it further enacted, that this Act may be amended, altered, or repealed by any Act or Acts to be passed in this present session of Parliament.

SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Act (Sec. XIV.).

OFFICES OR DEPARTMENTS.	EXCEPTIONS.*
Treasury	Lords of the Treasury and joint Secretaries.
Office of Vice Treasury in Ireland	
Office of Privy Council, Great Britain } and Ireland	President of the Council.
Office of Committee for Trade	President and Vice President.
Offices of Secretaries of State	Secretaries and Under Secretaries.
Office of Secretary for Ireland	Chief Secretary, the Parliamentary Council for Irish Affairs.
Alien Office.	
Consuls General and Consuls restricted from being engaged in Trade.	
State Paper Office.	
Office of Registrar of Slaves.	
Police Offices in London and Middlesex and Borough of Southwark.	
Commander of the Forces Office, England and Ireland	Commander-in-Chief, and his Secretary, and Officers. acting under Military Commissions.
Quartermaster-General's Office, ditto	
Adjutant-General's Office, ditto	
War Office	Secretary-at-War.
Army Medical Board.	
Board of General Officers	Officers acting under Military Commissions.
Chaplain General's Office.	
Judge Advocate General's Office	Judge Advocate General.
Army Pay Office	Paymaster-General.

* As to these exceptions see 32 & 33 Vic., c. 60.

SCHEDULE—continued.

OFFICES OR DEPARTMENTS.	EXCEPTIONS.
Ordnance Office	Master General. Clerk of the Ordnance. Surveyor-General. Principal Storekeeper. Secretary to Master-General, and all persons holding their situations by Military Commission. Treasurer of the Ordnance. Persons who, being Military Officers, may be entitled to full or half-pay as such, subject, however, to the provisions of this Act.
Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals	Lords of the Admiralty and Secretaries. Superintendents of Dockyards and Victualling Yards, and Naval Medical Establishments or Hospitals, not having been employed in the Civil Service of the Navy prior to the fifth day of August one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and Officers acting by virtue of Naval or Military Commissions of Warrants, and entitled to half-pay. The Treasurer.
Royal Military College	The Postmaster-General The Master of the Mint.
Royal Military Asylum	The Comptroller-General.
Admiralty and Naval Establishments at Home and Abroad	First Commissioner.
Navy Pay Office	Auditor.
Tax Office and Stamp Office.	IRELAND.
Customs.	The Teller. Persons holding Commissions entitling them to half-pay, subject, however, to the provisions of this Act.
Excise.	
Post Office	
Royal Mint	
Audit Office.	
Comptrollers of Army Accounts.	
National Debt Office.	
Office of Comptroller of the Exchequer.	
Exchequer Bill Office.	
Stationery Office.	
Office of Woods, Forests, Works, &c.	
King's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer of Scotland.	
Office of Auditor of the Exchequer of Scotland	
Signet and Privy Seal Offices, Scotland.	
British and Irish Fishery.	
Office of Teller of the Exchequer	
Commissariat	
Hibernian School for Soldiers' Children.	
Board of Education.	
Privy Seal Office.	
Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests.	
Registrar of Deeds.	

82 & 83 VICT., CAP. LX.

An Act to alter and amend the Acts enabling Her Majesty to grant Pensions to Persons having held certain high Civil Offices. [9th August, 1869.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to pensions to be granted to persons who have held offices in the civil service of the Crown which are usually held by members of the House of Lords or the House of Commons, and which offices are hereinafter referred to as political offices: Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act, with the exception of the reservation hereinafter contained, shall not apply to any office in the permanent civil service of the Crown or in Her Majesty's household, or to any legal office, other than the office of Judge Advocate General.

2. Political offices shall for the purposes of this Act be divided into three classes; viz. :—

Class 1. Containing the office of the First Lord of the Admiralty and all other political offices remunerated with a yearly salary of not less than five thousand pounds;

Class 2. Containing all such offices remunerated with a yearly salary of less than five thousand pounds and not less than two thousand pounds:

Class 3. Containing all such offices remunerated with a yearly salary of less than two thousand pounds and more than one thousand pounds.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Act Her Majesty may, if She shall think fit, by warrant under her royal sign manual, countersigned by two or more Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, grant to any person in respect of his services, whether before or after the passing of this Act, in any office included in any of the above classes, a pension during life according to the following scale, viz. :—

- 1st. A first-class pension, not exceeding two thousand pounds a year, in respect of a service of not less than four years, or its equivalent, in an office of the first class.
- 2nd. A second-class pension, not exceeding one thousand two hundred pounds a year, in respect of a service of not less than six years, or its equivalent, in an office of the second class.
- 3rd. A third-class pension, not exceeding eight hundred pounds a year, in respect of a service of not less than ten years in an office of the third class.
4. For the purposes of this Act, service for any time in an office of the third class shall count as service for one-half of that time in an office of the second class; and service for any time in an office of the second class shall count as service for one-half of that time in an office of the first class; but no person shall be entitled to a first-class pension who has not actually served two years in an office of the first class, nor to a second-class pension who has not actually served three years in an office of the second class. Any person who, having served for three years in a lower class, has afterwards served in a higher class for such time as would, if the service had been in the lower class, have entitled him to a pension in the lower class, shall be entitled to reckon the whole of his service as if it had been passed in the lower class.

The time of service in political offices may for the purposes of this Act be continuous or at different times and in different offices of the above classes; but no pension under this Act shall be granted in any class while four pensions of that class are subsisting; nor shall more than one pension under this Act be granted in the same year: Provided that no office hereafter created shall be entitled to rank as one of the political offices within the meaning of this Act, unless such office shall have been created by Act of Parliament, nor shall in future any addition to the salary of any political office now existing, or hereafter to be created, made otherwise than under the authority of an Act of Parliament, entitle such office to rank in any higher class than that in which it would have ranked without such addition.

5. Pensions in respect of service in offices the salary of which is paid out of the revenues of India shall be paid out of those revenues.

6. Where a person receiving a pension under this Act was at the time of his application for such pension, or is afterwards, entitled to any emolument (including in the term any salary, compensation, superannuation allowance or pension) which is payable out of any monies raised by taxation or out of other public revenue in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, or is received by way of fees or otherwise in respect of his holding any public office or employment in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, the payment of the pension under this Act shall, so long as he receives such emolument, if the amount thereof is greater than or equal to the pension under this Act, be suspended, and if less be diminished by the amount of such emolument; and if any person is at the time of his application for or while receiving a pension under this Act entitled to any such emolument, he shall forthwith deliver to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury a declaration under his hand stating the nature and amount thereof.

7. Section six of the Act of the session of the fourth and fifth years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter twenty-four, shall apply to pensions under this Act in the same manner as if they had been granted under the provisions of the said Act.*

8. Every pension, not being chargeable on the revenues of India, granted under this Act shall be issued and payable out of and charged and chargeable upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland next in order of payment to and after paying or reserving sufficient to pay all such sums of money as have been directed to be paid by any former Act or Acts, but with preference to all other payments hereafter to be charged thereon as aforesaid, and the same shall from time to time be paid and payable quarterly.

9. The Acts specified in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent in the schedule mentioned:

Provided that—

(1.) This repeal shall not affect any pensions which have been granted under any of the said Acts before the passing of this Act and are still in force, and those Acts shall apply to such pensions as if this Act had not passed.

(2.) Where a person is qualified by service before the passing of this Act to receive a pension under any of the said Acts, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to grant a pension to such person in pursuance of those Acts; and those Acts shall apply, in the case of such pension, in the same manner as if this Act had not passed.

(3.) Where a person who is in the permanent civil service of the state is qualified by service before the passing of this Act to receive a pension under any of the said Acts, or would but for this repeal have become so qualified by service partly before and partly after the passing of this Act, then either—

(a) Such person may claim a superannuation allowance under the Superannuation Act, 1859:

Or,

(b) Such person may claim, and Her Majesty may grant to him, a pension under the provisions of the said Acts; and those Acts shall apply, in the case of such pension, in the same manner as if this Act had not passed.

10. This Act may be cited as "The Political Offices Pension Act, 1869."

* The Section runs as follows:—

"VI. And whereas the principle of the regulations for granting allowances of this nature is and ought to be founded on a consideration, not only of the services performed by the individual to the State, but of the inadequacy of his private fortune to maintain his station in life; be it therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act whenever any person shall seek to obtain any one of the pensions before mentioned his application for that purpose shall be made in writing to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, to which he shall subscribe his name, and which shall contain, not only a statement of the services performed by him and the grounds on which such pension is claimed, but a specific declaration that the amount of his income from other sources is so limited as to bring him within the intent and meaning of this Act and the principle herein-above declared, and without such declaration no pension as hereinbefore provided or authorized shall be granted."

SCHEDULE.
ACTS REPEALED.

Date of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
57 Geo. 3, c. 65 . . .	An Act to enable His Majesty to recompense the services of persons holding or who have held certain high and efficient civil offices.	The whole Act.
6 Geo. 4, c. 90. . . .	An Act to amend an Act of the fifty-seventh year of His late Majesty, for enabling His Majesty to recompense the services of persons holding or who have held certain high and efficient civil offices.	The whole Act.
4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 24 .	An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions, compensations, and allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in His Majesty's service.	Sections one, two three, four, five, and seven.

22 VICT., CAP. XXVI.

An Act to amend the Laws concerning Superannuations and other Allowances to Persons having held Civil Offices in the Public Service. [19th April, 1859.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the session holden in the fourth and fifth years of King *William* the Fourth, chapter twenty-four, "to alter, amend, and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions, compensations, and allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held Civil Offices in His Majesty's service;" and whereas by an Act of the session holden in the twentieth and twenty-first years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, section twenty-seven of the first-recited Act, by which an abatement was directed to be made from the salaries of civil servants entitled to superannuation allowance, was repealed: and whereas it is desirable further to amend the said Act as hereinafter mentioned: be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, as follows:

I. Sections ten, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, and twenty-four of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of King *William* the Fourth are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any pension, compensation, or superannuation allowance granted or act done before the passing of this Act.

II. Subject to the exceptions and provisions hereinafter contained, the superannuation allowance to be granted after the commencement of this Act to persons who shall have served in an established capacity in the permanent civil service of the state, whether their remuneration be computed by day pay, weekly wages, or annual salary, and for whom provision shall not otherwise have been made by Act of Parliament, or who may not be specially excepted by the authority of Parliament, shall be as follows; (that is to say),

To any person who shall have served ten years and upwards, and under eleven years, an annual allowance of ten-sixtieths of the annual salary and emoluments of his office:

For eleven years, and under twelve years, an annual allowance of eleven-sixtieths of such salary and emoluments:

And in like manner a further addition to the annual allowance of one-sixtieth in respect of each additional year of such service, until the completion of a period of service of forty years, when the annual allowance of forty-sixtieths may be granted; and no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond forty years:

Provided always, that if any question should arise in any department of the public service as to the claim of any person or class of persons for superannuation under this clause, it shall be referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury, whose decision shall be final.

III. Nothing herein contained shall interfere with the grant to the officers and clerks who entered the public service prior to the fifth day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, of such superannuation allowances as might hereafter have been granted to them under section nine of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of King *William* the Fourth, or shall prevent, restrict, or diminish any other superannuation allowance, pension, gratuity, or compensation which, if this Act had not been passed, might hereafter have been granted to any person who shall have entered the public service before the passing of this Act, but, except as aforesaid, the provisions hereinafter contained shall apply as well to persons who have already entered the public service, whether before or after the said fifth day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, as to those who may hereafter enter the public service.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury from time to time, by any order or warrant, to declare that for the due and efficient discharge of the duties of any office or class of offices to be specified in such order or warrant, professional or other peculiar qualifications not ordinarily to be acquired in the public service, are required, and that it is for the interest of the public that persons should be appointed thereto at an age exceeding that at which public service ordinarily begins; and by the same or any other order or warrant to direct that when any person now holding or who may hereafter be appointed to such office or any of such class of offices shall retire from the public service, a number of years not exceeding twenty, to be specified in the said order or warrant, shall, in computing the amount of superannuation allowance which may be granted to him under the foregoing section of this Act, be added to the number of years during which he may have actually served, and also to direct that in respect of such office or class of offices the period of service required to entitle

the holders to superannuation may be a period less than ten years, to be specified in the order or warrant; and also to direct that, in respect of such office or class of offices, the holder may be entitled to superannuation, though he may not hold his appointment directly from the Crown, and may not have entered the service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners: provided always, that every order or warrant made under this enactment shall be laid before Parliament.

V. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant to any person who, being the holder of an office in respect of which a superannuation allowance may be granted, but not having completed the period which would have entitled him to a superannuation allowance, is compelled to quit the public service by reason of severe bodily injury, occasioned, without his own default, in the discharge of his public duty, a gratuity not exceeding three months' pay for every two years of service, or a superannuation allowance not exceeding ten-sixtieths of the annual salary and emoluments of his office.

VI. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant to any person who, being the holder of an office in respect of which a superannuation allowance may be granted, is constrained, from infirmity of mind or body, to leave the public service before the completion of the period which would entitle him to a superannuation allowance, such sum of money by way of gratuity as the said Commissioners may think proper, but so as that no such gratuity shall exceed the amount of one month's pay for each year of service.

VII. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant to any person retiring or removed from the public service in consequence of the abolition of his office, or for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the organization of the department to which he belongs, by which greater efficiency and economy can be effected, such special annual allowance by way of compensation as on a full consideration of the circumstances of the case may seem to the said Commissioners to be a reasonable and just compensation for the loss of office; and if the compensation shall exceed the amount to which such person would have been entitled under the scale of superannuation provided by this Act if ten years were added to the number of years which he may have actually served, such allowance shall be granted by special Minute, stating the special grounds for granting such allowance, which Minute shall be laid before Parliament, and no such allowance shall exceed two-thirds of the salary and emoluments of the office.

VIII. It shall not be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant the full amount of superannuation allowance which can be granted under this Act to any person not being the head officer or one of the head officers of a department, unless upon production of a certificate (signed by the head officer of the department, or by two head officers, if there be more than one) that he has served with diligence and fidelity to the satisfaction of such head officer or officers; and in every case in which any superannuation allowance is granted after the refusal of such certificate, the Minute granting it shall state such refusal and the grounds on which the allowance is granted.

IX. Provided, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant to any person any superannuation, compensation, gratuity, or other allowance of greater amount than the amount which might be awarded to him under the foregoing provisions, when special services rendered by such person, and requiring special reward, shall appear to them to justify such increase, but so that such allowance shall in no case exceed the salary and emoluments enjoyed by the grantee at the time of retirement, and the grounds of every such increase shall be stated in a Minute of the Treasury, which shall be laid before Parliament; and it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to grant to any person any such allowance of less amount than otherwise would have been awarded to him where his defaults or demerit in relation to the public service appear to them to justify such diminution.

X. It shall not be lawful to grant any superannuation allowance under the provisions of this Act to any person who shall be under sixty years, unless upon medical certificate to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the Treasury that he is incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties of his situation, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

XI. Every person to whom a superannuation or compensation allowance shall have been granted before he shall have attained the age of sixty years shall, until he has attained that age, be liable to be called upon to fill, in any part of Her Majesty's dominions in which he shall before have served, any public office or situation under the Crown for which his previous public services may render him eligible; and if he shall decline, when called upon to do so, to take upon him such office or situation, or shall decline or neglect to execute the duties thereof satisfactorily, being in a competent state of health, he shall forfeit his right to the compensation or superannuation allowance which had been granted to him.*

XII. And whereas it will be for the advantage of the public service that officers holding employments entitling them to superannuation allowances under this or other Acts shall be eligible for other public employments at home and abroad, without forfeiting their claims to such allowances:

Every officer already or hereafter to be transferred from employment entitling him to superannuation allowance to public employment under the Crown not so entitling him shall be entitled, on his ultimate retirement from the public service, to the same allowance as if he had continued to hold the vacated appointment and at the same rate of salary as when the same was vacated, subject nevertheless to the conditions which would in that case have been applicable with respect to the grant of such allowance; provided that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury, in the case of officers transferred to governorships and lieutenant-governorships of colonies, and other high offices abroad, conferred for a limited period, to grant such superannuation allowance to such officers on the expiration of such term of service without a renewal of public employment; but any officer to whom such grant is made while under the age of sixty years shall be subject to the same liability to be called upon to fill office under the Crown, as herein provided concerning other persons under that age to whom like allowances are granted.

XIII. All orders, warrants, and minutes by this Act directed to be laid before Parliament shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days after the making thereof if Parliament be sitting, and if Parliament be not sitting then within fourteen days after the next meeting thereof.

* See Circulars relating to this clause at page 230.—ED. C. O. L.

XIV. No pension shall be granted under the provisions of section six of the Act of the fifty-seventh year of King George the Third, chapter sixty-five, to any person who shall not have had a seat in one of the Houses of Parliament during the period or one half of the period for which he has held office, as in the said section is mentioned.

XV. The several sections mentioned in the schedule hereto of the several Acts of Parliament, also therein mentioned, shall be construed as if this Act, instead of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of the reign of King William the Fourth, had been referred to in the said sections; and each other enactments as refer to the scale of superannuation allowance established by the provisions hereby repealed of the said Act of King William the Fourth shall be construed as if the scale established by this Act had been referred to.

XVI. All superannuations, compensations, gratuities, and other allowances granted or hereafter under this Act to be granted shall be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same without any abatement or deduction in respect of any taxes or duties whatever at present existing, except the tax upon property or income.

XVII. For the purposes of this Act, no person hereafter to be appointed shall be deemed to have served in the permanent Civil Service of the State unless such person holds his appointment directly from the Crown, or has been admitted into the Civil Service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners; nor shall any person, already appointed to any office be held to have served in the permanent Civil Service as aforesaid, unless such person belong to a class which is already entitled to superannuation allowance, or to a class in which, if he had been appointed thereto subsequently to the passing of this Act, he would, as holding his appointment directly from the Crown, or as having been admitted into the Civil Service with such certificate as aforesaid, have become entitled to such allowance; and no person shall be entitled to any superannuation allowance under this Act, unless his salary or remuneration has been provided out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or out of the moneys voted by Parliament.

XVIII. So much of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of King William the Fourth, chapter twenty-four, as is now in force, and not hereby repealed, and this Act, shall be construed together as one Act.

XIX. It shall be sufficient, in citing this Act, to use the expression "The Superannuation Act, 1859."

SCHEDULE A.

5 & 6 W. 4. c. 42, s. 1.	15 & 16 Vict. c. 78, s. 15.
7 W. 4. & 1 Vict. c. 80, s. 21.	15 & 16 Vict. c. 87, s. 46.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, ss. 5, 10.	17 & 18 Vict. c. 78, s. 22.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 89, s. 39.	19 & 20 Vict. c. 110, s. 9.

34 & 35 VICT., CAP. XXXVI.

An Act to extend the provisions of the Pension Commutation Acts, 1869 and 1870, to certain Public Civil Officers, and to consolidate and amend the said Acts. [29th June, 1871.]

Enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Pensions Commutation Act, 1871."

2. In this Act—

The term "the Treasury" means the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the time being, or any two or more of them:

The term "pension" includes any half-pay, compensation allowance, superannuation or retirement allowance, or other payment of the like nature:

The term "officer" means commissioned officer and warrant officer in the Army and Navy, and subordinate officer in the Navy:

The term "public civil office" means any office other than that of an officer in Her Majesty's naval or land forces, the holder of which is paid his remuneration out of moneys provided by Parliament for supply services.

3. This Act shall apply only—

(1.) To officers in Her Majesty's naval or land forces; and

(2.) To persons who have retired or have been removed from public civil offices in consequence of the abolition of their offices, or for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the organization of the departments to which they belonged, and to whom annual pensions have been granted by way of compensation for such retirement or removal.

4. It shall be lawful for the Treasury, in accordance with such regulations as they may from time to time make, on the application of any person to whom this Act applies, to commute his pension by the payment of a capital sum of money, calculated according to the estimated duration of the life of the pension-holder, subject to the following provisions:

(1.) In calculating the amount payable in respect of the commutation of any pension, the following rules shall be observed:

(a.) The age of the pension-holder shall be reckoned at the age he will attain on the birthday next succeeding his application for commutation;

(b.) In the case of impaired lives, years shall be added to the age of the pension-holder for the purpose of calculating the amount of commutation payable to him; and in like manner a deduction from age shall be made as an equivalent for the right to prospective increase of the pension to be commuted;

(c.) In calculating the amount payable in respect of any pension, interest shall be reckoned at a rate of not less than five pounds per centum per annum:

- (2.) Where any officer in the naval or land forces of Her Majesty whose pension has been commuted under this Act subsequently marries, his widow shall not be entitled to any pension, and a child of any such officer born after the date of the commutation of his pension shall not be entitled to compassionate allowance:
 - (3.) Save as aforesaid, nothing in this Act contained shall be held to deprive the wife or children of any officer whose pension may be commuted of any reversionary right to pension or compassionate allowance to which she or they may be entitled:
 - (4.) No application for the commutation of a pension shall be received unless it be accompanied, in the case of an officer who has belonged to Her Majesty's naval forces, by a recommendation from the Admiralty, and in the case of an officer who has belonged to Her Majesty's land forces, by a recommendation from the War Office, and in the case of any other person, by a recommendation from the head of the department to which the applicant belongs, unless the Treasury otherwise direct.
5. There shall be constituted for the purpose of advising on the cases of applicants for commutation of pensions under this Act a board, in this Act called "the commutation board."
- The commutation board shall consist of the Comptroller-General for the time being of the National Debt Office, and of four other persons to be from time to time appointed by the Treasury.
- The Treasury may from time to time appoint, and remove, an actuary, medical referees, and such other officers or servants as they may consider necessary, and may pay them such remuneration as they may think fit.
- The commutation board shall inquire into and report to the Treasury upon the cases of applicants for commutation under this Act in such manner as the Treasury directs.
6. The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, with the consent of the Treasury, may pay the amounts awarded as commutations of pensions out of any funds for the time being in their hands under the authority of the Act of the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter fourteen, and the Act of the session of the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh years of the same reign, chapter eighty-seven, or either of such Acts.
7. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Treasury may from time to time make, alter, or revoke regulations as to the following matters:
- (1.) The rules according to which applications for commutation are to be made or, on payment of a prescribed fee, to be withdrawn:
 - (2.) The tables according to which the duration of life of applicants for commutation is to be calculated for the purposes of this Act.
 - (3.) The terms upon which pensions are to be commuted, and the cases in which commutation is to be refused.
8. An account shall be made up annually of the amount paid by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt for the commutation of pensions under this Act, and a terminable annuity shall be annually paid, out of the votes of Parliament upon which the respective pensions were chargeable previous to commutation, to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt of an amount sufficient to repay to the said Commissioners, at the expiration of ten years, the amount advanced by them, together with interest thereon at a rate of not less than three and a-half per centum per annum, and the amount of the annuity payable in respect of the commutation of pensions shall be notified by a certificate under the hand of the actuary of the National Debt Office, in the case of an officer in the naval forces to the Admiralty, and in the case of an officer in the land forces to the War Office, and in the case of any other person to the head of the department to which the person belonged whose pension has been so commuted, or to such other person as may be directed by the Treasury.
9. If any applicant for commutation under this Act wilfully make any false declaration in relation to any matter or thing required by any regulation made in pursuance of this Act he shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable on conviction to forfeit all claim to his pension or the value thereof, and to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.
10. If any pension holder whose pension has been commuted in pursuance of this Act accepts any public employment, a deduction shall be made from the salary payable to him in respect of such employment equal to the amount which would have been abated from the pension if it had not been commuted; and in the event of his becoming entitled to a pension in respect of such employment, the amount of such pension granted to him shall not exceed the amount which he might have received had his pension not been so commuted.
11. If at any time it appear desirable to the Treasury and to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, having regard to the funds out of which the said Commissioners are authorised by this Act to pay the amounts awarded as commutations of pensions, that an issue in money should be made out of the Consolidated Fund in repayment of advances made from such funds, the Treasury may, upon a certificate to that effect under the hands of the Comptroller-General, or Assistant Comptroller, acting under the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, issue to the said Commissioners out of the Consolidated Fund, or the growing produce thereof, such sum as may be named in such certificate.
12. When an issue has been made as aforesaid out of the Consolidated Fund in repayment of advances made by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt under this Act, the actuary of the National Debt Office shall certify to the said Commissioners the annual amount which should be applied for a term of years to be fixed by the Commissioners, with the assent of the Treasury, as the equivalent value of the amount so repaid to the said Commissioners, and the said Commissioners shall annually apply the amount so certified, for the fixed term of years, out of the moneys to be paid to them from year to year in respect of commutations of pensions under this Act, to the purchase and cancelling of perpetual or other annuities, exchequer bills, bonds, bank advances, or other descriptions of debt, chargeable upon the Consolidated Fund, and the said actuary shall take the rate of interest at which the annual payments are to be made to the said Commissioners under this Act as the basis upon which the amount of the annual payments so to be applied are to be valued.

Temporary Provisions and Repeal.

13. The persons who at the time of the passing of this Act are members of the commutation board shall constitute the first commutation board under this Act, and any regulations made by the Treasury in pursuance of "The Pensions Commutation Act, 1869," shall continue in force until revoked or altered in pursuance of this Act.

14. "The Pensions Commutation Act, 1869," and the Act of the session of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and one, intituled "An Act for amending the sixth section of the Pensions Commutation Act, 1869," shall be wholly repealed.

Provided that the repeal enacted in this Act shall not affect—

- (1.) Any pension duly granted or anything duly done or suffered under any enactment hereby repealed:
- (2.) Any penalty, forfeiture, or other punishment incurred in respect of any offence against any enactment hereby repealed, or the institution of any proceeding for enforcing or recovering any such penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid.

35 VICT., CAP. XII.

An Act to amend an Act of the fourth and fifth years of King William the Fourth, chapter twenty-four, intituled "An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions, compensations, and allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in His Majesty's service." [13th May, 1872.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session holden in the fourth and fifth years of King William the Fourth, chapter twenty-four, "to alter, amend, and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions compensations, and allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in His Majesty's service," it is provided [amongst other things that "in case any person enjoying any superannuation allowance in consequence of retiring from office on account of age, infirmity, or any other cause, or enjoying any compensation for past services, upon the abolition or reduction of office, shall be appointed to fill any office in any public department, every such allowance or compensation shall cease to be paid for any period subsequent to such appointment if the annual amount of the profits of the office to which he shall be appointed shall be equal to those of the office formerly held by him, and in case they shall not be equal to those of his former office, then no more of such superannuation allowance or compensation shall be paid to him than what with the salary of his new appointment shall be equal to that of his former office:" And whereas doubts have lately been entertained as to whether the expression "office in any public department," as used in the above-mentioned provisions, extends to public departments in any part of Her Majesty's dominions beyond the limits of the United Kingdom: And whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts: Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

I. It is hereby declared that the expression "office in any public department," as used in the above-mentioned provisions of the said Act, extends, and shall from the date of the passing of the said Act be deemed to have extended, to any office in any public department in the British possessions.

II. In this Act "British possession" shall include any territories for the time being vested in Her Majesty by virtue of any Act of Parliament for the government of India; also any colony, plantation, island, territory, or settlement within Her Majesty's dominions, and not within the United Kingdom.

III. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Superannuation Act, 1872."

36 VICT., CAP. XXIII.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the grant of Superannuation Allowances and Gratuities to certain persons who entered the permanent Civil Service of the State between the passing of the Superannuation Act, 1859, and the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[26th May, 1873.]

WHEREAS by the Superannuation Act, 1859, it is enacted that for the purposes of that Act no person thereafter to be appointed shall be deemed to have served in the permanent Civil Service of the State unless such person holds his appointment directly from the Crown, or has been admitted into the Civil Service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners:

And whereas it appears that in several public departments of the State persons have been appointed since the passing of the said Act to established situations in the Civil Service not held directly from the Crown, but that through inadvertence on the part of the heads of such departments, and without any default on the part of the persons so appointed, no steps were taken before their appointment to procure for them certificates from the Civil Service Commissioners:

And whereas it is unjust that the persons so appointed should be deprived of the superannuation allowances or gratuities which they were led to expect at the time when they entered the Civil Service:

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

I. The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may, if they think fit, at any time before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, with the concurrence of the Civil Service Commissioners, and on application being made to them for that purpose by the head or heads of any public department of the State, declare by order or warrant that any person who has been appointed to a permanent situation in such department without a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners after the passing of the said Superannuation Act, 1859, and before the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, was so appointed through inadvertence on the part of the head or heads of such

department, and without any default on the part of the person so appointed, and every person with respect to whom such order or warrant may be issued shall be in the same position as regards his claim to a superannuation allowance or gratuity, under the said Superannuation Act, 1859, as he would have been in if he had been admitted into the Civil Service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners.

Any order or warrant made in pursuance of this Act shall be laid before Parliament in manner provided by the thirteenth section of the said Superannuation Act, 1859.

The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall cause to be laid before Parliament, not later than the expiration of one month after the commencement of the session of Parliament in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, a return showing the names of all persons with respect to whom any order or warrant has been issued in pursuance of this section, together with the situations to which and the departments in which they have been appointed.

II. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Superannuation Act Amendment Act, 1878."

39 & 40 VICT., CAP. LIII.*

An Act to make Further Provision respecting the Superannuation Allowance to be granted to Civil Servants serving in Unhealthy Climates. [11th August, 1876.]

WHEREAS by the Superannuation Act, 1875, provision was made for the grant of special rates of pension to persons who had served in an established capacity in the permanent civil service of the State in unhealthy places, and it is expedient to make further provision for the like purpose:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows, viz. :—

Unhealthy Places.

1. The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury (in this Act referred to as the Treasury) may from time to time by order declare that any country or place therein named shall be deemed, and the same shall thereupon be deemed, for the purposes of the Superannuation Act, 1859, and this Act, to be an unhealthy place.

The Treasury may from time to time by order revoke or vary an order previously made under this section, but the amount of superannuation, compensation, gratuity, or other allowance to be granted to any person serving, before the date of the order of revocation or alteration, in the unhealthy place affected thereby, shall be the same as if it had not been made.

2. For the purpose of reckoning the amount of any superannuation, compensation, gratuity, or other allowance to be granted under the Superannuation Act, 1859, to a person who has served in an established capacity in the permanent civil service of the State, two years' service in an unhealthy place shall be reckoned a service for three years, and service in an unhealthy place for any greater or less period than two years shall be reckoned in the like proportion.

Provided that nothing in this section—

(1.) Shall alter so much of section two of the Superannuation Act, 1859, as requires a service of ten years before an annual superannuation allowance can be granted; or

(2.) Shall, without the consent of the Treasury, apply to a person who was residing in an unhealthy place when he entered the permanent civil service of the State.

Supplemental.

3. Every order under this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament in accordance with section thirteen of the Superannuation Act, 1859.

4. This Act shall apply to persons who have retired from the public service since the seventeenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

5. This Act may be cited as the Superannuation Act, 1876, and shall be construed as one with the Superannuation Act, 1859, and that Act and this Act may be cited together as the Superannuation Acts, 1859 and 1876.

Repeal.

6. The Superannuation Act, 1875, is hereby repealed:

Provided that—

(1.) This repeal shall not affect anything duly done or suffered under the Act hereby repealed; and

(2.) Any order or warrant made in pursuance of the said Act shall have effect as if it were an order made in pursuance of this Act.

TREASURY MINUTE.

Dated 14th June, 1859.

My Lords have under consideration the report of the Committee, appointed under the Board minute of 20th May, 1859, upon the provision of the Superannuation Act, 22 Vict. cap. 26.

My Lords approve of the regulations proposed by the Committee for ascertaining the amount of retiring allowances to be granted to persons who may have entered the Civil Service previous to the passing of the Act, and whether before or after the 5th August, 1829; also for awarding compensation allowances for abolition of office.

These regulations are as follow :—

I. As regards those who may have entered the Civil Service before 5th August, 1829 :—

* See Circular on the subject of the Act which this Act repeals and re-enacts, printed at page 220.—Ed. C. O. L.

1. That the maximum amount of the superannuation allowance for the quinquennial period, under the 4 & 5 Will. 4, cap. 24, sect. 9, preceding that through which the applicant is passing "be estimated.
 2. That to that maximum there be added for each year in excess of the preceding quinquennial period $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ equal to $\frac{1}{16}$ of the applicant's salary and emoluments.
 3. That the applicant be considered entitled to this amount under ordinary circumstances.
- A larger amount may be awarded in cases of special merit, but within the maximum of the quinquennial period.
- A smaller amount may be awarded in case of demerit.
- In either of these cases the claim to be submitted to the full Superannuation Committee, and a note to be made of the grounds of the decision.
- II. As regards those who may have entered the service since 5th August, 1829:—
1. That the maximum amount of the superannuation allowance for the septennial period, under the 4 & 5 Will. 4, cap. 24, sect. 10, preceding that through which the applicant is passing "be estimated.
 2. That to that maximum there be added for each year in excess of the preceding septennial period $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ equal to $\frac{1}{16}$ of the applicant's salary and emoluments.
 3. As in the former cases the applicant shall be considered entitled to this amount under ordinary circumstances.
- A larger amount may be awarded in case of special merit, but within the maximum of the septennial period.
- A smaller amount may be awarded in case of demerit.
- In either of these cases the claim shall be submitted to the full Superannuation Committee, and a note to be made of the grounds of the decision.
4. When a higher rate of superannuation would accrue under the 22 Vict., cap. 26, that higher rate shall be allowed.
- III. That in no case shall any fractional part of a year be allowed.
- IV. That with respect to cases of abolition of office which may arise under clause 7 of the 22 Vict., cap. 26, persons who shall have served *twenty* years and upwards, a period of *ten* years shall be added to their actual service in computing their retiring allowance under the circumstances described in the clause in question:—
- To persons who shall have served under twenty years and not less than *fifteen* years, a period of *seven* years shall be added.
- To persons who shall have served under fifteen years and not less than *ten*, a period of *five* years shall be added.
- To persons who shall have served under ten years and not less than *five*, a period of *three* years shall be added.
- To persons who shall have served *less than five* years, an allowance shall be awarded calculated at the rate of one-sixtieth for each year of service, with an addition of one year or one-sixtieth.
- In consideration, however, of the very small allowances which would frequently have to be granted in these latter cases, my Lords will be prepared to entertain any application which may be made to them to commute such annual allowances for fixed payments calculated at five years' purchase.
- With regard to persons appointed or to be appointed subsequently to the passing of the Act of 22 Vict., my Lords observe that the language of the Act is precise, and that such persons are to be held entitled to the retiring allowances prescribed by the 2nd section of the Act, provided they fulfil the conditions of the 17th section, and provided my Lords do not find it necessary to exercise the power conferred on them by the 9th section of reducing the allowance on account of the demerits of the person claiming it.

The parties entitled to be considered Civil servants under the 17th Clause are accurately stated in the Report of the Committee as follows, viz.:—

I. Persons hereafter to be appointed:—

A.—Those holding appointments directly from the Crown.

B.—Those admitted into the Civil Service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners.

II. Persons appointed to office before 19th April, 1859, the date of the passing of the Superannuation Act of 1859:—

A.—Those belonging to a class already entitled to superannuation allowance.

B.—Those holding appointments directly from the Crown.

C.—Those admitted into the Civil Service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners or belonging to a class which is hereafter to be admitted.

As regards the provisions of the 4th section of the Act under which my Lords are empowered to admit the claims to superannuation of persons not fulfilling the conditions of the 17th section, and to add a number of years, not exceeding twenty, to the period of service in certain cases, for the purpose of computing the amount of the retiring allowance, my Lords are pleased to declare that the following offices should be considered as entitling their holders to the benefits of the Act, though they may not have fulfilled the conditions of the 17th section, and that the number of years to be added to the service of the officers for the purpose of computation, should be—

For the 1st Class ten years. For the 2nd Class seven years. For the 3rd Class five years.

First Class (ten years).

Under Secretaries of State,
Assistant Secretary to the Treasury,
Counsel for Drawing Bills,
Solicitors to Public Departments,
Police and Stipendiary Magistrates,

Chief Commissioner of Police,
Medical Officers attached to the Privy Council,
Chairman of Directors of Convict Prisons,
Inspector General for Art,
Director of the National Gallery.

Second Class (seven years).

Legal Assistants at—	Medical men employed in the Civil Service, and giving their whole time;
Board of Trade,	Inspectors of Mines,
Colonial Office,	" Factories,
Poor Law Board,	" Coal-mines,
And other Departments;	" Anatomy,
Directors of Convict Prisons,	" Constabulary,
Commissioners of Police,	" Prisons and Reformatories,
Professors and Masters of the Royal Military College and similar Establishments;	" Poor Law.

Third Class (five years).

Government Chaplains of Convict Prisons,	Inspectors of Art,
Inspectors of Schools,	Translator at the Foreign Office.

My Lords will add to the foregoing list any other offices which may, on full consideration, appear to be properly within the scope of the 4th section of the Act.

COPY OF TREASURY MINUTE.

Dated 24th August, 1860.

My Lords have under consideration the 2nd Report of the Superannuation Committee, appointed by the Minute of 30th May, 1859.

The Committee recommend that the following offices, in addition to those enumerated in the Minute 14th June, 1859, shall be brought within the provision of the 4th clause of the 22nd Vic., c. 26, so far as entitling the persons filling such offices to have an additional number of years computed in the calculation of the period of their services, with a view to superannuation allowance on retirement, by reason of the professional or peculiar qualifications required for such offices, and be placed in the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd classes established by the said Minute for such purposes:—

<i>In the Home Office.</i>		To be placed in the 3rd Class.	
Assistant Commissioners of Police		Do.	2nd "
Police Surgeon-in-Chief		Do.	2nd "
Directors of Reformatories		Do.	3rd "
Governors of Prisons		Do.	1st "
Surveyor-General of Prisons		Do.	
<i>Colonial Office.</i>		Do.	2nd "
Emigration Commissioners		Do.	
<i>Admiralty.</i>		Do.	1st "
Medical Director-General		Do.	1st "
Director of Works		Do.	
<i>Council Office.</i>		Do.	1st "
Inspector-General of Art and Referee		Do.	1st "
Superintendent-General of Quarantine		Do.	2nd "
Inspectors of Art, Science, and Navigation		Do.	2nd "
Architect and Engineer		Do.	2nd "
Director of Geological Survey		Do.	2nd "
Director of Museum, London		Do.	2nd "
" Edinburgh		Do.	2nd "
" Dublin		Do.	2nd "
Professors		Do.	2nd "
<i>Board of Trade.</i>		Do.	2nd "
Professional Members of Marine Department		Do.	2nd "
Surveyor-General, Marine Department		Do.	2nd "
Inspectors, Railway Department		Do.	2nd "
Head of Meteorological Department		Do.	2nd "
<i>British Museum.</i>		To be placed in the 1st Class.	
Principal Librarian			
<i>Office of Works.</i>		Do.	2nd "
Surveyor of Works		Do.	2nd "
Salaried Architect and Surveyor		Do.	8rd "
Clerks of Works		Do.	1st "
Director of Kew Gardens		Do.	2nd "
Curator of Kew Gardens		Do.	
<i>Woods and Forests.</i>		Do.	2nd "
Chief Mineral Inspector		Do.	2nd "
Architect		Do.	2nd "
Surveyor		Do.	2nd "
<i>Poor Law Board.</i>		Do.	2nd "
Legal Secretary		Do.	2nd "
Inspectors		Do.	

<i>Ireland.</i>		
Under-Secretary	To be placed in the 1st Class.	
Chairman of Convict Prisons	Do.	1st "
Inspector-General of Prisons	Do.	1st "
Governor of Prisons and similar Institutions	Do.	3rd "
Presidents and Vice-Presidents, Queen's College	Do.	2nd "
Inspectors of National Schools	Do.	3rd "
Chaplains of Convict Prisons and similar Institutions	Do.	3rd "
Solicitor, Board of Works	Do.	1st "
Architect, do.	Do.	2nd "
Engineer, do.	Do.	2nd "
Surveyor of Buildings, do.	Do.	2nd "
Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums	Do.	2nd "
<i>Colonial.</i>		
Colonial Judges and Magistrates	To be placed in the 1st Class.	
Colonial Chaplains.	Do.	2nd "

The Committee further suggest that in the case of civil servants of the Crown holding offices in the more unhealthy Colonies, the right to receive superannuation allowance might accrue, in case of retirement from bad health, after seven years.

My Lords, concurring in the recommendations of the Committee, are pleased by this order to direct and declare, that the offices enumerated by the Committee shall be added to those appointed in the Minute of 14th June, 1859, to come within the 4th clause of the Act of 1859, and that they shall be classified, as regards the number of years to be added in computing the amount of retiring allowance, according to the recommendations of the Committee.

As regards the period at which, in the more unhealthy of the British Colonies, such as the West Coast of Africa, and some of the West India Islands, the right to receive superannuation allowance should accrue in case of retirement from bad health, my Lords are of opinion that it is not expedient at present to lay down any general rule, but that the cases of such offices should be dealt with under the 4th clause as they arise.

(But as to the West African Service, see Chapter XVIII of the Colonial Regulations, Part VIII, of this publication. An Act in amendment of the Superannuation Act of 1859 enabling the Treasury to count two years' service in an "unhealthy climate" as three years for pension purposes, is printed at page 225. The Act does not apply to colonial civil servants, but a circular from the Secretary of State on the subject will be found printed at page 230.—Ed. C. O. L.)

TREASURY MINUTE.

17th December, 1864.

Abolition of an Office held by a Person over 60.

My Lords have before them their Minute of 14th June, 1859, the 4th clause of which regulates the granting of allowances by way of compensation, under the 7th sec. of the Act 22 Vict., cap. 26, to persons on the occasion of abolition of office.

By that Minute a specified number of years is to be added to the actual number which persons may have served, without reference to the period of life which they may have attained.

Upon further consideration of this subject, my Lords are of opinion that it would not be proper to adhere too strictly to this rule in the case of persons who may be advanced in years, and who, from that circumstance, might not remain much longer in the public service; and that, in such cases, they should reserve to themselves the free exercise of their discretion in fixing the number of years which should be added to the actual service, according to the view which they may take of the circumstances of each particular case.

My Lords are, therefore, pleased to declare that, in the case of persons who, if they served the time granted by that Minute for compensation, would be over 60 years, and who may retire from office under the circumstances above referred to, they will not consider themselves bound by that Minute, but that they will decide upon each particular case according to the view they may take, after a full consideration of all the circumstances attending it.

TREASURY MINUTE.

Dated 14th March, 1870.

Date of Cessation of Salary on Retirement.

My Lords have recently had their attention drawn to the fact that, when submitting for retiring allowance the cases of officers quitting the Civil Service, the several public departments do not follow a uniform course in fixing the date from which the salary of the officer is to cease.

Thus, in some cases, the date is inserted in the Superannuation Form under the heading set apart for that purpose.

In others it is stated that the salary will cease from the day on which this Board grants the pension.

In others again, the words "still serving" are inserted under the heading Date of Cessation of Duty, while no date is given as to on which the salary will cease, and

Finally, in many cases no date is furnished, and it is only after the retiring allowance has been awarded by my Lords, that they are informed of the date from which the department considers that the salary should cease.

This variation of practice frequently leads to inconvenience, since it is often impossible for my Lords to calculate a pension depending on the length of an officer's service, unless the exact day of his retirement is before them.

Under these circumstances, my Lords are of opinion that, for the future, one uniform rule should be adopted in this particular throughout the Civil Service, wherever possible, and with this object they desire that in all cases henceforth submitted to them for the grant of a retiring allowance the following rules may be observed.

1. That the dates on which the salary and services of the officer retiring cease, should be entered under the heading reserved for that purpose in the printed Superannuation Form, before the case is submitted to my Lords.

2. That where the case is not sent to the Treasury on or before the date of the cessation of the officer's salary, it may be sent as soon as possible afterwards, in order that there may be no unnecessary delay in the grant of the pension.

3. That, in the event of its subsequently appearing desirable to retain the services of an officer retiring, after the date inserted in his Superannuation Form, application should be made to the Treasury for the return of his papers, and the case should be submitted again at the date on which he eventually retires.

In fixing the amount of pension to be granted, my Lords for the future will base their award on the dates of cessation of salary and service given in the Form, and they must decline to take into consideration any increment of salary or addition to the number of years served which might have accrued to the officer if he had been considered as remaining in the service between the date inserted in the Superannuation Form and that on which the Board of Treasury award the pension.

TRANSMITTED TO THE COLONIES IN A CIRCULAR DESPATCH OF 19TH NOVEMBER, 1872.

Treasury to Colonial Office.

Superannuation of Persons who hold Two Public Appointments at the same time.

SIR, Treasury Chambers, 7th November, 1872.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that when any person holding two civil offices under the Imperial Government at the same time desires to retire from one of them on account of age or ill health, my Lords will not be prepared to award him any superannuation allowance unless he retires from both his offices at the same time.

A similar rule will be applied in the case of a person who holds a civil office under the Imperial Government in conjunction with a civil office under the Indian or any Colonial Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM LAW.

R. G. W. Herbert, Esq., Colonial Office.

CIRCULAR

House Allowance and Fees.

SIR, Downing Street, 22nd May, 1873.

Having had under my consideration the question of the proper mode of dealing, for Pension purposes, with the House Allowances and Fees of Public Officers, I have now to communicate to you, for your information and guidance, the decisions at which I have arrived.

1st. As to House Allowances.

The value of the House or House Allowance should be taken on the average of the three years preceding the Officer's retirement. Whenever the value so ascertained exceeds one-sixth of the salary and other emoluments which count for Pension purposes, it is to be reduced to one-sixth of that amount, so that it shall not exceed one-seventh of the whole.

2nd. Fees, &c.

Fees which an Officer is allowed to retain for his own use will be taken into account for Pension purposes, with regular salary, at the average of the net receipts of the three years next preceding the Officer's retirement. These net receipts are to be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of Fees such Office Expenses, &c., as an Officer may have had to defray from his own resources, in performing the services for which he was remunerated by Fees. No deduction, however, from the Fees should be made in respect of Office expenses provided from Public Funds for the due discharge of those duties to which a Fixed Salary is annexed. Papers of "Particulars" when forwarded to this Department in pursuance of Clause 98 of the Colonial Regulations, should be accompanied by formal declarations from the retiring Officers showing the amount received by them for Fees, and the amount defrayed as above for Office Expenses, &c., in each of the three years preceding the retirement. It will be the duty of the Colonial Governments concerned to satisfy themselves of the accuracy of such statements before forwarding them to this Office. In the case of Officers receiving Fixed Salaries and Fees, the Fees will not in ordinary circumstances be allowed to count for Pension purposes to the extent of more than one quarter of the Salaries, and Fees will not in any case be allowed to count for Pension purposes during any period in which the whole time of the Officer receiving them was not given to the public service.

I am, &c.

The Officer Administering the Government of

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

MEMORANDUM.

Pensions of Officers quitting Imperial for Colonial Service.

Colonial Office, 1873.

I. On the final retirement from the Public Service, on pension or compensation allowance, of Officers who had quitted the Imperial Service for service in the Colonies, Her Majesty's Treasury will recognise their right to pension from Imperial Funds for the years spent in the Home Service, however few they may have been, provided only that the years of Imperial and Colonial Service combined amount to ten or more, and provided also that the Imperial and Colonial Service were each unbroken and were each of such a nature as to give a claim to superannuation.

II. The amount of Imperial pension will be, for each year of completed service at home, one-sixtieth of the salary which the officer was receiving when he quitted the Home Service—except in certain cases, defined by Section 12 of the Act 4 and 5 Wm. IV, c. 24, in which the pension would be calculated on the average salary of the Officer for the three years next preceding his transfer to the Colonial Service. "Allowances" to Officers in lieu of salary, or in addition to salary, would be dealt with according to the Treasury practice in such cases.

CIRCULAR.

Persons Pensioned and Re-employed.

SIR, Downing Street, 16th March, 1875.
I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Treasury, having reference to the re-employment of persons who have been pensioned under the Superannuation Act.

My object in sending you the Circular is to call your special attention to the second case, in which a pension already granted may be forfeited under the 11th Section of the Act, and to request that you will bear in mind that any such person, serving in the Colony under your Government, who desires to resign his office before he is sixty years of age or permanently disabled, should be expressly cautioned that his resignation will entail the loss of the pension granted to him in respect of his previous services.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering the Government of

CIRCULAR.

Same Subject as preceding Circular.

SIR, Downing Street, 3rd September, 1875.
I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of the correspondence* noted in the margin, which has recently taken place on a question raised by the Governor of Ceylon with regard to the application of the Treasury instructions of the 22nd December, 1871, a copy of which was enclosed in my Circular Despatch of the 16th March last, to the circumstances of that Colony where the Grant of Pensions to Public Officers is regulated by a Minute which specifies 55 years as the age at which an Officer may retire without being pronounced unfit for service by a Medical Board.

You will perceive from this correspondence that although the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have consented to waive in favor of a person who resigns his employment under a Colonial Government after attaining the age specified by the local Regulations for superannuation without a Medical Certificate, those portions of their Rules which would compel the forfeiture of the Imperial Pension on the ground that he had retired before attaining the age of sixty, their Lordships do not think they would be justified in dispensing with the requirements of the 11th Section of the Superannuation Act, 1859, which would render such a person liable to serve again until he attained the age of sixty in the country in which he had formerly served, and in respect of which service the Imperial Pension was granted.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering the Government of

SIR, Downing Street, 14th June, 1875.
I have to transmit to you herewith six copies of an Act† which has been recently passed "To amend the Superannuation Act, 1859, so far as relates to the Superannuation Allowances to be granted to Civil Servants who have served in unhealthy climates."

2. It is understood that this Act was framed in order to meet the case of British Consuls stationed in unhealthy climates. It was not intended to be applied, and I am not prepared to apply it to the case of officers receiving pensions for ordinary colonial service. At the same time I think that some improvement in the rate of retiring allowances might be made in the case of those intertropical colonies in which, in the absence of any special scale, pensions are now granted under the ordinary imperial scale.

3. You are probably aware that several intertropical colonies have already made provision for granting exceptionally favourable treatment in consequence of the unhealthiness of the climate, and you will perceive from the Chapter (XVIII.) which has been recently added to the Colonial Regulations that I have devised a scheme, having the same object, for the regulation of the pensions, &c., of officers serving on the West Coast of Africa. I do not consider that there are grounds for applying this particular scheme to other colonies, but I shall be prepared, in dealing with the cases of officers in intertropical colonies whose pensions are now governed by the imperial rules, to apply the scale now existing in Ceylon, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements. According to that scale officers retiring after 10 years' service receive a pension of fifteen-sixtieths of their salary, with a further one-sixtieth for each further year of service, up to the ordinary maximum pension of two-thirds of the salary.

4. On special grounds St. Helena, although intertropical, will not be included in this arrangement, which, however, I shall be prepared to apply to Bermuda and the Bahamas should those colonies hereafter decide to grant retiring allowances.

5. I propose to apply the new scale to the case of officers retiring after the 30th September next.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering the Government of

* Not printed. † 38 Vict. c. 4, repealed by Act 39 & 40 Vict. c. 53, printed at page 225.

GOVERNORS' PENSION ACTS.

28 & 29 VICT., CAP. CXIII.

An Act to authorize the Payment of Retiring Pensions to Colonial Governors. [July 5th, 1865.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that Retiring Pensions should be granted in certain cases to officers who have administered the Government of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, to this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. In this Act the term "Colony" includes any Plantation, Island, or other Possession within Her Majesty's Dominions, exclusive of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, and of the Islands being immediate Dependencies thereof, and exclusive of *India*, as defined by the Act of Parliament of 1858 "for the better Government of *India*."

2. The full rate of pension hereinafter referred to shall be as follows, that is to say:

In the case of officers who shall for at least four years have administered the Government of any Colony or Colonies in which the salary of the Governor is not less than five thousand pounds, one thousand pounds.

In the case of officers who shall for at least four years have administered the Government of any Colony or Colonies in which the salary of the Governor is not less than two thousand five hundred pounds, seven hundred and fifty pounds:

In the case of officers who shall for at least four years have administered the Government of any Colony or Colonies in which the salary of the Governor is not less than one thousand two hundred pounds, five hundred pounds:

In other cases, two hundred and fifty pounds.

3. The reduced rate of pension hereinafter referred to shall in all cases be two-thirds of the full rate.

4. One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may, by writing under his hand, grant the full rate of pension to any person who, being of the age of sixty, shall have administered the Government of any Colony or Colonies for periods amounting in the whole to eighteen years, or who, being of the age aforesaid, shall have administered such Government or Governments for periods amounting in the whole to ten years, and shall have been employed in the whole either in such administration or in the permanent Civil Service of Her Majesty, for periods amounting in the whole to twenty-five years, or to any person who, having administered such Government or Governments for periods amounting in the whole to fifteen years, shall have established, to the satisfaction of such Secretary of State, that he is incapable, from infirmity of mind or body contracted while administering his Government, of discharging the duties of any office in the public service, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

5. Such Secretary of State may, by such writing as aforesaid, grant the reduced rate of pension to any person being of the age of sixty, who, after having attained the age of forty, shall have administered the Government of any Colony or Colonies for periods amounting in the whole to twelve years, or to any person being of the age of sixty, who, after having attained the age of forty, shall have administered such Government or Governments for periods amounting in the whole to eight years, and shall have been employed in the whole, either in such administration or in the permanent Civil Service of Her Majesty, for periods amounting in the whole to twenty years, or to any person who, having administered such Government or Governments for periods amounting in the whole to ten years, shall have established to the satisfaction of such Secretary of State that he is incapable from infirmity of mind or body contracted while administering his Government, of discharging the duties of any office in the public service, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

6. No person whose claim to a pension under the provisions of this Act is founded in part upon his employment in the permanent Civil Service of Her Majesty, shall be entitled to claim a superannuation allowance, in respect of the same employment, under the provisions of any other Act of Parliament.

7. In case any person to whom a pension shall have been granted under the provisions of this Act shall be or become entitled to any half-pay, salary, or other emolument from any public revenue raised, or in respect of any public services performed, within Her Majesty's dominions, his pension shall be reduced by half the amount of such half-pay, salary, or emolument.

8. In case any person to whom a pension shall have been granted under the provisions of this Act shall, by reason of his re-employment, become eligible for any higher rate of pension than that already granted him, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may, by such writing aforesaid, grant to him such higher rate of pension.

9. In case any person, having administered the Government of any Colony and not being of the full age of sixty, shall be called upon by Her Majesty to administer the Government of any Colony not being of a lower class than that on which his rate of pension has been, or in case of his retirement on reaching the age of sixty, would be calculated, and not being incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, of administering such Government, shall refuse to administer the same; or if any such person, not being of the full age of sixty-five, shall relinquish such Government without the permission of Her Majesty, or shall neglect or decline to execute the duties thereof satisfactorily, the said Secretary of State may, by writing under his hand, declare that such person has forfeited all claim to any pension under this Act and such claim shall thereupon be forfeited accordingly.

10. In case any person shall have administered the Government of any Colony or Colonies, and shall have likewise been employed in the permanent Civil Service of Her Majesty, but shall not have become entitled to any pension under the preceding clauses of this Act, the number of years passed in the Government of such Colony or Colonies shall, for the purpose of computing any superannuation allowance to be granted to such person under the Superannuation Act, 1859, be taken to have been passed in the permanent Civil Service of Her Majesty, and at the rate of salary last received by such person in respect of his employment in such permanent Civil Service.

11. Any person claiming a pension shall, for the purposes of this Act, be taken to have been employed in the permanent Civil Service of Her Majesty while holding any office which at the time of his claiming

such pension would entitle the holder thereof to superannuation allowance under the Superannuation Act, 1859.

12. One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may, with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, from time to time determine under what conditions and to what extent any officer shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to have been administering the Government of any Colony while administering the same provisionally, or while absent from his Government with permission of Her Majesty; and for the purposes of this Act the Commission issued under the Great Seal of the Territory of *New South Wales* for the Government of the District of *Port Philip* shall be taken to have constituted that District a Colony.

13. All pensions granted under this Act shall be paid out of such moneys as Parliament may provide for the purpose, and a statement of all such pensions shall be laid annually before Parliament.

85 & 86 VICT., CAP. XXIX.

An Act to amend the Act of Session of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, intituled "An Act to authorize the Payment of Retiring Pensions to Colonial Governors." [18th July, 1872.]

WHEREAS by the Colonial Governors' Pensions Act, 1865, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State is authorized to grant to persons who have administered the government of any colony or colonies for certain periods the full rate of pension or the reduced rate of pension as therein provided, and it is expedient to authorize in certain cases an increase of such reduced rate of pension, and otherwise to amend the said Act: Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

I. The principal Act and this Act may be cited together as The Colonial Governors' (Pensions) Acts, 1865 and 1872, and each of them may be cited as the Colonial Governors' (Pensions) Act of the year in which it was passed.

II. This Act shall be construed as one with the Act of the session of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, intituled "An Act to authorize the payment of retiring pensions to Colonial Governors," in this Act referred to as the principal Act.

III. Where one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State grants to any person the reduced rate of pension under section five of the principal Act he may, if he think fit, grant to such person a pension,—

- (1.) If such person has administered the government of any colony or colonies for periods amounting in the whole to not less than fifteen years, equal to the reduced rate of pension, with the addition of such fraction of the full rate of pension defined by the principal Act as is specified in Part I. of the schedule of this Act; and
- (2.) If such person has administered the government of any colony or colonies for periods amounting in the whole to eight years, and has been employed either in such administration or in the permanent civil service of Her Majesty for periods amounting in the whole to not less than twenty-two years, equal to the reduced rate of pension, with the addition of such fraction of the full rate of pension defined by the principal Act as is specified in Part II. of the Schedule to this Act.

SCHEDULE.

FRACTION OF FULL RATE OF PENSION as defined by section two of the principal Act, which may be granted as an increase of the reduced Rate of Pension.

PART I.

Where the pension is granted to a person who has administered the government of a colony or colonies for periods amounting in the whole to not less than fifteen years.

And at the time of his retirement is of the age of	If the said periods amount to		
	17 but not 18 years.	16 but not 17 years.	15 but not 16 years.
60 and under 61 years	9-40ths	6-40ths	3-40ths
61 " 62 "	9-40ths	6-40ths	2-40ths
62 " 63 "	9-40ths	5-40ths	2-40ths
63 " 64 "	9-40ths	5-40ths	2-40ths
64 " 65 "	9-40ths	4-40ths	1-40th
65 " 66 "	8-40ths	4-40ths	1-40th
66 " 67 "	8-40ths	4-40ths	1-40th
67 " 68 "	8-40ths	4-40ths	1-40th
68 " 69 "	8-40ths	4-40ths	Nil
69 " 70 "	8-40ths	4-40ths	do.
70 " 71 "	8-40ths	3-40ths	do.
71 " 72 "	8-40ths	3-40ths	do.
72 " 73 "	8-40ths	3-40ths	do.
73 " 74 "	7-40ths	2-40ths	do.
74 and upwards	7-40ths	2-40ths	do.

PART II.

Where the pension is granted to a person who has administered the government of any colony or colonies for periods amounting in the whole to eight years, and has been employed either in such administration or in the permanent Civil Service of Her Majesty for periods amounting in the whole to not less than twenty-two years.

And at the time of his retirement is of the age of	If the said periods amount to		
	24 but not 25 years.	23 but not 24 years.	22 but not 22 years.
60 and under 61 years . . .	9-40ths	6-40ths	3-40ths
61 " 62 " . . .	9-49ths	6-40ths	2-40ths
62 " 63 " . . .	9-40ths	5-40ths	2-40ths
63 " 64 " . . .	9-40ths	5-40ths	2-40ths
64 " 65 " . . .	9-40ths	4-40ths	1-40th
65 " 66 " . . .	8-40ths	4-40ths	1-40th
66 " 67 " . . .	8-40ths	4-40ths	1-40th
67 " 68 " . . .	8-40ths	4-40ths	1-40th
68 " 69 " . . .	8-40ths	4-40ths	Nil
69 " 70 " . . .	8-40ths	4-40ths	do.
70 " 71 " . . .	8-40ths	3-40ths	do.
71 " 72 " . . .	8-40ths	3-40ths	do.
72 " 73 " . . .	8-40ths	3-40ths	do.
73 " 74 " . . .	7-40ths	2-40ths	do.
74 and upwards " . . .	7-40ths	2-40ths	do.

PENSION RULES IN PARTICULAR COLONIES.

It was formerly usual to publish, in this work, *in extenso*, the pension laws or minutes in force in particular Colonies. Much of the matter contained in these Rules is identical in regard to all Laws or Minutes relating to Pensions, and, as curtailment has become necessary owing to the growing bulk of the publication, it has been found necessary to substitute for the Laws and Minutes *in extenso* a statement of so much of them as is peculiar to each case, and is requisite for the information of Public Servants. The omitted matter is to be found in the Imperial Acts, and is well-known to all Civil Servants, viz., that Service must be continuous, and must be certified to be meritorious, that a claim to Pension is not a matter of right, and that Civil Servants superannuated before the usual age of retirement may, in certain circumstances, be recalled to service.—[Ed. C. O. L.]

The following is a comparative view of the advantages in respect of pensions offered by Colonies (not being responsible Government Colonies) to their ordinary Civil Servants:—

Colony.	Fraction of Salary allowed in pension for each Year of Service.	Number of Years added (if any).	Age of Retire- ment.	Maximum Pension.
* Barbados	$\frac{1}{10}$	0	60	$\frac{1}{2}$
† British Guiana	$\frac{1}{10}$	0	55	$\frac{1}{2}$
Ceylon	$\frac{1}{10}$	5	55	$\frac{1}{2}$
Gibraltar	$\frac{1}{10}$	0	60	$\frac{1}{2}$
Gambia	$\frac{1}{10}$	0	55	$\frac{1}{2}$
Gold Coast		0	55	$\frac{1}{2}$
Grenada	$\frac{1}{10}$	5†		
Griqualand	$\frac{1}{10}$	0	60	$\frac{1}{2}$
Heligoland	$\frac{1}{10}$	0	60	$\frac{1}{2}$
Honduras	$\frac{1}{10}$	5†		
Hong Kong	$\frac{1}{10}$	5	55	$\frac{1}{2}$
† Jamaica	$\frac{1}{10}$	5†		
Labuan		5†		
Lagos	$\frac{1}{10}$	0	55	$\frac{1}{2}$
The Leeward Islands	$\frac{1}{10}$	5	60	$\frac{1}{2}$
Malta	$\frac{1}{10}$	0	60	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mauritius	$\frac{1}{10}$	5†		

* In Barbados the Superannuation Fund is provided by deductions from Salaries.

† In British Guiana and Jamaica there is a deduction of 4 per cent. from salaries which goes to form a Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

‡ Added under circular of 14th June, 1875. See page 230.

Colony.	Fraction of Salary allowed in pension for each Year of Service.	Number of Years added (if any).	Age of Retirement.	Maximum Pension.
Natal	$\frac{1}{80}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \text{ after } 10 \\ 7 \text{ ,, } 15 \\ 10 \text{ ,, } 20 \end{array} \right\}$	60	$\frac{1}{2}$
St. Helena	$\frac{1}{80}$	0	60	$\frac{1}{2}$
St. Lucia	$\frac{1}{80}$	5*		$\frac{1}{2}$
St. Vincent	$\frac{1}{80}$	5*		$\frac{1}{2}$
Sierra Leone	$\frac{1}{80}$	0	55	$\frac{1}{2}$
Strait Settlements	$\frac{1}{80}$	5	55	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tobago	$\frac{1}{80}$	5*		$\frac{1}{2}$
Trinidad	$\frac{1}{80}$	5*		$\frac{1}{2}$
Turks Island	$\frac{1}{80}$	0	60	$\frac{1}{2}$

CEYLON PENSION MINUTES (Analysis).

These Minutes are dated {
 December 5, 1846 (*Judges*).
 July 26, 1861 (*General*).
 July 21, 1862 (*Civil Engineers and Educational Department*).
 February 13, 1863 (*Judges*).
 September 14, 1865 (*Leave*).
 December 14, 1865 (*Writers*).
 September 25, 1871 (*Verbal Amendment*).
 November 23, 1873 (*Abolition of Office*).
 March 4, 1876 (*Re-employment after Abolition*.)

(Where no Minute is referred to, the Minute of July, 1861, is generally that form which the Statement is taken).

All public Servants on the permanent Establishment of the Colony drawing salaries of 25*l.* a-year and upwards are entitled to pension.

The right to pension accrues after 10 completed years of service, when fifteen-sixtieths may be claimed: after that every completed year entitles the public servant to the addition of one-sixtieth up to forty-sixtieths.

The following officers are entitled to twenty-sixtieths after ten years' service, and one-sixtieth for each additional completed year up to forty-sixtieths.

The Surveyor-General, Assistant-Surveyors, Draughtsmen.

The Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads, and his assistants on the fixed establishment of the Colony (M. of 21st July, 1862).

Judges who after 15 or any great number of years of completed service, as such Judges, "are unable to continue efficiently to discharge the duties of their office," shall be entitled to a pension not exceeding one-half their salary. (M. of 5th December, 1846.)

Judges compelled by ill health to retire after a service of 7 but less than 15 service, years' may receive a pension not exceeding one-fourth of their salary. (M., 5 December, 1846.)

Any public servant of the Colony elevated to be Governor of Ceylon shall, upon retiring from such office, be entitled to the same pension as if he had continued to hold the office which he vacated when he was appointed Governor, but if he be under 55 years, and if other employment be offered him, which the Treasury consider he may properly be required to accept, his pension shall be suspended during such re-employment, or if he decline it, then until he attain the age of 55 years.

"In case of the elevation of the Queen's Advocate to the Bench of the Supreme Court, half of his period of service as Queen's Advocate shall be reckoned towards his pension" (s. 6 of M. of July 1861), less three-fourths of his leave on half salary (M., February, 1863).

"It will be competent to Her Majesty's Government in cases of peculiar and extraordinary merit, to grant special and higher rates of pension than those laid down in this Minute." (Section 10, M. 1861.)

"The period of service upon which the superannuation allowance of all public officers appointed to the public service taking leave of absence in the regular manner, with abatement of salary, will be calculated, will be at the rate of one month for every two months of such leave. Absences in excess of the period for which half-salary may be allowed under the 115th Colonial Regulations will not count as service."

The above Rule shall apply to all public servants who shall have been appointed since the 1st of September, 1852. But those appointed before that date will only be granted leave in excess of the period allowed by Section 115 of the Colonial Regulations on condition of such additional leave not counting towards pension.

As regards Judges, the above rule only applies to such as were appointed since the 1st of December, 1862. In the case of any Queen's Advocate being hereafter (13th February, 1863) appointed a Judge of

* Added under Circular of 14th June, 1875. See page 230.

the Supreme Court, one-fourth only of the period of any leave of absence granted to such officer during his service as Queen's Advocate will be reckoned in considering his pension.

Writers appointed before the 30th of July, 1853, will date the commencement of their claim to pension from the date of their appointment as writers: and so as to writers appointed between the 30th of July, 1853, and prior to the 1st of January, 1863. Provided in respect of such latter, that in case of those who have not yet passed the prescribed examination as to their general attainments and proficiency in the native language, and as to their competency to fill an appointment in the service, this claim shall remain as at present contingent on their eventually passing the prescribed examination. (M., 14th December, 1865.)

Every officer on the Provisional Establishment will, in the event of transfer to the fixed establishment, be entitled to reckon his temporary service when it is continuous with his subsequent service.

The benefits of the pension scheme extend to officers on the provisional establishment of the Education Department of Ceylon drawing more than 25*l.* per annum, who shall have passed an examination as to their qualifications according to the regulations adopted for that purpose by the School Commission, (M., 21st July, 1862.)

MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor, under instructions from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, has been pleased to direct that the following rules, providing for special rates of pension in the case of abolition of office, be added to and incorporated with the regulation for the grant of pension laid down in the Minute of 26th July, 1861, and shall have effect from the date of this Minute, but will not be taken as retrospective.

To persons who shall have served twenty years and upwards, a period of ten years shall be added to their actual service in computing their retiring allowance.

To persons who shall have served under twenty years and not less than fifteen years, a period of seven years shall be added.

To persons who shall have served under fifteen years and not less than ten, a period of five years shall be added.

To persons who shall have served under ten years and not less than five, a gratuity shall be granted calculated at the rate of month's pay for each year's service, with an additional allowance of three months' pay.

To persons who shall have served less than five years, a gratuity shall be awarded calculated at the rate of one month's pay for each year's service, with one month's pay added.

In case of persons who, if they served the time granted by this Minute for compensation would be over 55 years, and who may retire through abolition of office, the above regulations will not be binding on the Governor in Council, but each particular case will be decided according to the view that may be taken after a full consideration of all the circumstances attending it.

By His Excellency's command,

(Signed) ARTHUR N. BIRCH, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 28th November, 1873.

MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to notify that in the case of officers to whom temporary allowances may be assigned, in accordance with the 16th clause of the Minute of the 26th July, 1861, on the abolition or re-organization of their offices, and who may be afterwards re-employed in the public service, one half of the period during which they have been in the receipt of such allowance will be allowed to count towards pension on their final retirement from the service.

This privilege will, however, be restricted to the cases of officers whose appointments carry a claim to pension at the time their services are temporarily discontinued, either by having been borne on the fixed establishment of the colony, or by having had such claim to pension specially conceded to them, although on the provisional establishment.

By His Excellency's command,

(Signed) ARTHUR N. BIRCH, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 4th March, 1876.

HONG KONG PENSION MINUTE.

EXTRACTS.

2. Subject to the exceptions and provisions hereinafter contained, all public servants holding offices named in Civil List Ordinance, or offices described in the annual estimates as the Fixed Establishment of the Colony, and drawing salaries of thirty pounds a year and upwards, shall be entitled to pensions as follows:—

To any person who shall have served ten years and upwards and under eleven years, an annual allowance of fifteen-sixtieths of the annual salary of his office.

For eleven years and under twelve years an annual allowance of sixteen-sixtieths of such salary.

And in like manner a further addition to the annual allowance of one-sixtieth in respect of each additional year of such service until the completion of a period of service of thirty-five years, when the annual allowance of forty-sixtieths may be granted, and no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond thirty-five years.

8. The Chief Justice and Puisne Judge, provided he shall not have served in any other office in the Colony, shall be entitled to a pension after seven years' service; at which time an allowance of three years' additional service shall be made to him; such pension to increase at the rate of two years' service for each additional year he serves until an allowance of ten years' additional service has been made to him; after which his pension shall increase at the same rate only as other officers, until he shall have reached twenty-five years' service, when he may receive the full allowance of forty-sixtieths of his annual salary, and no addition shall be made for any service beyond twenty-five years.

4. The Colonial Chaplain, provided that previous to his appointment in such capacity he shall not have served in other offices in the Colony, shall be entitled after ten years' and under eleven years' service, to pension at the rate of twenty-sixtieths of the annual salary of his office, increasing an additional sixtieth for every additional year's service, until the completion of thirty years' service, when the annual allowance of forty-sixtieths may be granted, and no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond thirty years. The Surveyor-General and the Assistant Surveyor-General, when debarred from private practice, shall be allowed the benefit of five additional years in regard of pension on the ground of professional services.

5. Any public servant of the Colony who may be elevated to the office of Governor of Hong Kong shall, on his retirement from that office, be entitled to the same pension as if he had continued to hold the office which he vacated when he was appointed Governor and (supposing him not to be fifty-five years of age) as if he had retired from ill-health. Provided that if there shall be offered to any such ex-Governor being under the age of fifty-five years any public office or situation under the Crown which, having reference as well to the state of his health as to the nature of his previous services, such ex-Governor may, in the judgment of the Lords Commissioners of H.M.'s Treasury, be properly called upon to accept; it shall be competent to the said Lords Commissioners to declare, should he decline the same, that the pension of such ex-Governor shall be suspended until he shall attain the age of fifty-five years.

8. No pension shall be granted to any public servant who shall be under fifty-five years of age, unless upon certificate from the head of the department to which he may belong, and from two medical practitioners, that he is incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties of his situation; nor unless he shall have discharged those duties with diligence and fidelity, to the satisfaction of the head of his department. And in case the officer claiming such pension shall be himself the head of a department, then such pension shall not be granted unless he shall have discharged the duties of his office with diligence and fidelity, to the satisfaction of the Governor, by whom the same shall be certified by the Secretary of State.

9. It will be competent to Her Majesty's Government, in cases of peculiar and extraordinary merit, to grant special and higher rates of pension than those laid down in this Minute, but not exceeding the full amount of the salary.

11. The claim of a public servant to pension will be considered to have commenced from the date of his first permanent appointment to the Fixed Establishment of this Colony; service on the Temporary Establishment of this Colony will, however, be allowed to count for pension when such service shall have been continuous, with a subsequent permanent appointment. In the case of public officers appointed from home (except cadets) their services will be reckoned from the date of the Secretary of State's despatch, notifying the appointment to the Governor.

12. Cadets appointed in pursuance of the regulations published in the "Government Gazette" of 12th October, 1861, will date the commencement of their claims to pension from the period at which the Board of Examiners may declare them qualified for Government interpreters.

16. The period of service upon which the superannuation allowance of all officers appointed to the public service, taking leave of absence in the regular manner with abatement of salary, will be calculated, will be at the rate of one month for every two months of such leave. Absences in excess of the period for which half-salary may be allowed under the 115th Colonial Regulation will not count as service.

18. Should the time of service not warrant the assignment of an annual allowance, a gratuity may be granted after the rate of one month's salary for each year of service.

Victoria, Hong Kong, 5th May, 1862.

JAMAICA.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING PENSIONS AND COMPENSATION ALLOWANCES FOR ABOLITION OF OFFICE.

1. The amount of Pension grantable to public officers whose office or salary does not depend on temporary laws, retiring from the Service, is regulated by the provisions of the British Superannuation Act, 22 Vict., cap. 22, and Treasury Minutes issued thereunder. The general provisions of the previous Act 4 & 5 William IV., cap. 24 (with the exception of the scale of pensions) will also be considered applicable in awarding pensions in accordance with that scale so far as they are not amended by the Act 22 Vict., cap. 22.

3. The 4th section of the Treasury Minute of 14th June, 1859, will not apply to officers holding office under laws limited in point of duration.

Judges of the Supreme Court are allowed an addition of ten years to their actual service; District Judges, six years; Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Superintendent of the Hospital, six years, on the ground of professional qualifications.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF PENSION PAYABLE TO THE PUBLIC OFFICERS OF THE COLONY OF HONG KONG UNDER THE PRECEDING MINUTE.

Chief Justices who have not previously served in any other Office in the Colony.	Colonial Chaplains who have not previously served in any other Office in the Colony.	All other Officers returned in the Civil List, or described as Fixed Establishment, in the Annual Estimates, and who are in receipt of Salaries of 30% a-year and upwards.
Portions of the Annual Salary of the Office.	Portions of the Annual Salary of the Office.	Portions of the Annual Salary of the Office.
After 7 years' service... $\frac{1}{6}$	After 10 years' service... $\frac{2}{3}$	After 10 years' service... $\frac{2}{3}$
8 " " ... $\frac{1}{6}$	11 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	11 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$
9 " " ... $\frac{1}{6}$	12 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	12 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$
10 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	13 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	13 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$
11 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	14 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	14 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$
12 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	15 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	15 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$
13 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	16 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	16 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$
14 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	17 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	17 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$
15 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	18 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	18 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$
16 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	19 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	19 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$
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18 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	21 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	21 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$
19 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	22 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	22 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$
20 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	23 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	23 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$
21 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	24 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	24 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$
22 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	25 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	25 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$
23 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	26 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	26 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$
24 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	27 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	27 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$
25 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	28 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	28 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$
	29 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	29 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$
	30 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$	30 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$
		31 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$
		32 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$
		33 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$
		34 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$
		35 " " ... $\frac{2}{3}$

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

ORDINANCE No. I of 1871, PASSED 17TH MAY, 1871.

An Ordinance for regulating the Pensions of Officers in the Public Service.

1. Every Judge of the Supreme Court after seven years' service as Judge may receive a pension at the rate not exceeding fifteen-sixtieths of his salary, and for each succeeding year of service up to fourteen years, he may receive an addition at the rate of two-sixtieths of his salary for each and every such year's service; after fifteen years' service he may receive a pension at the rate of thirty-sixtieths of his salary, and for each succeeding year's service he may receive an addition at the rate of one-sixtieth of his salary for each and every such year's service up to twenty-five years, when he may receive the full pension of forty-sixtieths of his salary, and no addition shall be made for any service beyond twenty-five years' service, except under the provisions of the 8th section.

2. All public officers borne on the fixed establishment of the colony, who shall have served ten years and upwards, and under eleven years, may receive a pension at the rate of fifteen-sixtieths of the annual salary of their respective offices, with an additional allowance of one-sixtieth, in respect of each additional year of such service until the completion of a period of service of thirty-five years, when the annual allowance of forty-sixtieths may be granted, and no addition shall be made in respect of service beyond thirty-five years.

3. Officers formerly in the Uncovenanted Service of India, whose services have been retained by the Colonial Government, may receive a pension under this Ordinance, and their claim to pension shall commence from the date of their first appointment to the Indian Uncovenanted Service. But in computing the pension of any such officer retiring before the 1st April, 1877, five-sixtieths shall be deducted from the rate prescribed in the second section of this Ordinance.

5. It will be competent to the Governor in Council, subject, as regards the officers borne on the Civil Service Establishment, to the approval of the Secretary of State, to require any public officer to retire on attaining the age of sixty years, and such retirement shall be compulsory on such officer.

7. No pension shall be granted to any officer under fifty-five years of age, Judges excepted, unless upon certificate from the head of the department to which he may belong and from two medical practitioners, that he is incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties of his situation, nor unless the head of his department (or if the officer retiring be himself the head of the department, the Governor) shall have certified to the Secretary of State that he has discharged the duties of his office with such diligence and fidelity as to justify the grant of a pension.

8. It will be competent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in cases of peculiar and extraordinary merit to sanction the grant of special and higher rates of pension than those laid down in this Ordinance.

10. The claim of an officer to pension will be considered to have commenced from the date of his first permanent appointment to the fixed establishment of the colony, or to the temporary establishment, if his service therein, and in a subsequent permanent appointment shall have been continuous. In the case of an officer appointed from home, other than a cadet, his service will be reckoned from the date of his commencing to receive colonial pay.

11. An officer who has commenced his services as a cadet on the Civil Establishment of the Colony will reckon his claim to pension from the date of his appointment, if within twenty-four months from that date he has passed an examination in one native language, but otherwise from the date of his passing such examination.

14. In case of reduction or abolition of office, temporary allowances may be assigned agreeably to the specified rates, on condition, however, that the parties receiving the same will be liable to be recalled into service, and with the understanding that they are to be re-employed as opportunity may offer, in preference to new applicants for office.

15. Absence on leave on half salary, not being vacation leave, will be taken into calculation in computing of pension at the rate of one month for every two months of such leave. Absence in excess of the period for which salary may be allowed will not count as service.

16. Should the term of service not warrant the assignment of an annual allowance, a gratuity may be granted at the rate of one month's salary of each year of service.

17. Any public servant of the colony who may be hereafter elevated to the office of Governor of the Colony, shall, on his retirement from that office, be entitled to the same pension as if he had continued to hold the office which he vacated when he was appointed Governor, and (supposing him not to be fifty-five years of age) as if he had retired from ill-health. Provided that if there shall be offered to any such ex-Governor, being under the age of fifty-five years, any public office or situation under the Crown which, having reference as well to the state of his health as to the nature of his previous services, such ex-Governor may, in the judgment of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, be properly called upon to accept, it shall be competent to the said Secretary of State to declare that the pension of such ex-Governor shall be suspended, either during his tenure of such office or situation, in case he shall accept the same, or, in case of his non-acceptance, until he shall attain the age of fifty-five years.

19. Whenever any officer holds an office for the due performance of the duties of which scientific or other peculiar qualifications, not ordinarily to be acquired in the public service, are required, and has been prohibited from the private practice of his profession, a number of years not exceeding five may, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, be added for the purpose of computing his pension to the number of years during which he may have actually served.

20. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be held to affect any of the provisions of the Indian Act XIII of 1856, relating to superannuation pensions payable to members of the Police Force in the colony, and no member of such Police Force entitled to superannuation pension, or to relief from the Police Superannuation Fund, shall be held to be entitled to any pension or relief under this Ordinance.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 12 of 1875.

An Ordinance to provide for the Payment of Pensions and Retiring Allowances to the Public Servant of the Colony.

WHEREAS by Ordinance No. 22 of the year 1860, provision was made for the payment of superannuation or retiring allowances to the public servants of the colony by an abatement at the rate of four dollars per centum per annum from their salaries or official incomes; and whereas at the annual meeting of the Honorable the Court of Policy of the colony of British Guiana, combined with the financial representatives of the inhabitants thereof, it was, on the 29th day of May, 1871, resolved, that the present abatement from the salaries of public officers for superannuation allowance shall in future form a fund for

providing pensions for the widows and children of deceased public officers, and that the superannuation allowances to public officers under the existing system should be continued without any abatement from the salaries for that purpose; and whereas by other resolutions of the said combined court it was on the 29th day of May, 1878, and on the 11th of and 22nd days June, 1875, further resolved that pensions and retiring allowances should be paid to public officers of the amount and on the conditions hereinafter contained: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, as follows:—

1. Every public servant at the time of the passing of this Ordinance holding any of the offices named in the Civil List Ordinance or described in the annual estimates as fixed establishments of the colony, and drawing a salary of one hundred and forty-four dollars and upwards, shall be entitled to a pension calculated at the rate of one-fiftieth of the annual salary of the office he may hold at the time of his retiring or becoming superannuated for each year he shall have been in the public service up to thirty-five years; but no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond thirty-five years: Provided always that the public officers before referred to shall be taken to include all offices, or appointments, the holders of which have become entitled to superannuation allowances under Ordinance No. 22 of the year 1860.

2. Every public servant entering the public service after the passing of this Ordinance, and holding any of the offices named in the Civil List Ordinance or described in the annual estimates as fixed establishments of the colony, and drawing a salary of one hundred and forty-four dollars and upwards, shall be entitled to a pension calculated at the rate of one-fiftieth of the average annual amount such public servant shall have received for the three years last preceding the time when he retires or becomes superannuated for each year he shall have been in the public service up to thirty-five years; but no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond thirty-five years.

3. No public servant shall be entitled to retire from the public service of this colony on a pension under the provisions of this Ordinance unless he shall have been ten years in the service of the colony, or in the case of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court seven years, and no public servant under the age of fifty-five years shall be entitled so to retire unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the governor and Court of Policy that such public servant is incapable from infirmity of mind or body to discharge the duties of his office, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

4. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, provided he shall not have served in any other office in the colony, shall, after seven years' service as Chief Justice, be entitled to a pension of eleven-fiftieths of his salary, and for each succeeding year of service up to and including fourteen years an addition of two-fiftieths of his salary, and for each succeeding year after fifteen years' service an addition of one-fiftieth of his salary up to twenty-four years' service; but no addition shall be made in respect of any years' service beyond twenty-four years.

5. Every puisne judge of the Supreme Court, provided he shall not have served in any other office in the colony, shall after ten years' service be entitled to a pension of fifteen-fiftieths of his salary, and for each succeeding year of service to an addition of one-fiftieth of his salary up to thirty years' service; but no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond thirty years.

6. The privates and other members of the Police Force, except the Inspector-General, Inspectors, and Clerks, shall not come under the provisions of this Ordinance.

7. The service, in respect of which any pension or retiring allowance shall be calculated under the provisions of this Ordinance, must be continuous, except when the officer shall have been absent from the performance of the duties of his office with the permission of the Government; and the service of every public servant shall for the purposes of this Ordinance be taken to commence from the date of his first permanent appointment to any office under the Government, save and except as regards the special pensions to the Chief Justice and puisne judges of the Supreme Court as provided in sections four and five of this Ordinance, and further save and except as hereinafter provided.

8. The service of public servants heretofore and still in the service of the colony who being in receipt of salaries exceeding six hundred dollars per annum, did not, by failing to contribute to the superannuation fund, become entitled to pensions under Ordinance No. 22 of the year 1860, establishing such superannuation fund, shall for the purposes of this Ordinance be taken to commence from the first day of June of the year 1871: Provided always that every such public servant may if he shall think fit pay to the Colonial Receiver-General or Assistant Receiver-General, either in cash or in thirty-six equal monthly instalments, a sum equal to two per centum upon the salary or official income received by him during his past service up to the commencement of Ordinance No. 22 of the year 1860, and a further sum equal to four per centum upon the salary or official income received by him from the date of the commencement of the said Ordinance up to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

9. It shall be lawful for the governor with the consent of the Court of Policy to pay to any public servant who being the holder of an office in respect of which a pension is granted by this Ordinance, may be constrained from infirmity of body or mind to leave the public service before the completion of the period which would entitle him to such pension, such sum of money, by way of retiring allowance, as the governor and Court of Policy may think proper, not exceeding the amount of one month's salary or official income of such office for each year of service: Provided that no such retiring allowance shall be granted, unless upon medical certificate, to the satisfaction of the governor and Court of Policy, that such public servant is incapable from infirmity of mind or body to discharge the duties of his office, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

10. If at any time any public servant shall have been, or shall be deprived of his office by reason of the abolition thereof, it shall be lawful for the governor and the Court of Policy to determine the terms upon which such public servant shall, on appointment to some other office, be entitled to the benefit of the provisions hereof in respect of the period for which he may have been or shall be unemployed; or in the event of his not being again employed in the public service, to determine what gratuity or pension if any, shall be granted to such public servant for the period during which he has been in the public service of this colony.

11. No public servant who has resigned his office or been dismissed from the service, and no public

servant who shall hereafter resign, or be dismissed from his office for misconduct, shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions thereof.

12. Every public servant who after holding any office in this colony for the space of five years and upwards may have been subsequently to the 29th May, 1873, or who may hereafter be appointed by Her Majesty to any public office in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, shall be entitled on his final retirement from the service of Her Majesty, whether from infirmity or by reason of his being superannuated, to demand and receive from the government of this colony a pension, at the rate of one-fiftieth of the salary or official income of the office last held by him in this colony for each year during which he shall have been in the public service of this colony.

13. In any case in which the income of a public servant shall be derived from fees, or partly from fees and salary, such public servant shall, within fourteen days from the expiration of each quarter, furnish the Receiver-General with a certificate under the hand of the Auditor-General of the amount of fees received by him during such quarter; and if any such public servant shall fail to furnish such certificate within the space of fourteen days as aforesaid, he shall be deemed to have forfeited all claim to any pension or retiring allowance in respect of the fees of his office.

14. In all cases where any doubt shall arise, the governor and Court of Policy shall have full power and authority to determine who shall be considered public officers of this colony within the meaning of this Ordinance, and to decide all questions which may arise in respect to the period of service to be allowed in computing the claims of public servants under this Ordinance, and likewise all questions that may arise in respect to the retiring allowance or pension to be granted to any officer whose official income may have been at any time, or may be derived, from fees or partly from fees and salary, and also all other questions of whatever nature which may arise in connection with the provisions hereof.

15. Whereas by section 10 of Ordinance No. 22 of the year 1860, it was provided that after the expiration of ten years' service, the governor and Court of Policy in computing the pensions to be granted to the Attorney-General, the Government Secretary, and the Surgeon-General, might add to the service of each such officer any number of years not exceeding five, it is hereby enacted that such provision shall remain in full force and effect as regards the present holders of the said offices respectively; but every person hereafter appointed to any of the said offices shall have no greater or other privileges than any other officer in the public service entitled to a pension under the provisions of this Ordinance.

16. That the governor of the colony shall have the power at any time after a public servant shall have attained the age of sixty-five years and been ten years in the public service of the colony, to require such servant to retire from the public service under the provisions of this Ordinance.

17. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after the proclamation by the governor in the Official Gazette that the same has been sanctioned and confirmed by Her Majesty; and from and after the taking effect hereof, Ordinance No. 22 of 1860 shall be repealed, but all retiring allowances due and payable under the said Ordinance shall hereafter be due and payable out of the general revenue of the colony under this Ordinance, and all retiring allowances paid on and after 1st June, 1871, and charged to the superannuation fund under Ordinance No. 22 of 1860, shall be transferred from the said fund and charged against the general revenue of the colony.

BARBADOS.

82 & 83 VICT., CAP. XXXVII.

An Act to make provision for a Superannuation Fund for persons employed in the Public Service.
[5th November, 1870.]

I. From and after the passing of this Act, an abatement at the rate of 4l. per centum per annum, for a term not exceeding 35 years, shall be made from the salary or official income of every person who, at any time after the taking effect of this Act, shall be appointed to any public office in the service of the Crown, the salary or official income of which shall amount to 50l. per annum and upwards, and such abatement shall be made in proper proportion by the Colonial Treasurer, upon each occasion of his paying to such public officer any portion of the salary of his office: Provided always that such abatement shall not be made from the salaries of public officers entitled to a pension for their public services for the same period from any other source.

II. In any case in which the income of a public officer to be so appointed shall be derived from fees, such public officer shall, within 14 days from the expiration of each quarter, furnish the Colonial Treasurer with a certificate under the hand of the Auditor-General of the amount of fees received by him during such quarter, less the expenses of his office, and shall at the same time pay to him a sum equal to four per centum on each net amount, and if any such public officer shall fail to make such payment for the space of 14 days from the time at which it is hereby declared to be due, he shall be deemed to have forfeited all previous payments of the like nature, and any abatements that may have been made from any salary of which he may have been previously in the receipt, as well as all claim in any superannuation or retiring allowance.

III. It shall be lawful for any person who may, on the taking effect of this Act, hold any public office, the salary or official income of which shall amount to 50l. and upwards per annum, to declare in writing to the Colonial Treasurer, within three months from the taking effect hereof, that it is his wish to be brought under the operation of this Act, and the Colonial Treasurer shall, thereupon, upon the first and every subsequent occasion of his paying to any such person any portion of his salary, deduct therefrom an amount equal to the abatement at the rate of four per centum per annum, which any such person would have been liable to pay had he entered the public service of the island after the passing of this Act.

IV. The holders of offices paid by fees who shall have been appointed thereto previous to the passing of this Act, and who may desire to avail themselves of the advantages thereof, shall make a declaration to the Colonial Treasurer in manner similar to that prescribed in the case of public officers receiving

fixed salaries, and shall pay up their contributions to the Colonial Treasurer, as provided in clause II. of this Act, in the case of persons appointed, after the passing thereof to public offices—the emoluments whereof shall arise from fees.

V. Where it shall so happen that a gross sum is granted for the salary and expenses of any public department, the retrospective payments in respect of such salary shall be computed on the sum which according to the best information obtainable shall represent the actual amount of salary received by the head of any such public department: Provided always, that the advantages of this Act shall be open to the Colonial Treasurer, to his clerks, to the officers of the Legislature, and to all clerks and other subordinate officers in the public service of the island who may be drawing salaries of 50*l.* and upwards per annum from the Imperial or Colonial Treasury, whether in the shape of salaries voted by legislative enactment, or from the allowance made to the head of their department for office expenditure, provided that they be not entitled to a pension from any other public source for the same period of service.

VI. Any public officer who may signify to the Colonial Treasurer his wish to avail himself retrospectively of the advantages of this Act, shall, within three months from the passing hereof, make a declaration in writing to that effect to the Colonial Treasurer, and shall, within four years thereafter, pay to him a sum equal to two per centum per annum upon the salaries or official incomes which such person shall have received during his service under the Government of this island, and shall at the time of making such declaration produce to the Colonial Treasurer a certificate under the hand of the Auditor-General of the correctness of such salaries or official incomes.

VII. The amount of the said two per centum per annum contribution shall be paid, in the case of public officers receiving salaries, by 48 equal instalments, to be deducted by the Colonial Treasurer from the salaries of such public officers, commencing with the first payment which he shall make to any public officer next after the declaration of any such public officer, as provided for in clause III of this Act, in respect of his salary or official income; and the said two per centum shall be paid in the case of public officers receiving fees, upon an average of five years' office fees—less the expense of any such office—preceding the passing of this Act, to be taken from the returns made for the use of the Annual Blue Book, by 16 quarterly instalments, the first of which shall be payable at the termination of three months next following the acceptance of the provisions of clause VI, as provided for in the case of public officers receiving fixed salaries. But if any such public officer paid by fees shall fail to pay any such instalment for the space of 14 days from the time at which it shall become due, he shall be deemed to have forfeited all claim to any instalments which he may have previously paid, as well as all claim to any retiring or superannuation allowance: Provided always that any public officer may pay the whole or any part of the said instalments at any time before the expiration of the said period of four years. And provided always further, that if any public officer shall die before he shall have paid up the full amount of the said instalments, all such instalments of two per centum per annum previously paid by him shall be refunded to his estate.

VIII. The service in respect of which any sum shall be payable under the provisions of the preceding clauses, numbers VI and VII hereof, shall be continuous; and the services of every public officer shall, for the purposes of this Act, be taken to commence from the date of his first permanent appointment to any office under the Government, or either branch of the legislature of the island. And if any public officer, in any capacity, as admitted by this Act to the benefits thereof, shall, at any time before the taking effect hereof, have resigned his office, or have been dismissed from the same for any misconduct, he shall be deemed to have forfeited all claim to any sums which may have been paid or abated under the preceding provisions hereof, as well as all claim to any superannuation allowance.

IX. No pension shall be payable under this Act for less than 10 years' continuous service.

X. In computing the term of service of any public officer, no deduction shall be made from the same in respect of any portion thereof during which he may have been, or shall hereafter be, absent from the performance of the duties of his office with the permission of the Government: Provided that such public officer shall be liable to make the payments hereinbefore appointed in respect of the time for which he shall have been or shall be so absent.

XI. If at any time before or after taking effect of this Act, any public officer shall have been or shall be deprived of his office by reason of the abolition thereof, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to determine the terms upon which such public officer shall, on appointment to some other office, be entitled to the benefit of the provisions hereof, in respect of the period for which he may have been or shall be unemployed.

XII. The superannuation or retiring allowance to be granted under this Act shall be as follows:—To any public officer who shall have served 10 years, and under 11 years, and from whose income abatements shall have been made in respect thereof, ten-fiftieths of the annual salary or official income of the office which he may hold at the time of his retiring or becoming superannuated, and for each subsequent year of service completed, an additional fiftieth of such salary or official income; but no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond 35 years. Public officers paid by fees shall be entitled to pensions upon the average amount of fees received by them for five years preceding their retirement, less the expenses of their office.

XIII. All abatements shall be made from, and every retiring or superannuation allowance shall be computed upon, the permanent net salary, or official income, and emoluments in increase of incomes of the public officer liable to such abatement, or accepting such allowance.

XIV. All abatements, both for arrears of service and upon annual salaries, shall be paid into the Treasury in aid of the general revenue.

XV. It shall not be lawful to grant any superannuation or retiring allowance under this Act to any public officer who shall be under 60 years of age, unless upon medical certificate, to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, that such public officer is incapable from infirmity of mind or body to discharge the duties of his situation, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent: Provided always that public officers shall have the option of retiring at 60 years of age, if desirous of so doing, and shall be under the obligation of retiring at 70 years of age, if required to do so by the Governor in Council.

XVI. The Governor in Council shall have power to pay to any public officer entitled to the benefits of this Act, who may be constrained from infirmity of mind or body to leave the public service before the completion of the period which would entitle him to an allowance or pension, a gratuity not exceeding one month's salary or official income for each year of service.

XVII. If any public officer shall, after holding any office in this island for the space of ten years and upwards, and after having become subject to the abatement hereinbefore provided, be appointed by Her Majesty to any public office in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, such public officer shall be entitled on his final retirement, whether from infirmity or by reason of his being superannuated from the service of Her Majesty, to demand and receive from the Government of this island an allowance, at the rate of one-fiftieth of the salary or official income of the office last held by him herein, for each year during which he shall have been subjected to abatements as hereinbefore provided.

XVIII. In order to meet the case of certain public officers who have already attained an age which would entitle them to retire after a long and praiseworthy service in the Colony, and for whom it is difficult to make a reasonable provision under this Act, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, in the case of a public officer who at the time of the passing of the Act shall have attained the age of seventy years, and who may signify his wish to retire from the duties of his office, or be required to do so by the Governor in Council, to grant to such public officer a pension equal to the half of his salary for life.

XIX. The privates and other members of the police force—except the Inspector-General and medical officers—shall not be entitled to come under the provisions of this Act.

XX. The term "public officer" shall include any minister of religion, whether appointed by the Crown or otherwise, receiving any salary or allowance from the Colonial Treasury.

XXI. All payments to be made by way of superannuation or retiring allowance, or pensions to be granted under this Act, shall be by warrant of the Governor in Council on the Colonial Treasurer.

XXII. In all cases where any doubt shall arise, the Governor in Council shall have full power and authority to determine who shall be considered public officers of this island within the meaning of this Act, and to decide all questions which may arise in respect to the period of service to be allowed in computing the claim of public officers holding office before the taking effect hereof, and likewise all questions that may arise in respect to the abatement to be made from or payments to be made by, or the allowance to be granted to, any officer whose official income may have been at any time, or may be, derived from the Imperial Treasury, or from fees, and also to grant such extension of time, as he may think fit, to any absent public officer, to make the declarations and payments mentioned in this Act.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

An Act to make provision for the payment of Retiring Pensions or Superannuation Allowances to Public Officers.

Enacted by the Governor, and General Legislative Council, of the Leeward Islands, as follows:—

1. The Act may be cited as "The Pension Act, 1878."

2. The Act of the Legislature of the Presidency of St. Kitts, No. 16 of 1869, entitled, "An Act to regulate and authorize the payment of Retiring Pensions or Superannuation Allowances, to Public Officers and Servants, in the Island of Saint Christopher," is hereby repealed. Provided that such repeal shall not affect any pension now received by any person under the provisions of the said Act.

3. The term "Public Officer," in the Act shall mean any person holding any permanent appointment under the General Government of this Colony, or under the Government of any Presidency thereof.

4. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, to grant pensions to Public Officers on their retirement from the public service, at and after the following rates; that is to say:—

To any person who shall have served ten years and upwards, and under eleven years, an annual allowance of fifteen-sixtieths of the amount of salary enjoyed by such person at the time of retirement, provided he shall have been in the receipt of the same (or in the same branch and class of the service) for at least three years, otherwise the pension shall be calculated upon the average amount of salary received by such person for the three years next preceding the commencement of such pension.

For eleven years and under twelve years an annual allowance of sixteen-sixtieths of such salary.

And in like manner a further addition to the annual allowance of one-sixtieth for each additional year of service, until the completion of a period of service of thirty-five years, when an annual allowance of forty-sixtieths may be granted, and no addition shall be made for any service beyond thirty-five years.

5. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, in the case of any Judge of the Supreme Court or other public officer, for the performance of whose duties special professional qualifications are required, and who has been prohibited from the private practice of his profession, to add to the service of such public officer any number of years not exceeding five. Provided that no such addition shall be made so as to raise the period of such service above thirty-five years.

6. The services in respect of which any pension shall be granted, shall in all cases have been continuous, except when the officer shall have been absent from the performance of the duties of his office with the permission of the Government, and unless interrupted by abolition or reduction of office, or other temporary suspension of employment not arising from misconduct or voluntary resignation of the officer.

7. The service of a public officer shall be computed from the date of his first permanent appointment to a public office in the Colony. Service in a temporary capacity, other than "acting" service, may also be included where such service shall have been continuous, and shall have been immediately followed by a permanent appointment. The service of a public officer appointed from England, shall be deemed to have commenced from the date of his embarkation for the Colony.

8. In computing the amount of any pension or retiring allowance under the provisions of this Act

any amount received by the officer as allowance for house rent, not exceeding one-sixth of the other emoluments, and in like manner the value of actual quarters up to one-sixth of the other emoluments, and any fees received by the officer for his own use, shall be taken as part of the salary of the officer, and such fees shall be calculated on the average annual amount received by the officer for the three years last preceding his retirement, and shall not in ordinary circumstances be allowed to count for pension purposes to the extent of more than one-fourth of the salary, and fees will not in any case be allowed to count for pension purposes during any period in which the whole time of the officer receiving them was not given to the public service.

9. No public officer shall have an absolute right to compensation for past services, or to any pension under this Act, and Her Majesty's Government shall retain the power and authority to dismiss any public officer without compensation.

10. No pension, gratuity, or compensation allowance shall be granted to any public officer without the authority of Her Majesty's Government, and in order to obtain such authority the Governor shall submit to the Secretary of State certificates of the service, age, and conduct of the officer and of the ground of his retirement.

11. No pension shall be granted to any public officer who shall be under sixty years of age unless upon a certificate from the head of the department to which he may belong, and from two medical practitioners, that he is incapable from infirmity of mind or body of discharging the duties of his office, nor unless he shall have performed his duties with diligence and fidelity to the satisfaction of the head of his department and of the Governor; and in case the officer shall be himself the head of a department, such pension shall not be granted unless he shall have discharged the duties of his office with diligence and fidelity to the satisfaction of the Governor, by whom the same shall be certified to the Secretary of State.

12. The rates of pension specified in Section 4 of this Act, shall only be granted in cases of decidedly faithful and meritorious service, but where the testimony as to fidelity, diligence, and merit is in any respect defective, the Governor in Council may make such deduction as he shall think proper from such rates. Where there has been obvious negligence, irregularity, or misconduct, the grant of pension shall be altogether withheld.

13. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the power of the general or any local Legislature, with the approval of the Secretary of State, in cases of peculiar and extraordinary merit, to grant special and higher rates of pension than those provided for by Section 4 of this Act.

14. If any person receiving a pension under this Act shall be appointed to fill any public office, such pension shall cease to be paid from and after the date of such appointment if the salary of the office to which he shall be appointed shall be equal to the salary of the office formerly held by him; and in case it shall not be equal to the salary of such former office, then no more of such pension shall be paid to him than with the salary of his new appointment shall be equal to the salary of his former office.

15. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to pay to any public officer who may be constrained from infirmity of mind or body to leave the public service before the completion of the period which would entitle him to a pension, such sum of money by way of retiring allowance as the Governor in Council may think proper, not exceeding the amount of one month's salary of his office for each year of service; Provided that no such retiring allowance shall be granted unless upon medical certificate to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that such public officer is incapable from infirmity of mind or body of discharging the duties of his office.

16. If any public officer shall be deprived of his office by reason of the abolition thereof, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to determine the terms upon which such officer shall, on appointment to another office, be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this Act in respect of the period for which he may have been unemployed, or in the event of his not being again employed in the public service, to determine what pension or gratuity, if any, shall be granted to him under the provisions of this Act.

17. The privates and other members of the Police Force, except the Inspector-General and Inspectors, shall not come under the provisions of this Act.

18. If any public officer after holding any office in this Colony shall be appointed by Her Majesty to any public office in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, on the final retirement of such public officer from the service of Her Majesty, to grant to such public officer a pension at the rate of one-sixtieth of the salary of the office last held by him in this Colony for each year of his service in this Colony.

19. If any public officer, previously to his employment in this Colony, shall have held a public office under the Imperial Government or in any of Her Majesty's Colonies, it shall be lawful, on his final retirement from the service of this Colony, for the Governor in Council to make an addition to his retiring allowance (in consideration of the experience gained by him in his early service), under such regulations as may be sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, provided that the retiring allowance shall in no case exceed the limit prescribed in this Act.

20. The pension or retiring allowance of a public officer whose services shall have been wholly under the General Government of the Colony shall be paid in the same manner as the salaries of officers of the General Government are paid; and the pension or retiring allowance of a public officer whose services shall have been wholly under the Government of any one Presidency of the Colony, shall be paid from the funds of such Presidency, and where a public officer shall have served partly in one Presidency and partly in another, or partly under the Government of a Presidency and partly under the General Government, the proportions in which such pension or retiring allowance shall be charged upon such Governments shall be fixed by the Governor in Council.

NOTE.—An Act amending the above Act was passed by the General Legislature of the Leeward Islands on the 20th July, 1880 [No. 8 of 1880]; but owing to certain defects it has not been confirmed by the Queen, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies has requested the Governor-in-Chief to propose its re-enactment in an amended form.

1865—VII.—AN ORDINANCE—TURKS ISLANDS PENSION ORDINANCE.

ENACTED by the President and Council of the Turks and Caicos Islands, under the supervision of the Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Island of Jamaica; for granting Superannuation Allowances to persons having held civil offices in the Public Service of the Colony.

1. That, subject to the exceptions and provisions hereinafter contained, it shall be lawful for the President, acting by and with the advice and consent of the majority of the members of the Executive Council of the Colony, from time to time, by order in Council, to grant superannuation allowances to persons who have served in any established capacity in the permanent Civil Service of the Colony, and who receive salaries out of the Public Treasury of these Islands, and for whom no provision shall have been made by any Ordinance of this Colony, and except as hereinafter is excepted, at and after the following rates—that is to say:—

To any person who shall have served ten years and upwards, and under eleven years in the civil permanent service of the Colony, an annual allowance of ten-fiftieths of the annual salary of the office or offices held by him at the time of his retirement.

For eleven years and under twelve, an annual allowance of eleven-fiftieths of such annual salary, and in like manner a further addition to the annual allowance of one-fiftieth in respect of each additional year of such service until the completion of a period of forty years, when the annual allowance of forty-fiftieths may be granted, and no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond forty years. Provided always that if any question should arise in any department of the public service as to the claim of any person for superannuation under this clause, such claim shall be enquired into by the President and Council as aforesaid, whose decision shall be final.

2. It shall be lawful for the President and the members of the Executive Council as aforesaid to grant to any person who, being the holder of an office in respect of which a superannuation allowance may be granted, but not having completed the period which would have entitled him to a superannuation allowance, shall be compelled to quit the public service by reason of severe bodily injury, occasioned without his own default in the discharge of his public duty, a gratuity not exceeding three months' pay for every two years of service, or a superannuation allowance not exceeding ten-fiftieths of the annual salary.

3. It shall be lawful for the President and the members of the executive Council as aforesaid to grant to any person who, being the holder of an office in respect of which superannuation allowance may be granted, is constrained from infirmity of mind or body to leave the public service before the completion of the period which would entitle him to a superannuation allowance, such sum of money by way of gratuity as the said President and the members of the Executive Council as aforesaid may think proper, but so as that no such gratuity shall exceed the amount of one month's pay for each year of service.

4. It shall not be lawful to grant any superannuation allowance under the provisions of this Ordinance to any person who shall be under sixty-five years of age [altered to sixty years by Ordinance No. 7 of 1868], unless upon medical certificate.

5. In computing the term of service of any public servant, no deductions shall be made from the same in respect of any portion thereof during which he may have been, or shall hereafter be, absent under the provisions of the 115 section of the Colonial Rules and Regulations. Provided, however, that absences in excess of the period for which half salary may be allowed under the said clause shall not count as service in the calculation of retiring pensions or allowances.

7. And whereas it will be for the advantage of the public service that officers holding employment entitling them to superannuation allowances under this Ordinance, should be eligible for public employment out of the Colony without forfeiting their claims to such allowances; be it ordained, that every public officer who may be transferred from employment in this Colony to employment under the Crown in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, and who at the time of his being so transferred had completed such a period of service in this Colony as to entitle him to superannuation allowance under this Ordinance, shall on his retirement from the public service be entitled to superannuation allowance under this Ordinance, according to the period of his service as aforesaid in the Colony, subject nevertheless to the conditions hereinbefore annexed to the grant of superannuation allowances.

8. That for the purposes of this Ordinance, every person except as hereinafter excepted, who shall receive a salary out of the Public Treasury of the Colony, whatever the mode of appointment to the particular office may be, shall be deemed in respect of such salary to have served in the permanent civil service of the Colony. Provided, however, that the following public functionaries shall be excluded from the benefits of the provisions of this Ordinance, that is to say:—

The President.

The Officer administering the Government.

10. All superannuations, compensations, gratuities, and allowances to be granted under this Ordinance shall be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same, or to his agent in this Colony, without any abatement or deduction whatever.

NATAL.

LAW

(No. 22 of 1874).

“For regulating the Pensions of Officers in the Public Service of this Colony (other than Judges of the Supreme Court and Officers entitled to Pensions under Law No. 3, 1872”).

WHEREAS it is expedient that provision should be made for granting pensions to Officers in the Public Service of this colony (other than Judges of the Supreme Court and Officers entitled to pensions under Law No. 3, 1872).

Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. Subject to the exceptions aforesaid, and to the exceptions and provisions hereinafter contained, all persons holding office of profit in the permanent Civil Service of this colony, and the permanent staff of the Legislative Council, other than the Speaker, drawing a salary at the rate of Fifty Pounds and upwards per annum, and for whom provision shall not otherwise have been made by Law, or who may not be specially excepted by Law or by regulation hereunder, shall be entitled to pensions not exceeding the rates set forth in the Schedule to this Law, the amount of pension in each case to be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Executive Council.

2. (Full pension not granted unless the officer has served with diligence and fidelity.)

3. (Pension not payable for less than ten years' service.)

4. (Service to be continuous unless interrupted.)

5. (Absence with leave not to be deducted from period of service.)

6. (Pension computed upon salary, or average of salary, for last three years.)

7. (Persons under sixty not entitled to a pension unless incapacitated from duty.)

8. (No right to compensation for past services.)

9. Every person to whom a pension shall have been granted on his own application, before he shall have attained the age of sixty years, shall until he shall have attained that age be liable to be called upon to fill any public office or situation for which his previous public services may render him eligible, and if he shall decline or neglect to execute the duties thereof satisfactorily, being in a competent state of health, he shall forfeit his right to the pension which had been granted to him.

10. In case any person receiving a pension under this Law, shall be appointed to fill any office in any public department, such pension shall cease to be paid during the tenure of such office, if the annual amount of the profits of the office to which he shall be appointed shall be equal to those of the office formerly held by him, and in case they shall not be equal to those of his former office, then no more of his pension shall be paid to him than what with the salary of his new appointment shall be equal to his former pension.

11. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor, in Executive Council, subject, as regards the officers borne on the Civil Service Fixed Establishments, to the approval of the Secretary of State, to require any public officer who shall have attained upwards of sixty years of age to retire, and such retirement shall be compulsory on such officer.

12. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to make and from time to time to alter, amend, vary, or annul such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary for carrying out the objects and regulating the operation of this Law, and copies of all such rules and regulations shall be laid before the Legislative Council so soon as may be after the promulgation thereof.

13. In all cases where any doubt shall arise as to who shall be considered public officers of this colony within the meaning of this Law, or as to the period of service to be allowed in computing pensions hereunder, the decision of the Lieutenant-Governor in Executive Council shall be final and conclusive.

14. All pensions granted under this Law are hereby made chargeable upon and payable out of the Public Revenues of the colony, and the Lieutenant-Governor may entertain any application which may be made to him to commute such annual pension in any case for a fixed payment calculated at five years purchase of such pension.

15. A statement of all pensions granted under this Law shall be laid annually before the Legislative Council.

16. This Law may be cited for all purposes as the "Pensions Law, 1874."

17. This Law shall commence and take effect from and after the promulgation thereof in the Natal "Government Gazette" after the passing thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Maximum Rates of Pensions to Public Officers under this Law.

Actual Service under the Government of Natal.	Period which may be added to actual services under the Government of Natal in computing Pensions under this Law.
10 years, and under 15 years	5 years.
15 years, and under 20 years	7 years.
20 years, and upwards... ..	10 years.

The maximum rate of pensions to be one-sixtieth of the salary multiplied by the number of years computed according to the foregoing table. Provided that no pension shall exceed two-thirds of the salary of the office in respect of which such pension is granted.

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS LISTS.

I. LIST OF HONOURS

*Conferred on persons (now living) for Services in and for the Colonies.**Peers.*

The Right Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G., 1866.
 The Right Hon. Lord Blachford, K.C.M.G., 1871.

Privy Councillors.

<p>The Right Hon. Richard More O'Ferrall, 1847. The Right Hon. The Earl of Derby, 1858. The Right Hon. Lord Carlingford, 1864. The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., 1868. The Right Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G., 1869. The Right Hon. Lord Blachford, K.C.M.G., 1871.</p>	<p>The Right Hon. The Earl of Carnarvon, 1866. The Right Hon. The Earl of Belmore, K.C.M.G., 1867. The Right Hon. Lord Brabourne. The Right Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, K.C.B.</p>
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Baronets.

<p>Sir John Francis Davis, K.C.B., 1845. Sir Charles Nicholson, 1859. Sir Daniel Cooper, K.C.M.G., 1863.</p>	<p>Sir Thomas Graham Briggs, 1871. Sir John Rose, G.C.M.G., 1872.</p>
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Knights.

<p>Sir Charles Enwicke Douglas, K.C.M.G., 1832. Sir Robert Bowcher Clarke, C.B., 1840. Sir James Cochrane, C.B., 1845. Sir Alfred Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1846. Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1855. Sir Peter Benson Maxwell, 1856. Sir William Macarthur, 1856. Sir Valentine Fleming, 1856. Sir Benjamin Chilley Campbell Pine, K.C.M.G., 1856. Sir Charles Cooper, 1857. Sir William Foster Stawell, 1857. Sir William Montagu Manning, LL.D., 1858. Sir Henry Watson Parker, K.C.M.G., 1858. Sir Charles Clifford, 1858. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., 1859. Sir Edward Hay Drummond-Hay 1859. Sir William Martin, 1860. Sir Francis Murphy, 1860. Sir Redmond Barry, K.C.M.G., 1860. Sir John Noddes Dickinson, 1860. Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, K.C.M.G., 1860. Sir Charles Sargent, 1860. Sir Patrick MacChombaich de Colquhoun, LL.D., Q.C., 1861. Sir George Alfred Arney, 1862. Sir Francis Smith, 1862. Sir John Iles Mantell, 1867. Major-General Sir Harry Saint George Ord, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1867. Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1867. Sir William Young, 1869. Sir Hugh William Hoyles, 1869 Sir Robert Hodgson, 1869. Sir Charles Farquhar Shand, 1869. Sir James Martin, 1869. Sir James Cockle, 1869.</p>	<p>Sir John Lucie Smith, C.M.G., 1870. Sir John Morphet, 1870. Sir George Strickland Kingston, 1870. Sir James McCulloch, K.C.M.G., 1870. Sir Edward Kenny, 1870. Sir Hugh Allan, 1871. Sir Oliver Nugent, 1872. Sir Joseph Needham, 1873. Sir Francis Dillon Bell, 1873. Sir Charles Gavin Duffy, K.C.M.G., 1873. Sir Thomas Sidgreaves, 1874. Sir Julian Pauncefoot, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1874. Sir John Smale, 1874. Sir George Campbell Anderson, 1874. Sir Joseph George Long Innes, 1875. Sir William Henry Fancourt Mitchell, 1875 Sir Samuel Wilson, 1875 Sir Charles MacMahon, 1875. Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, 1875. Sir David Patrick Chalmers, 1876. Sir William Milne, 1876. Sir Luke Samuel Leake, 1876. Sir William Buell Richards, 1877. Sir Antoine Aimé Dorion, 1877. Sir John Henry de Villiers, 1877. Sir David Tennant, 1877. Sir George Wigram Allen, 1877. Sir John Bndd Phear, 1877. Sir Bryan Robinson, 1877. Sir Thomas Elder, 1878. Sir Salvatore Naudi, LL.D., 1878. Sir Edward Eyre Williams, 1878. Sir Jacob Dick Barry, 1878. Sir Charles Packer, 1879. Sir Henry Connor, 1880. Sir Nicholas Gustave Bestel, 1880. Sir George Maurice O'Rourke, 1880. Sir Henry Lushington Phillips, C.M.G., 1880. Sir Walter Watson Hughes, 1880.</p>
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ORDER OF THE BATH.

Knights Commanders.

Sir George Grey, 1848.
 Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., 1858.
 Sir John Francis Davis, Bart., 1854.

Sir James Macanlay Higginson, 1857.
 Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, G.C.S.I., 1862.
 Rt. Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, P.C., 1867.

Companions.

Sir Robert Bowcher Clarke, Kt., 1848.
 Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., 1852.
 Captain Charles Fitzgerald, R.N., 1857.
 Colonel George DeRottenburgh, 1857.
 Sir Rawson William Rawson, K.C.M.G., 1858.
 Charles William Warner, Esq., 1859.
 Sir Adriano Dingli, G.C.M.G., 1859.
 Sir James Walker, K.C.M.G., 1860.
 Colonel Sir Stephen John Hill, K.C.M.G., 1860.
 Major Mathew Richmond, 1860.
 Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G., 1862.
 Ker Baillie Hamilton, 1862.

Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., 1862.
 Sir Alfred Stephen, K.C.M.G., Kt., 1862.
 Charles Saint John Septimus Herbert, 1868.
 Major-General Sir Harry Saint George Ord, K.C.M.G., 1865.
 Major George Frederic Verdon, K.C.M.G., 1866.
 Sir William Pearce Howland, K.C.M.G., 1867.
 William MacDougall, Esq., 1867.
 Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., 1867.
 Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., 1867.
 Hector Louis Langevin, Esq., 1868.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE.

The Sovereign,

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, 1857.

Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Cross.

Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.*

Extra Knights Grand Cross.

Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., 1877.
 His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., 1869.
 His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K.G., 1870.
 His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Saxony, K.G., 1880.

Honorary Knights Grand Cross.

His Highness the Maharajah of Johore, K.C.S.I., 1876.
 His Majesty the King of Siam, 1878.
 His Excellency Nubar Pasha, 1879.

MEMO.—Under the statutes of 1877, Princes of the Royal Blood are constituted Extra Knights Grand Cross, and Foreign Princes and persons are constituted honorary members of the class to which they may be appointed.

Knights Grand Cross.

(Not to exceed fifty in number.)

Sir Demetrio Count Salomon, 1850.
 Sir George Ferguson Bowen, 1860.
 Sir Pietro Armeni Braila, LL.D., 1864.
 General Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., 1868.
 Sir Adriano Dingli, LL.D., C.B., 1868.
 Sir Edward Victor Louis Houlton, 1868.
 The Right Hon. Viscount Monk, 1869.
 The Right Hon. Earl Grey, K.G., 1869.
 Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., 1874.
 Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., 1874.
 Major-Gen. Sir Garnet Joseph Wolsley, G.C.B., 1874.
 Sir John Hawley Glover, R.N., 1874.
 Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, 1875.
 The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., 1876.
 The Most Hon. the Marquis of Normanby, 1877.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Purves Phayre, K.C.S.I., C.B., 1878.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, 1878.
 Major-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervis, R.E., C.B., 1878.
 Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, 1878.
 Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, M.P., K.C.B., 1878.
 The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., 1878.
 Sir John Rose, Bart., 1878.
 The Right Hon. Lord Lyons, D.C.L., G.C.B., 1879.
 The Right Hon. Lord Odo William Leopold Russell, G.C.B., 1879.
 Sir Antonio Micallef, 1879.
 Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, K.C.B., 1879.
 Sir Richard Wood, C.B., 1879.
 General Sir Arthur Borton, K.C.B., 1880.

Honorary Knights Commanders.

His Highness the Ex-Regent of Siam, 1879.
 His Highness the Rajah of Kedah, 1879.
 His Excellency Réchad Pasha, 1879.
 His Excellency Riaz Pasha, 1879.
 His Excellency Chao Phya Bhanuwongse Maha Koso Tibodi ti Phraklang, 1880.

* G.C.M.G. in 1845.

Knights Commanders.

(Not to exceed one hundred and fifty in number.)

- Sir Antonio Lefcochilo Count Dusmani, 1849.
 Sir Demetrio Curcunelli, L.L.D., 1857.
 Sir James Philip La Catta, 1859.
 Sir Charles Eurwicke Douglas, 1859.
 Sir Spiridione Valsoriti, 1862.
 Sir Charles Sebright (Baron d'Everton), 1864.
 Major Sir Wilford Brett, 1864.
 Colonel Sir Thomas Gore Browne, C.B., 1869.
 Sir Francis Hincks, C.B., 1869.
 Sir James Walker, C.B., 1869.
 General Sir Charles Hastings Doyle, 1869.
 The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, 1869.
 The Right Hon. Lord Norton, 1869.
 The Right Hon. Lord Blachford, 1869.
 Sir Henry Taylor, D.C.L., 1869.
 Sir Thomas William Clinton Murdoch, 1870.
 The Right Hon. Viscount Bury, 1870.
 Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B., 1871.
 Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, C.B., 1871.
 Sir Benjamin Chilley Campbell Pine, 1871.
 Major Sir George Frederic Verdon, C.B., 1872.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore, 1872.
 Sir Robert Richard Torrens, 1872.
 Sir Henry Ayers, 1872.
 Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., C.B., C.S.I., 1873.
 Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., 1874.
 Sir James McCulloch, 1874.
 Sir John O'Shannassy, 1874.
 Sir John Scott, 1874.
 Colonel Sir Francis Worgan Festing, R.M.A., C.B., 1874.
 Colonel Sir Stephen John Hill, C.B., 1874.
 Sir Penrose Goodchild Julian, C.B., 1874.
 Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer, 1874.
 The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., 1874.
 Sir John Sealy, 1874.
 Sir Charles Du Cane, 1875.
 Sir George Macleay, 1875.
 Sir Francis Fortescue Turville, 1875.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Orkney, 1875.
 Sir Charles Sladen, 1875.
 Sir Julius Vogel, 1875.
 The Right Hon. Sir William Henry Gregory, 1875.
 Sir Anthony Musgrave, 1875.
 Sir Rawson William Rawson, C.B., 1875.
 Sir James Robert Longden, 1876.
 Sir Charles Peter Layard, 1876.
 Sir Theophilus Shepstone, 1876.
 Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bart., M.P., 1877.
 Sir William Wellington Cairns, 1877.
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Fitzharding Berkeley Maxse, 1877.
 Sir William Fitzherbert, 1877.
 Major-General Sir Harry St. George Ord, R.E., C.B., 1877.
 Sir Redmond Barry, 1877.
 Sir Henry Watson Parker, 1877.
 Sir John Bayley Darvall, 1877.
 Sir Stephen Walcott, 1877.
 Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, 1877.
 Major Sir Robert Miller Mundy, 1877.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Patrick Leonard McDougall, 1877.
 Major-Gen. Sir John Henry Lefroy, R.A., C.B., 1877.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Selby Smyth, 1877.
 Major-Gen. Sir Robert Michael Laffan, R.E., 1877.
 Sir John Robertson, 1877.
 Sir Henry Parkes, 1877.
 Sir Arthur Blyth, 1877.
 Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, 1877.
 General Sir John Jarvis Bisset, C.B., 1877.
 Sir Albert Smith, 1878.
 Sir Henry Turner Irving, 1878.
 Sir Sanford Freeling, 1878.
 Sir John Hay, 1878.
 Sir Archibald Michie, Q.C., 1878.
 Sir Frederick B. T. Carter, 1878.
 Sir Francis Philip Cunliffe Owen, C.B., 1878.
 Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, 1879.
 Sir William Tylour Thomson, C.B., 1879.
 Sir William Pearce Howland, C.B., 1879.
 Sir Charles Tupper, C.B., 1879.
 Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, C.B., 1879.
 Sir George Welsh Kellner, C.S.I., 1879.
 Major-Gen. Sir Edward Wolstenholme Ward, R.E., 1879.
 Sir Ferdinand von Mueller, Ph.D., M.D., 1879.
 Sir Alexander Campbell, 1879.
 Sir Richard John Cartwright, 1879.
 Sir Edward William Stafford, 1879.
 Sir William Fox, 1879.
 Sir Daniel Brooke Robertson, C.B., 1879.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Donoughmore, 1879.
 Major-General The Hon. Sir Henry Hugh Clifford, V.C., C.B., 1879.
 Colonel Sir Charles Knight Pearson, C.B., 1879.
 Sir Julian Pauncefote, C.B., 1879.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Bruce Hamley, R.A., C.B., 1879.
 Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, C.B., 1879.
 Colonel Sir William Owen Lanyon, C.B., 1880.
 Colonel Sir Baker Creed Russell, C.B., 1880.
 Sir John Pope Hennessy, 1880.
 Surgeon-Major Sir Samuel Rowe, 1880.
 Sir Thomas George Knox, 1880.
 Major-General Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., C.B., 1880.
 Major Sir George Cumine Strahan, 1880.
 Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld, 1880.
 Sir William Vallance Whiteway, 1880.
 Colonel Sir John Carstairs McNeill, V.C., C.B., 1880.
 Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., 1880.
 Sir Patrick Jennings, 1880.
 Sir Virgile Naz, 1880.

Honorary Companions.

- Count Alexander Bartholomew Stephen Pisani, 1879.
 His Excellency Samih Pasha, 1879.
 Phya Ratna Kosa, 1880.
 Prince Prisdang, 1880.

Companions.

(Not to exceed two hundred and sixty in number.)

- Cavaliere Constantino Asopio, 1833.
 Dr. Demetrio Franzopulo, 1855.
 Dr. Constantino Metaxa, 1857.
 Nicola Count Lunzi, 1857.
 Sir Sydney Smith Saunders, Knt., 1860.
 Anastasio Count Mercati, 1862.
 Edward Frederick Barr, Esq., 1862.
 Alexander Fielding Boyd, Esq., 1862.

Aristotile Seremeti, Esq., 1864.
 Colonel Cecil Newton Lane, 1864.
 Ferdinando Vincenzo Ingloft, Esq., 1868.
 Alfred Christian, Esq., 1868.
 William Charles Gibson, Esq., 1869.
 Felix Bedingfeld, Esq., 1869.
 Sir John Lucie Smith, Knt., 1869.
 *Colonel George Stoddart Whitmore, 1869.
 James Edward Fitzgerald, Esq., 1870.
 Colonel Sir Howard Craufurd Elphinstone, R.E., K.C.B., V.C., 1870.
 †Lieut.-Colonel William Osborne Smith, 1870.
 †Lieut.-Colonel Archibald MacEachern, 1870.
 †Lieut.-Colonel Brown Chamberlin, 1870.
 †Lieut.-Colonel John Fletcher, 1870.
 Major-General Randal Joseph Feilden, 1870.
 Deputy Commissary-General Matthew Bell Irvine, C.B., 1870.
 Colonel Samuel Peters Jarvis, 1870.
 †Colonel James F. McLeod, 1870.
 Colonel John Hamilton Gray, 1871.
 John Harvey Darrell, Esq., 1871.
 Charles Todd, Esq., 1872.
 Richard Southey, Esq., 1872.
 William Porter, Esq., 1872.
 Adams George Archibald, Esq., 1872.
 Lieut.-Colonel Hewitt Bernard, 1872.
 George Berkeley, Esq., 1874.
 Colonel Robert William Harley, C.B., 1874.
 Captain the Hon. Edmund Robert Fremantle, R.N., C.B., 1874.
 Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, Esq., 1874.
 Lt.-Col. Reginald William Sartorius, V.C., 1874.
 Captain John Henry Barnard, 1874.
 Major William Augustus Trydell Helden, 1874.
 Commissary Henry Frederick Blissett, 1874.
 Admiral Charles George Edward Patey, 1874.
 James Arndell Youl, Esq., 1874.
 Giovanni Battista Trapani, Esq., LL.D., 1874.
 Virgile Naz, Esq., 1874.
 Saul Samuel, Esq., 1874.
 Walter Lawry Buller, Esq., 1875.
 Augustus Charles Gregory, Esq., 1875.
 Major Peter Egerton Warburton, 1875.
 Edgar Leopold Layard, Esq., 1875.
 William Charles Sargeant, Esq., 1875.
 Colonel John Dyde, 1875.
 Arthur N. Birch, Esq., 1875.
 John Douglas, Esq., 1875.
 Edward Newton, Esq., 1875.
 James Hector, Esq., M.D., 1875.
 Arthur Macalister, Esq., 1876.
 Charles Cameron Lees, Esq., 1876.
 John Gardiner Austin, Esq., 1876.
 Charles Hutton Gregory, Esq., C.E., 1876.
 Surgeon-Major Valesius Skipton Gouldsbury, M.D., 1876.
 Vincenzo Bugeja, Esq., 1876.
 Major-General Archibald E. Harbord Anson, R.A., 1876.
 Cornelius Hendricksen Kortright, Esq., 1877.
 Colonel Hender Crossman, R.E., 1877.
 Sir Henry Lushington Phillips, 1877.
 Major-Gen. Antonio Mattei, R.M.F.A., 1877.
 J. Thomas Fitzgerald Callaghan, Esq., 1877.
 William Robinson, Esq., 1877.
 Hudson, Ralph Janisch, Esq., 1877.
 George William Des Voux, Esq., 1877.
 Frederick Palgrave Barlee, Esq., 1877.
 Joseph William Trutch, Esq., 1877.
 Cyril Clerke Graham, Esq., 1877.
 John Douglas, Esq., 1877.
 Edwin Donald Baynes, Esq., 1877.
 John Scott Bushe, Esq., 1877.

William Alexander George Young, Esq., 1877.
 Frederick Napier Broome, Esq., 1877.
 Alexander Wilson Moir, Esq., 1877.
 George Vane, Esq., 1877.
 Thomas Russell, Esq., 1877.
 John Smith, Esq., 1877.
 Alexander Murray, Esq., 1877.
 Sandford Fleming, Esq., C.E., 1877.
 John Palliser, Esq., 1877.
 Major Donald Roderick Cameron, R.A., 1877.
 Major Samuel Anderson, R.E., 1877.
 Captain George Arthur French, R.A., 1877.
 Donald Currie, Esq., 1877.
 Captain Louis Frederick Knollys, 1877.
 Arthur John Lewis Gordon, Esq., 1877.
 Charles Henry Stewart, Esq., 1877.
 John Thomas Emmerson, Esq., 1877.
 Charles Duncan Griffith, Esq., 1877.
 Francis Clare Ford, Esq., C.B., 1877.
 Anthony O'Grady Lefroy, Esq., 1878.
 George Henry Hendrick Thwaites, Esq., 1878.
 Colonel William Acland Douglas Anderson, 1878.
 Henry Halloran, Esq., 1878.
 Colville Arthur Durell Barclay, Esq., 1878.
 Major-General Sir George Pomeroy Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., 1878.
 Rear-Admiral Sir Francis W. Sullivan, R.N., K.C.B., 1878.
 Lieut.-Colonel Charles Warren, R.E., 1878.
 Mathew Smith Blyth, Esq., 1878.
 Charles Mills, Esq., 1878.
 Captain Arthur Balfour Haig, R.E., 1878.
 Charles Alphonse Pantaléon Polletier, Esq., 1878.
 Edward Combes, Esq., 1878.
 James Joseph Casey, Esq., 1878.
 Thomas Coltrin Keefer, Esq., C.E., 1878.
 Josiah Boothby, Esq., 1878.
 John Spencer Bridges Todd, Esq., 1878.
 Arthur Hodgson, Esq., 1878.
 George Collins Levey, Esq., 1878.
 James Rose Innes, Esq., 1879.
 Major Henry George Elliot, 1879.
 John Frost, Esq., 1879.
 Edward Yewd Brabant, Esq., 1879.
 James Armstrong, Esq., 1879.
 Colonel Henry Wray, R.E., 1879.
 Colonel Peter Henry Scratchley, R.E., 1879.
 Lieut.-Colonel John Terence Nicolls O'Brien, 1879.
 Major John Frederick Adolphus McNair, R.A., 1879.
 Christopher Rolleston, Esq., 1879.
 Edward Richardson, Esq., 1879.
 William James Mudie Larnach, Esq., 1879.
 Thomas Berkeley Hardiman Berkeley, Esq., 1879.
 William Brandford Griffith, Esq., 1879.
 Joseph Henderson, Esq., 1879.
 Hugh Low, Esq., 1879.
 George Bentham, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.I., 1879.
 John Kirk, Esq., M.D., 1879.
 Robert Hart, Esq., 1879.
 Major-General Henry Hope Crealock, C.B., 1879.
 Major-General Frederick Marshall, 1879.
 Colonel Redvers Henry Buller, V.C., C.B., A.D.C., 1879.
 Surgeon-General John Andrew Woolfryes, M.D., C.B., 1879.
 Captain Edward Stanley Adeane, R.N., 1879.
 Commander John William Brackenbury, R.N., 1879.
 Major John Mahony, 1879.
 Major Percy Harry Stanley Barrow, 1879.
 Major George Paton, 1879.
 Assistant Commissary-General Emilius Hughes, 1879.
 Commandant Rupert La Trobe Lonsdale, 1879.
 Commandant Peter Raaf, 1879.

* Of the Local Forces, New Zealand.

† Of the Canadian Militia.

Commandant Frank N. Streatfeild, 1879.
 George Jackson Eldridge, Esq., 1879.
 Lieutenant Herbert Charles Chermiside, R.E., 1879.
 Lieut.-Col. Zachary Stanley Bayly, 1880.
 William Henry Wyde, Esq., 1880.
 Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Carrington, 1880.
 Captain Marshall James Clarke, R.A., 1880.
 P. I. Ferreira, Esq., 1880.
 Norman Magnus MacLeod, Esq., 1880.
 Lieut.-Colonel Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, R.M., 1880.
 Loftus John Rolleston, Esq., 1880.
 James Siveright, Esq., 1880.
 Theophilus Shepstone, Esq., 1880.
 Cécilourt Antelme, Esq., 1880.
 St. Leger Algernon Herbert, Esq., 1880.
 The Hon. William Francis Littleton, 1880.
 Count Giorgio Serafino Ciantar (Barone di San Giovanni), 1880.
 Signor Augusto Testaforrata Abela, 1880.

Major Francis Coningsby Hannam Clarke, R.A., 1880.
 Captain Arthur Elibank Havelock, 1880.
 Alfred Dornett, Esq., 1880.
 John Bates Thurston, Esq., 1880.
 Cecil Clementi Smith, Esq., 1880.
 Francis John Villiers, Esq., 1880.
 Lieut.-Col. Falkland George Edgeworth Warren, R.A., 1880.
 Captain Andrew Gilbert Wauchope, 1880.
 Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq., 1880.
 William Davies, Esq., 1880.
 Colonel Richard Thomas Glyn, C.B., 1880.
 Colonel William Pole Collingwood, 1880.
 Francis William Rowsell, Esq., C.B., 1880.
 Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Edward George Percy Littleton, 1880.
 Captain Henry Hallam Parr, 1880.
 William Kirby Green, Esq., 1881.
 Captain Matthew Townsend Sale, R.E., 1881.

Officers of the Order.

Prelate, The Rt. Rev. Charles Perry, D.D., late Bishop of Melbourne.
Chancellor, Charles Cox, Esq., 1877.
Secretary, Robert George Wyndham Herbert, Esq., 1877.
King of Arms, Sir Albert William Woods (Garter King at Arms), 1869.
Registrar, The Hon. Robert Henry Meade, 1877.
Chancery of the Order—Colonial Office, Downing Street, London.

The circular dispatch of which a copy is inserted, encloses a copy of a supplement to the *London Gazette* of the 29th May, 1877, which contains a summary of the Statutes of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

CIRCULAR.

Downing Street, June 13, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the Supplement to the *Gazette* of the 29th May, containing a summary of the Statutes of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, as revised and amended by the Queen's directions, with other information respecting the Order.

In thus extending and giving increased importance to this most distinguished Order, the Queen has afforded a fresh proof of the continued interest with which Her Majesty observes the progress and development of Her Colonial Empire.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

CARNARVON.

The Officer administering the Government of

Colonial Office, Downing Street, May 30, 1877.

THE Queen having taken into Her Royal consideration the Statutes of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, bearing date the 4th day of December, 1868, and the 8rd day of April, 1869, and, in consequence of the growth and advancement of Her Colonial Empire, being desirous of making such alterations in the said Statutes as will enable Her Majesty to admit certain persons as Honorary and Extra Members of this said Most Distinguished Order, and also to increase the numbers of the Members of the several Classes thereof, and to provide for the appointment of such Officers of the said Most Distinguished Order as were formerly appointed under Statutes no longer in force, has been graciously pleased, in pursuance and in exercise of the power vested in Her as Sovereign and Chief of the said Most Distinguished Order, to repeal the aforesaid Statutes.

And Her Majesty has been graciously pleased by Statutes, bearing date the 30th day of May, 1877, to ordain, amongst other things, therein set forth, that the said Order shall henceforth have heretofore been styled and designated in all acts, proceedings, and pleadings as "The Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George." And that it shall as heretofore consist of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and Three several Classes of Members, namely:—Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Companions.

And to ordain that the First Class or Knights Grand Cross shall not exceed thirty-five in number, in addition to such Extra and Honorary Members as Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors shall from time to time appoint: And that the Second Class or Knights Commanders shall not exceed one hundred and twenty in number: And that the Third Class or Companions shall not exceed two hundred in number: It being competent to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, to appoint any Princes of the Blood Royal, being descendants of His late Majesty King George the First, as Extra Knights Grand Cross; and such Members of the Royal Family as have already been appointed Knights Grand Cross shall be considered, and are declared, to be extra Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order.

And to ordain that the Honorary Members of the said Most Distinguished Order shall consist of Foreign Princes and persons upon whom Her Majesty has conferred, or Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors, may think fit to confer the honour of being admitted into the said Most Distinguished Order: and every such Honorary Member shall be additional and not included within the numbers of Ordinary Members prescribed for the several Classes.

And to ordain that the persons to be admitted as Ordinary Members of the said Most Distinguished Order shall be such subjects of Her Majesty, whether natural born or naturalized in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any of Her Majesty's Colonies or Dependencies as may have held or shall hereafter hold high and confidential offices, or may have rendered or shall hereafter render extraordinary and important services to Her Majesty as Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, within or in relation to any of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, or who may become eminently distinguished therein by their talents, merits, virtues, loyalty, or services, or who now are or hereafter may be appointed Officers of the said Most Distinguished Order.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to ordain that the following Officers shall, as formerly, be appointed to the said Most Distinguished Order, namely:—a Prelate, a Chancellor, a Secretary, a King of Arms, a Registrar, and Officers of Arms Attendant upon the Order.

II. LIST OF FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BRITISH COLONIES.

[The Queen's approval is only granted to such Foreign Consular Officers as have received a Commission signed by the Sovereign or Supreme Authority of their own Country.]

Country.	Residence.	Designation.	Name.	Date of Queen's Approval.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Cape of Good Hope	Consul	P. Moerman	15 June, 1880
	Gibraltar	"	Lewis T. Imossi	10 Feb., 1863
	Montreal	"	Jorge B. Day	2 Mar., 1876
	Quebec	"	Juan Arluro Maguire	9 Oct., 1879
	St. John's, New Brunswick	"	David Dobie Robertson	25 July, 1876
	Sydney, N.S.W.	"	Carloo Ledger	7 May, 1877
AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.	Akyab	"	Fau Koop	10 Feb., 1877
	Bassein	"	Gottfried Buhmeyer	10 Oct., 1878
	Belize	"	Alfred Seaman Kindred	4 Aug., 1863
	Bombay	"	Joseph Janni	9 July, 1879
	Calcutta	"	H. Reinhold	3 Jan., 1873
	Cape Town	"	William Anderson	22 Nov., 1869
	Colombo	"	William Schultze	2 Feb., 1872
	Gibraltar	"	Richard Cowell	6 June, 1860
	Halifax, N.S.	"	W. H. Hart	28 April, 1880
	Hong Kong	Consul-General	Baron Gustave Overbeck	19 Mar., 1867
	Kingst. (Jamaica)	Consul	John Dieckmann	2 Feb., 1872
	Larnaca	Vice-Consul	Giuseppe Paseolini	
	Malta	Consul-General	Chevalier de Kohen	19 Nov., 1880
	Melbourne	Consul	Emile Thoneman	17 April, 1872
	Montreal (Canada)	"	Edward Schultze	9 Mar., 1869
	Penang	"	Rütger Klunder	7 Mar., 1873
	Port Elizabeth	"	A. de Mosenenthal	26 July, 1879
	Port Louis (Mauritius)	"	W. H. B. Wilson	21 Oct., 1870
	Rangoon	"	John Hintze	18 Sept., 1878
	St. Helena	"	S. Solomon	18 Aug., 1875
	Singapore	"	Martin Suhl	15 July, 1878
	Sydney	"	Otto Meyer	9 Oct., 1879
BELGIUM.	Akyab	"	George Ruckert	18 Aug., 1880
	Auckland	"	Charles Dewitte	
	Bathurst	Vice-Consul	J. Topp	1 Dec., 1876
	Bombay	Consul	M. Masotti	24 May, 1878
	Brisbane	"	E. R. Drury	17 May, 1880
	Calcutta	"	Thomas Payn	28 Mar., 1879
	Cape of Good Hope	"	R. de Selys de Fanson	16 June, 1879
		Vice-Consul	W. J. Knight	24 April, 1879
	Colombo	Consul	J. L. Stüpperger	28 April, 1880
	Gibraltar	"	Richard Cowell	23 Sept., 1869
	Halifax (Nova Scotia)	"	Ch. E. Rönne	14 Sept., 1865
	Hong Kong	"	Hippolyte Nicaise	29 Aug., 1871
	India	Consul-General	Edmond van Eetvelde	23 Nov., 1878
	Jamaica (Kingstn.)	Consul	Simon E. Pietersz	6 Aug., 1859
	Larnaca	"	A. S. Santi Mattei	
	Madras	"	A. Forrester Brown	2 Dec., 1867
	Malta	"	Edward Ferro	3 May, 1873
	Moulmein	"	W. Brooke	8 Aug., 1863
	Mauritius (Port Louis)	"	Alexander Brown	6 Nov., 1878
	Melbourne	Consul-General	Gustave Beckz	3 July, 1872
	"	Consul	Jules Renard	22 Sept., 1870
	Montreal	"	Joseph Jesse	6 Mar., 1861
	Penang	Consular Agent	J. J. Ventre	14 Feb., 1865
	Point de Galle	Consul	J. M. Vanderspaar	25 Aug., 1864
	Port Adelaide	"	Lavington Glyde	20 July, 1876

Country.	Residence.	Designation.	Name.	Date of Queen's Approval.
BELGIUM (contd.)	Port Elizabeth . . .	Vice-Consul . . .	V. J. E. Ancion	24 May, 1878
	Port Natal	Consul	Walter Peace	28 May, 1872
	Quebec	Consul-General . . .	Louis Bols	30 Mar., 1878
	Rangoon	Consul	Leon Hernandez	10 May, 1869
	St. Helena	Vice-Consul	George Moss	
	Singapore	Consul	Henri Hinnekindt	28 Feb., 1872
	Sydney, N.S.W. . . .	Consul-General . . .	Octavius Montefiore	7 May, 1877
BOLIVIA	Gibraltar	Consul	Francisco Mulle	22 Mar., 1871
BRAZIL	Adelaide	Vice-Consul	James Robin	
	Bombay	"	Braz Fernandez	
	Canada	Consul-General . . .	William D. Bentley	28 April, 1880
	Cape of Good Hope . .	Consul	M. C. Kaupert	
	Gibraltar	"	José Benso	14 Jan., 1875
	Halifax, N.S.	Vice-Consul	Michael Tobin	
	Hong Kong	Consul	A. G. Romano	21 Feb., 1880
	Malta	"	Giuseppe F. di Luna	9 Sept., 1876
	Mauritius	Honorary Consul . .	Eduardo Serendat	27 Sept., 1869
	Melbourne, Australia .	Vice-Consul	J. B. Were	
	St. Helena	Consul	George Moss	20 Dec., 1877
	Sydney, N.S.W. . . .	Vice-Consul	Robert P. Raymond	
	Trinidad	"	Domingos Montbrun	
CHILI	Adelaide	"	Frederico Wright	24 April, 1879
	Auckland	Consul	David B. Cruickshank	16 Oct., 1871
	Australia	Consul-General . . .	G. E. Eldred	24 Sept., 1880
	Cape Town	Consul	W. G. Anderson	8 Jan., 1868
	Gibraltar	Vice-Consul	Estevan Berlin Jieri	
	Hong Kong	Consul	Juan M. Forbes	22 Jan., 1876
	Kingston, Jamaica . . .	"	Santiago Gall	23 June, 1873
	Montreal	"	Jorge Day	25 May, 1869
	New Zealand	Consul-General . . .	G. E. Eldred	24 Sept., 1880
	Port Elizabeth	Consul	D. F. Stewart	9 Nov., 1869
	Quebec	"	John Laird	
	St. Helena	"	Carlos A. Carrol	16 Feb., 1870
	Stanley	"	J. E. Cobb	27 June, 1877
	Sydney	Consul-General . . .	Guillermo E. Eldred	
	Victoria (British Columbia)	Consul	George J. Stuart	14 Dec., 1874
CHINA	Singapore	"	Hu Hsüan-tse	21 Dec., 1878
COLUMBIA, UNITED STATES OF.	Gibraltar	"	Fernando Gonzales	27 Jan., 1877
	Kingston (Jam.) . . .	"	Robert Bogle	31 Dec., 1866
	Melbourne	Consul-General . . .	Joshua Finner	
	Trinidad	Consul	Dr. D. Montbrim	20 July, 1868
COSTA RICA	Gibraltar	"	Arturo Carara	30 Sept., 1876
	Kingston (Jam.) . . .	"	Don Pedro B. Desnoes	1 July 1874
DENMARK	Adelaide	Vice-Consul	Frederick Wright	
	Akyab	Consul	John O. Hay	24 April, 1875
	Antigua	"	F. Melcherston	29 July, 1874
	Bahamas	"	Edward George	24 Sept., 1880
	Belize	"	V. H. McDonald	10 May, 1869
	Bermuda	"	John S. Darrell	24 April, 1879
	Bridgetown, Barbados . .	"	W. R. Man	29 Dec., 1873
	Brisbane	"	E. H. Webb	5 Aug., 1867
	Calcutta	Consul-General . . .	Henry F. Brown	19 April, 1877
	Cape Town	Consul	Gerhard Myburg	22 May, 1876
	Falkland Islands . . .	"	John M. Dean	
	Gibraltar	"	N. Christian Mathiasen	6 Mar., 1861

Country.	Residence.	Designation.	Name.	Date of Queen's Approval.
DENMARK (<i>contd.</i>).	Halifax, N.S. . . .	Consul	Stephen Tobin	17 Dec., 1864
	Hong Kong	"	William Keswick	24 Sept., 1880
	Jamaica	"	Simon Soutar	24 Sept., 1880
	Lagos	"	Frank Hood	10 Oct., 1878
	Madras	"	Antoine de Colon	18 June, 1877
	Malta	"	Edward V. Ferro	23 May, 1873
	"	Vice-Consul	E. Eynaud	
	Mauritius	Consul	W. H. B. Wilson	15 April, 1873
	Melbourne	Consul-General	J. B. Were	13 July, 1880
	Montreal	Consul	J. E. Wulff	20 April, 1871
	New Zealand Is. . . .	"	Franz Kummer	18 Sept., 1878
	Penang	Vice-Consul	E. Friedericks	
	Port Natal	"	C. G. Cato	
	Quebec	"	G. T. Pemberton	
	Rangoon	"	William S. Steel	
	Saguenay	"	David E. Price	
	St. Helena	Consul	H. J. Bovell	3 Mar., 1874
	St. John's (Newfoundland)	Vice-Consul	John Kent	9 Nov., 1864
	Singapore	Consul	J. R. MacArthur	16 June, 1879
	Sydney, N.S.W. . . .	Vice-Consul	Anton Tange	29 June, 1866
DOMINICAN REPUB.	Turks Island	Consul	F. L. W. Schöner	21 May, 1874
	"	"	J. D. Murphy	29 July, 1875
EQUATOR	Gibraltar	"	Adolfo Gomez	25 Aug., 1879
	Turks Island	"	Jos Hutsching	15 Dec., 1873
	"	"	"	
FRANCE	Gibraltar	"	Andres Parlade y Quiros	26 April, 1873
	Hong Kong	"	W. M. Robinet	7 Nov., 1848
	Kingston	"	James Gall	28 May, 1872
FRANCE	Adelaide	Consular-Agent	M. Stanley	
	Barbados	Vice-Consul	M. Sardinier	
	Bermuda	"	Donald Mc P. Lee	24 Nov., 1858
	Bombay	Consul	Vauvert de Méan	25 Aug., 1877
	Calcutta	Consul-General	Blanchard de Farges	
	Cape of Good Hope	Consul	— Reynaud	7 May, 1877
	Castries (St. Lucia)	Consular-Agent	H. Minvielle	
	Cyprus (Larnaca)	Consul	Auguste Dozon	24 April, 1879
	Gibraltar	"	Henri Mimant	6 Nov., 1878
	Halifax (N.S.)	Vice-Consul	J. B. Morrow	
	Hobart Town	Consular-Agent	MacCarthy Browne	
	Hong Kong	Consul	Gustave Delongraye	2 Jan., 1877
	Jamaica	Consular-Agent	Arnold L. Malabre	Aug., 1864
	Limassol, Cyprus	"	G. Acama	
	Malta	Consul	Eugene Daloz	19 Nov., 1880
	Mauritius	"	Charles Ferdinand Laplace	1 Nov., 1854
	Melbourne	"	— Belcour	18 Aug., 1880
	Miramichi, N. Brunswick	Consular-Agent	John Mc Dougall	
	Montreal	"	P. E. Picault	
	Nassau	Vice-Consul	— Johnson	
	Port Elizabeth	Consular-Agent	— Farwer	
	Penang	"	J. J. Ventre	11 April, 1872
	Quebec	Consul	Albert Lefavre	15 June, 1875
	St. Helena	Consular-Agent	George Moss	
	St. John's, New Brunswick	"	George Carville	22 Jan., 1876
	St. John's, Newfoundland	Consul	Emile D. Kraetzer	27 Feb., 1879
	Simon's Town	Consular-Agent	Frederic Hugo	
	Singapore	Consul	— Cassas	19 Nov., 1880
	Sydney, N.S.W. . . .	"	— Baillieu	30 Mar., 1878
	" Nova Scotia	Vice-Consul	M. Bourinot	
	Toronto	Consular-Agent	J. W. Macdonnell	
	Trinidad	Vice-Consul	M. Joliclerc	5 Feb., 1866

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GERMANY . . .	Adelaide . . .	Consul . . .	Adolph Von Treuer . . .	28 Sept., 1871
	Aden . . .	" . . .	Wilhelm Ganslandt . . .	22 July, 1877
	Akyab . . .	" . . .	Paul Koop . . .	15 July, 1878
	Auckland (N.Z.) . . .	" . . .	Gustav von der Heyde . . .	7 May, 1877
	Australia . . .	Consul-General . . .	Richard Krauel . . .	19 Jan., 1880
	Bassein, Pegu . . .	Consul . . .	Gottfried Buhmeyer . . .	16 June, 1879
	Belize, Honduras . . .	" . . .	Bernard Cramer . . .	17 July, 1858
	Bombay . . .	" . . .	Carl Kapp . . .	30 Sept., 1876
	Bridgetown . . .	" . . .	Frederic A. Clairmonts . . .	28 July, 1871
	Brisbane . . .	" . . .	F. C. Heussler . . .	28 April, 1880
	Calcutta . . .	" . . .	P. F. Eisenlohr . . .	12 June, 1877
	Cape Town . . .	" . . .	Thomas Hassal . . .	5 Nov., 1872
	Chatham, &c. (N.B.) . . .	" . . .	W. A. Lippert . . .	24 April, 1879
	Christchurch (N.Z.) . . .	" . . .	Alexander Morrison . . .	21 Jan., 1873
	Cocanada . . .	" . . .	Arthur T. Simson . . .	9 Oct., 1879
	Cochin . . .	" . . .	G. A. Jung . . .	19 Aug., 1876
	Colombo . . .	" . . .	— Freudenberg . . .	22 May, 1876
	Dunedin (N.Z.) . . .	" . . .	Henry Houghton . . .	17 July, 1868
	D'Urban, Natal . . .	" . . .	G. Dentzelmann . . .	25 May, 1869
	East London, Cape Colony . . .	Vice-Consul . . .	Hermann Malcomess . . .	26 July, 1879
	Fiji Islands, Levuka . . .	Consul . . .	F. W. Hennings . . .	2 Mar., 1876
	George Town (British Guinea) . . .	" . . .	Arthur Weber . . .	28 July, 1871
	Gibraltar . . .	" . . .	Ferdinand Schott . . .	4 Aug., 1868
	Halifax (N.S.) . . .	" . . .	Charles Aylwin Creighton . . .	29 Jan., 1864
	Hong Kong . . .	" . . .	Gustav Travers . . .	16 June, 1879
	Kingston (Jam.) . . .	" . . .	George Weitzmann . . .	21 Feb., 1860
	Kurrachee . . .	" . . .	Max Denso . . .	11 Jan., 1872
	Lagos, &c. . .	" . . .	Heinrich Bey . . .	19 Nov., 1880
	Madras . . .	" . . .	August R. Maude . . .	12 Nov., 1875
	Melbourne . . .	" . . .	W. A. Brahe . . .	15 Dec., 1868
	Montreal . . .	" . . .	Wilhelm C. Munderloh . . .	17 April, 1872
	Moulmein . . .	" . . .	J. G. A. Vintzens . . .	9 May, 1878
	Nain, Labrador . . .	" . . .	— Bourquin . . .	21 June, 1879
	Nassau (New Providence) . . .	" . . .	Thomas W. Williams . . .	22 May, 1876
	Natal . . .	" . . .	Gustav Monhaupt . . .	16 June, 1879
	Nelson (N.Z.) . . .	" . . .	J. F. A. Kelling . . .	28 Sept., 1871
	Newcastle, New South Wales . . .	" . . .	James Cole Ellis . . .	13 May, 1873
	Penang . . .	" . . .	Rütger Kluender . . .	17 Mar., 1873
	Point de Galle . . .	" . . .	John Louis Vanderspar . . .	28 July, 1871
	Port Adelaide (S. Australia) . . .	Vice-Consul . . .	Hugo Mulcke . . .	18 June, 1877
	Port Alfred . . .	" . . .	Robert Louis Bertram . . .	1 Nov., 1875
	Port Elizabeth . . .	Consul . . .	W. H. Dalldorf . . .	28 April, 1880
	Port Louis (Mau- ritius) . . .	" . . .	Hamilton Stein . . .	28 April, 1880
	Port of Spain (Trinidad) . . .	" . . .	Cari Friedrich Feez . . .	28 July, 1871
	Port Stanley (Falklands) . . .	" . . .	Frederick E. Cobb . . .	28 Sept., 1871
	Quebec . . .	" . . .	C. Pitl . . .	28 July, 1871
	Rangoon . . .	" . . .	Heinrich Barckhausen . . .	30 April, 1874
	St. George (Bermuda) . . .	" . . .	Eugene Meyer . . .	23 Mar., 1880
	St. Helena . . .	" . . .	Saul Soloman . . .	28 July, 1871
	St. John's (N.B.) . . .	" . . .	Robert Thomson . . .	2 Feb., 1878
	" New- foundland) . . .	" . . .	Robert H. Frowse . . .	28 July, 1871
	Simons Town . . .	Vice-Consul . . .	P. D. Martin . . .	28 Feb., 1872
	Singapore . . .	Consul . . .	Dr. Ernst Bieber . . .	13 Jan., 1873
	Sydney (N.S.W.) . . .	" . . .	Carl Ludwig Sahl . . .	18 Oct., 1872
	Toronto . . .	" . . .	J. A. Simmers . . .	14 Sept., 1871
	Valetta, Malta . . .	" . . .	C. H. Ferro . . .	28 July, 1871
	Victoria . . .	" . . .	Matthew T. Johnston . . .	28 Sept., 1871

Country.	Residence.	Designation.	Name.	Date of Queen's Approval.
GERMANY (<i>contd.</i>)	Wellington (N.Z.)	Consul	Friedrich August. Krull . .	28 Sept., 1871
GREECE	Gibraltar	"	Michael J. Coll	22 Sept., 1871
	Larnaca	"	Ajax Karavias	13 July, 1880
	Limassol	Vice-Consul	Elia Vassiliades	13 July, 1880
	Malta	Consul	Miltiades Marinaki	1 Nov., 1875
GUATEMALA	Belize	"	Bernardo Cramer	
	Gibraltar	"	Hector Cavanna	23 June, 1873
	Kingston (Jamaica)	"	Jorge Levvis	27 June, 1877
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS	Auckland (New Zealand)	"	James Cruikshank	
	Australia	Consul-General	Alexander S. Webster. . . .	16 June, 1879
	Hobart Town. . . .	Consul	William Knight	
	Hong Kong	Consul-General	W. Keswick	10 April, 1869
	Levuka, Fiji Islands	Consul	D'Arcy W. L. Murray	
	Newcastle (New South Wales)	Vice-Consul	Ernest A. White	
	Otago (New Zealand)	Consul	Henry Driver	
	Port Stanley, Falkland Islands	"	George M. Dean	
	Singapore	"	Martin Sahl	
	Tasmania	"	Audley Coote	21 Dec., 1860
	Vancouver's Island	"	Henry Rhodes	
	Victoria	"	G. N. Oakley	
HAYTI	Gibraltar	"	Arthur Carara	12 Oct., 1874
	Halifax (Nova Scotia)	"	Michael Carney	18 Aug., 1880
	Inagua and Nassau	"	William Anderson	15 July, 1875
	Jamaica (Kings.)	"	Alexander E. Burke	4 Feb., 1880
	Turks and Caicos Islands	"	Cornelius G. Moore	12 Nov., 1875
HONDURAS	Gibraltar	"	Jaine Spotorno	4 June, 187
	Nassau	"	G. W. Robins	
ITALY	Aden	"	Giuseppe B. Rolph	2 Feb., 1878
	Arrakan, &c. . . .	"	Cavaliere Roberto Angley .	21 Feb., 1880
	Bombay. . . .	"	F. B. Bezzone	24 Sept., 1880
	Calcutta, &c. . . .	Consul-General	C. G. Gallion	2 Mar., 1877
	Cape Town, &c. . . .	Consul	G. C. Knight	23 June, 1874
	"	Vice-Consul	G. Knight	
	Ceylon	Consul	G. L. Vanderspar	22 Oct., 1856
	Christchurch, N.Z.	Consular-Agent	W. A. Cracroft	
	Colombo	"	F. Newmann	
	Freetown	Consul	F. Dalmas	
	Gibraltar	"	Giovanni L. Avezzana . . .	3 Feb., 1879
	Halifax	Consular-Agent	William H. Hart	
	Hamilton (Bermuda)	"	D. Mac Phee Lee	
	Hong Kong	Consul	Dominico Musso	27 Feb., 1879
	Kingston (Jamaica)	"	Alessandro C. Lalouber . . .	14 Sept., 1871
	"	Vice-Consul	Albert E. Arnaud	
	Larnaca	Consul	Cavaliere Giuseppe Magdalena	21 Oct., 1880
	Mahe	"	Giuseppe Revera	13 May, 1873
	Malta	"	Robert Slythe	20 Feb., 1874
	"	Vice-Consul	William Slythe	
	Mauritius	Consul	A. A. Povsh	10 Feb., 1877

Country.	Residence.	Designation.	Name.	Date of Queen's Approval.
ITALY (<i>contd.</i>) . .	Melbourne, &c. .	Consul	Cavaliere Alessandro di Goyzueta	
	Montreal, &c. . .	"	Angelo Gianelli	30 July, 1877
	Newcastle (Sydney)	Consular-Agent .	Giovanni R. Bingle	
	Port Stanley . .	Consul	Federico Cobb	14 June, 1869
	Rangoon	"	M. L. Hernandez	11 Jan., 1872
	"	Vice-Consul . .	Henry Krauss	
	St. Helena . . .	Consul	George Moss	28 Sept., 1857
	Singapore	"	Cavaliere Carlo S. Festa .	17 April, 1872
	Trinidad (and Lesser British Antilles)	"	Federico Giovanni Scott .	6 Dec., 1875
JAPAN	Hong Kong . . .	"	Ando Taro.	4 Mar., 1878
	Melbourne	"	A. Markes	28 April, 1880
	Singapore	Vice-Consul . .	H. A. K. Whampoa	
LIBERIA	Bombay.	Consul	James L. Madden	9 July, 1874
	Gibraltar	"	John Garese	15 Nov., 1871
	Sierra Leone . .	"	Moses S. Boyle	8 Mar., 1874
MADAGASCAR . .	Mauritius	"	Hippolyte Lemièrè	19 Jan., 1863
MOROCCO	Gibraltar	"	Hadj Said Guesus	31 Dec., 1863
NETHERLANDS . .	Adelaide	"	James F. Turnbull	22 Sept., 1870
	Aden	"	E. C. M. Ooms	10 Oct., 1878
	Akyal	"	J. O. Hay	6 Jan., 1858
	Auckland	Vice-Consul . .	D. B. Cruikshank	
	Australia	Consul-General .	Chevalier Daniel Ploos Van Amstel	16 June, 1879
	Barbados	Consul	W. R. Man	18 Oct., 1879
	Bombay.	"	William R. Man	18 Oct., 1879
	Brisbane	"	John C. Heussler	
	Calcutta	"	Evan van Cutsem	10 Oct., 1863
	Canada	Consul-General .	B. H. Dixon	12 May, 1863
	Cape Town. . . .	"	G. Myburgh	31 Dec., 1870
	"	Vice-Consul . .	R. Myburgh	
	Colombo (Ceylon)	Consul	P. Daendliker	
	Demerara	"	E. d'Oliveyra	
	Gibraltar	"	L. T. Power	25 April, 1866
	"	Vice-Consul . .	L. M. O. Power	
	Hobart Town. . .	Consul	William Crosby	21 Aug., 1867
	Hong Kong . . .	"	Ludwig Beyer	4 June, 1870
	Jamaica	"	S. G. Pietersz	14 May, 1858
	Kurrachee	"	M. F. R. Denso	
	Larnaca	Vice-Consul . .	A. S. Santi Mattei	
	Malta	Consul	Olof Frederick Gollcher .	18 Oct., 1861
	Mauritius	"	Walter Rogers	22 Jan., 1879
	Melbourne	"	Walter Rogers	22 Jan., 1879
	Natal	Vice-Consul . .	B. H. de Waal	
	Newcastle (Australia)	"	J. R. Bingle	
	Palmerston, Port Darwin	Consul	V. S. Salomon	
	Penang	"	G. Lavino	
	Point de Galle . .	"	J. L. Vanderspar	22 May, 1876
	Port Elizabeth . .	"	C. Tennant Jones	31 Oct., 1877
	Rangoon	"	W. S. Steel	
	St. Christopher . .	"	W. A. Cock	20 July, 1867
	St. Helena	"	S. Solomon	14 April, 1875
		Vice-Consul . .	G. Moss	
	Sierra Leone . .	Consul	Felix Dalmas	10 Oct., 1878

Country.	Residence.	Designation.	Name.	Date of Queen's Approval.
NETHERLANDS (continued).	Singapore	Consul-General .	W. H. Read	14 Mar., 1877
	Sydney. N.S.W. .	Consul	Francis Mac Nab	14 Oct., 1867
	Wellington	"	John Johnston	17 Oct., 1867
	"	Vice-Consul . .	C. J. Johnston	
NICARAGUA . . .	Belize	Consul	Santiago Arthur	24 Mar., 1880
	Gibraltar	"	Solomon Lasry	13 Mar., 1876
PARAGUAY . . .	Gibraltar	"	José Pons	2 Feb., 1872
PERSIA	Bombay	Consul-General .	Mirza Fazlullah	27 Sept., 1869
	Calcutta.	Consul	Manukjee Rastanjee	26 Mar., 1870
PERU	Barbados	"	Lewis F. Imossi	6 Dec., 1866
	Gibraltar	"	H. S. Geary	12 Sept., 1877
	Hong Kong	"	Altamonte de Cordova. . . .	29 July, 1872
	Kingston (Jamaica)	"		
	Mauritius	"		
	"	Vice-Consul . .		
	Melbourne	Consul	J. B. Were	31 May, 1870
	Montreal	"	Jorge B. Day	13 Oct., 1869
	Port Elizabeth . .	"	J. C. Kemsley	16 June, 1879
	St. Helena	"	Robert Pooley	15 Sept., 1874
PORTUGAL	Sydney	"	Ernest O. Smith	2 Mar., 1877
	Victoria (Vancouver's Island)	"	A. E. S. de Wiederhold . . .	24 May, 1878
	Victoria	Vice-Consul . .	Fernando Linden	25 Aug., 1877
	Barbados	Consul	W. R. Man	12 Nov., 1875
	Bathurst (River Gambia)	"	J. Barere	
	Bombay	"	M. R. de Guadros	18 Aug., 1880
	Calcutta	Consul-General .	W. E. de Souza	18 Mar., 1878
	Canada	Consul	Wm. Henry Tilstone	6 Mar., 1851
	Cape of Good Hope	"	Eduardo A. de Carvalho . .	18 Oct., 1872
	Cape Town	Vice-Consul . .	Thomas Watson	27 June, 1864
	Ceylon	Consul	E. T. Delmege	17 April, 1872
	Demerara	"	J. T. F. Nobrega	12 May, 1856
	Guiana	"	M. F. Camacho	13 Mar., 1878
	Hong Kong	Consul-General .	J. Joaquim dos Remedios . .	10 Jan., 1872
	"	Consul	José da Silva Loureiro . . .	28 Mar., 1879
	"	Vice-Consul . .	A. G. Romano	19 Jan., 1872
	Lagos	Consul	José Gomes de Silva	6 Nov., 1878
	Mahé	"	Carlos Jouanis	31 Oct., 1877
	Malta	"	Guilherme Jemison Smith . .	20 July, 1876
	Mauritius	Consul-General .	Adolpho Edwardo Serendat .	1 Mar., 1853
	Melbourne	Vice-Consul . .	J. B. Were	11 June, 1861
	Montreal	Consul	Francisco A. Routh	14 Sept., 1876
	Nassau	"	R. A. Menendez	10 May, 1871
	Natal	Vice-Consul . .	Edward Snell	
	Newfoundland . .	Consul-General .	Charles Fox Bennett	27 May, 1852
	New Zealand . . .	Consul	J. Rees George	28 July, 1871
	Nova Scotia . . .	"	Thomas Abbott	7 June, 1866
	"	Vice-Consul . .	Frederic Carman	
	Port Phillip . . .	"	Richard Cooper	27 Nov., 1852
	Quebec	Consul	Felix Carbray	20 July, 1876
	St. Helena	"	Henrique James Boveil . . .	25 Sept., 1873
	St. John, N.B. . .	"	F. O. Allison	6 Nov., 1878
	Sierra Leone . . .	"	Felix Dalmas	30 June, 1879
	Simons' Bay . . .	Vice-Consul . .	John M. Hoets	
	Singapore, &c. . .	Consul-General .	Antonio F. M. Pereira . . .	11 April, 1876

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PORTUGAL (<i>con'd</i>).	Sydney	Consul	Ernest O. Smith	
	Transvaal	Consul-General	Oscar Alric Forssman	17 May, 1880
	Trinidad	Vice-Consul	Domingos Montbrun	8 Dec., 1869
	Victoria	Consul	Thomas C. N. Cooper	18 July, 1880
RUSSIA	Cape Town	"	W. C. Knight	17 Feb., 1875
	Gibraltar	"	Louis T. Power	5 Sept., 1856
	Hong Kong	"	William Preduers	
	Melbourne	"	James Damyon	17 Feb., 1875
	Shanghai	Consul-General	C. A. Skatesckoff	
	Singapore	Vice-Consul		
	Sydney, N.S.W. . . .	"	Edmund Monson Paul	17 Feb., 1875
SALVADOR	Belize	Consul	Antonio Mathé	20 April, 1858
	Gibraltar	"	Joaquin da Costa Freire	22 Oct., 1880
	Jamaica	"	John J. G. Lewis	22 Jan., 1876
	Newcastle (Australia)	"	Henry Bonnard	18 July, 1880
SIAM	Bombay	"	P. Leith	22 Aug., 1873
	Calcutta	"	A. A. Apcar	
	Penang	"	C. Neubronner	
	Bangoon	"	E. Fowle	
	Singapore	"	Tau Kiun Ching	
SPAIN	Bermuda	Vice-Consul	James Atwood	
	Bombay	Consul	Medin Sallada y Bages	4 Oct., 1864
	Calcutta	Vice-Consul	P. Charriot	
	Cape Town	Consul	W. C. Knight	17 Feb., 1875
	Charlotte Town	Vice-Consul	J. H. Carwell	
	Christchurch, N.Z. . . .	"	Francisco Arenas y Bonet	
	Colombo (Ceylon)	"	J. C. O'Halloran	
	Durban	"	Luis Wilson	
	George Town	"	Newton J. Smith	
	Gibraltar	Consul	Augustin Rodriguez	19 Nov., 1880
	"	Vice-Consul	Raisel Aquarozzi	5 Oct., 1869
	Halifax, N.S. . . .	Consul	Antonio Maria de Zea	28 Nov., 1871
	Harbour Grace (Newfoundland)	"	Matias Morey y Varrell	
	Hong Kong	"	Albino Mencarini	6 Nov., 1878
	"	Vice-Consul	José Veley	24 May, 1878
	Jamaica—			
	Kingston	Consul	Ricardo Palomino	24 May, 1878
	Lucas	Vice-Consul	John Campbell	
	Montego Bay	"	G. L. Phillips	
	Port Antonio	"	Alexander José Brimer	
	Malta	"	G. J. Smith	
	Melbourne	"	Robert Murray Smith	
	Montreal	"	J. L. Leprohon	
	Nassau (N.P.)	Consul	Ricardo Bayo	30 Sept., 1875
	Newfoundland—			
	St. John's	Vice-Consul	José Fronski	2 Feb., 1878
	Harbour Grace	"	Thomas Harrison Ridley	
	New Providence	"	Enrique Ortiz y Pi	24 Sept., 1880
	Point de Galle	"	D. S. Gilkison	12 Aug., 1872
	Quebec	Consul-General	José A. de Lavello, Conde de Premio Real	31 Dec., 1874
	Quebec	Vice-Consul	Pedro Juan Marin	18 Sept., 1878
	St. Helena	Consul	George Moss	5 Dec., 1853
	"	Vice-Consul	Saul Solomon	
	Sierra Leone	Consul	José Manuel de Echeverría	18 Sept., 1869
	"	Vice-Consul	Eduardo Verdegar	21 Jan., 1873
	Singapore	Consul	José Alvarez Perez	27 Feb., 1879
	"	Vice-Consul	J. S. y Llerena	24 May, 1878
	Sydney	"	Henry Moore	
	Trinidad	Consul	Frederick John Scott	20 Aug., 1855

Country.	Residence.	Designation.	Name.	Date of Queen's Approval.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY	Aden	Consul	H. Ferrer	10 Feb., 1876
	Akyab	"	J. O. Hay	4 April, 1860
	Bahama Islands .	"	S. O. Johnson	
	Barbados	"	J. G. Austin	
	Belize	"	V. H. McDonald	13 July, 1870
	Bengal Presi- dency (Calcutta)	"	H. Reinhold	27 Mar., 1868
	Bermuda	"	J. T. Darrell	28 Mar., 1879
	Bombay	"	Hamilton Maxwell	15 July, 1878
	Cape of Good Hope	"	C. G. Akerberg	5 May, 1865
	Christchurch, N.Z.	"	W. Montgomery	2 Mar., 1876
	Colombo, Ceylon.	"	Hector C. Buchanan	1 Sept., 1870
	Georgetown (Guiana)	"	Isidor Henry de Jonge	7 Mar., 1877
	Gibraltar	Consul-General .	John Lindblad	
	Hong Kong (Vict.)	Consul	H. Kier	27 Jan., 1877
	Jamaica	"	Richard Hitchens	3 Jan., 1877
	Larnaca (Cyprus)	"	Charles Watkins	19 Nov., 1880
	Madras	"	Sir William W. Arbuthnot	29 Jan., 1872
	Malta	"	Olof F. Gollcher	31 Dec., 1874
	Port Adelaide . .	"	Edward P. Meredith	14 Sept., 1876
	Port Louis	"	H. W. B. Wilson	3 July, 1878
	Port Phillip (now Victoria)	"	Jonathan Binns Were	18 June, 1851
	Port of Spain . .	"	Ludvig Schöner	10 Jan., 1876
	Quebec	"	W. A. Schwartz	11 Aug., 1874
	Rangoon	"	C. A. Barckhausen	13 July, 1880
	St. Helena	"	C. A. Carrol	29 Dec., 1873
	Singapore	"	R. B. Read	12 June, 1874
	Stanley (Falkland Islands)	"	George Markham Dean	12 June, 1877
	Sydney (N.S.W.)	"	William Wolfen	4 Aug., 1866
	Victoria (British Columbia)	"	Robert Ward	4 Feb., 1880
	Wellington (N.Z.)	"	E. Pearce	
SWITZERLAND . .	Adelaide (S.A.) .	Vice-Consul . .	James Page	18 Aug., 1880
	Melbourne	Consul	Guillaume de Pury	10 Feb., 1876
	Montreal	"	Aime N. Aubin	12 Nov., 1875
	Port Louis (Mau- ritius)	"	George A. Bourgingnon	30 Sept., 1876
	Sydney	"	Auguste Parrot	10 Feb., 1876
TURKEY	Bombay	Consul-General .	Hussein Effendi	9 Nov., 1870
	Cape of Good Hope	"	— Myburgh	15 July, 1878
	Colombo	Consul	Hussien Lebbé Marcair	6 Feb., 1865
	Gibraltar	"	Richard Cowell	23 Jan., 1860
	Malta	Consul-General .	Antoine Naum	30 Sept., 1863
	Melbourne	Vice-Consul . .	Frederick G. Lange	
	St. Louis	Consul	Baron Charles H. de Caila	30 Mar., 1878
	Singapore	"	Said Abdullah ben Omer el Djénid	26 Sept., 1864
UNITED STATES . .	Aden	"	James S. Williams	19 Nov., 1880
	Antigua	"	Chester E. Jackson	6 Nov., 1878
	Auckland	"	G. W. Griffin	21 Nov., 1879
	Barbados	"	Woodbury H. Polleys	10 Feb., 1876
	Bathurst (Gambia)	Vice-Consul . .	D. W. E. Brown	
	Bay of Island (New Zealand)	Commer. Agent .	James G. White	
	Belize	"	A. C. Prindle	2 July, 1867
	Belleville	Consul	Frederick W. Prince	25 Aug., 1879
	(Canada)			
	Bermuda	"	Charles M. Allen	21 Oct., 1862
	Bombay	"	E. F. Farnham	14 June, 1871
	British North American Pro- vinces	Consul-General .	John Q. Smith	2 Feb., 1878
	Calcutta	"	A. C. Litchfield	29 Aug., 1871
	Cape Town	Consul	W. W. Edgecomb	15 June, 1877

Country.	Residence.	Designation.	Name.	Date of Queen's Approval.
UNITED STATES (continued.)	Ceylon	Consul	William Morey	23 Nov., 1877
	Charlotte Town .	"	David M. Dunn	
	Clifton (Canada) .	"	Robert S. Chilton	10 May, 1871
	Coaticook (Can.) .	"	Edward Vaughan	23 June, 1869
	Demerara	"	Philip Figyelmesy	23 June, 1866
	Erie (Canada) . .	"	Andrew C. Phillips	12 June, 1869
	Gaspé Basin . . .	"	George H. Holt	30 June, 1871
	Gibraltar	"	Horatio J. Sprague	4 Aug., 1848
	Halifax, N.S. . .	Consul-General .	Mortimer M. Jackson . . .	24 Sept., 1880
	Hamilton	Consul	Charles M. Allen	21 Oct., 1872
	(Bermuda)			
	Hamilton (Canada)	"	Frank Lelano	9 May, 1878
	Hobart Town . .	"	Alexander G. Webster . . .	20 July, 1876
	Hong Kong . . .	"	John S. Mosby	24 April, 1879
	Kingston (Can.) .	"	Marshall H. Twitchell . . .	9 May, 1878
	Kingston (Jam.) .	"	George E. Hoskinson . . .	2 Mar., 1876
	Malta	"	Henry Ruggles	6 Nov., 1878
	Melbourne . . .	Consul-General .	O. M. Spencer	23 Nov., 1878
	Nassau, N.P. . .	Consul	T. J. McLain	2 Feb., 1878
	North American Provinces	Consul-General .	John Q. Smith	2 Feb., 1878
	Penang	Consular-Agent .	J. P. Cambell	
	Pictou, N.S. . .	Consul	Oscar Malmross	21 June, 1870
	Port Louis (Mau.)	"	T. T. Prentiss	18 Aug., 1880
	Port Sarnia (Can.)	"	Samuel D. Pace	27 Dec., 1869
	Port Stanley . .	"	George Gerard	21 June, 1875
	Prescott (Canada)	"	Sandford S. Blodgett . . .	3 July, 1878
	Prince Edward Island	"	David M. Dunn	30 June, 1871
	Quebec	"	John N. Wasson	3 July, 1878
	St. Helena . . .	"	George W. Roosevelt . . .	30 June, 1879
	St. John's (Can. East)	"	Robert J. Saxe	5 Mar., 1875
	St. John's, N.B. .	"	Darius P. Warner	31 July, 1866
	St. John's New- foundland	"	T. N. Molloy	29 Oct., 1867
	Seychelles . . .	"	Thomas T. Prentiss	21 Mar., 1872
	Sierra Leone . .	"	Judson A. Lewis	30 Oct., 1879
	Singapore . . .	"	Adolphus G. Studer	2 Aug., 1871
	Sydney, N.S. . .	Consular Agent .	J. P. Ward	
	Sydney, N.S.W. .	Consul	James H. Williams	10 Feb., 1877
	"			
	Toronto (Canada)	"	William C. Howells	3 July, 1878
	Trinidad	"	Fulton Paul	7 Sept., 1874
	Turks Island . .	"	Francis P. Van Wyck . . .	30 Oct., 1879
	Victoria (Vancouver Island)	"	Allen Francis	23 Nov., 1877
	Windsor (Canada)	"	John H. Jenks	
	Winnipeg	"	James W. Taylor	29 Dec., 1870
URUGUAY . . .	Calcutta	"	Francisco Casella	
	Gibraltar	"	Antonio Corsi	3 Nov., 1870
	Montreal	"	F. W. Henshaw	
	Port Elizabeth . .	"	John Chambers Kemsley . .	15 June, 1875
	St. John's, New Brunswick	"	A. D. Goodwin	13 Mar., 1876
VENEZUELA . . .	Antigua	"	H. A. Arrindell	15 July, 1867
	Barbados	"	David C. Dacosta	26 Mar., 1870
	Cape of Good Hop	"	C. F. Akerberg	4 Mar., 1870
	Demerara	"	A. Sheffield	
	Gibraltar	"	S. Levy	11 May, 1867
	Grenada	"	Samuel Cokeburn	
	Kingston, Jamaica	"	John Duff	30 June, 1879
	Madras	Vice-Consul . .	James C. Coleman	
	Port of Spain . .	Consul	Pedro Obregon	30 June, 1879
	St. Helena . . .	"	Carlos A. Carrol	11 Oct., 1870
	St. Lucia	"	Francesco Lonstan	26 June, 1848
	Trinidad	Consul-General .	General Luis Level di Joda .	27 Feb., 1879

III. LIST OF PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ON COLONIAL AFFAIRS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty; and also of Returns, &c., moved for by the Houses of Lords and Commons, from 1876 to present time.

From 1876 to 1879.

<i>South Africa—Proposed Conference of Delegates</i>	{ Command, February, 1876. C.—1899.	
<i>South Africa—Correspondence respecting its Colonies and States</i>	{ Command, February, 1876. C.—1401.	
<i>Natal—Affairs of the Colony</i>	{ Command, February, 1876. C.—1401-1.	
<i>West Africa—Papers relating to Her Majesty's possessions in Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, and Lagos. (In continuation of C. 1343 of August, 1875)</i>	{ Command, February, 1876. C.—1402.	
<i>Fiji—Correspondence respecting the affairs of the Colony</i>	{ Command, February, 1876. C.—1404.	
<i>Gambia—Proposed Exchange with France of Possessions on the West Coast of Africa</i>	{ Command, February, 1876. C.—1409.	
<i>Cape of Good Hope—Correspondence respecting the Island of Tristan D'Acunha</i>	{ Command, February, 1876. C.—1445.	
<i>Gibraltar—Two Ordinances for the Endowment of Church Bodies for the Anglican and Roman Catholic Communities of Gibraltar</i>	March, 1876.	H. C.—91.
<i>Colonies—Royal Titles. Memorial of the Royal Colonial Institute respecting the assumption of a Colonial Title by Her Majesty</i>	March, 1876.	H. C.—111.
<i>Heligoland—Revocation of Order in Council of January 7th, 1874, relating to the Government of Heligoland</i>	April, 1876.	H. L.—49.
<i>Colonies—Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister; Correspondence between Sir Thomas Chambers and the Secretary of State</i>	April, 1876.	H. C.—145.
<i>Malta—Correspondence relating to the Constitution of the Council</i>	April, 1876.	C.—153.
<i>Ceylon—Address for Copies or Extracts of Papers respecting Ecclesiastical Endowments</i>	April, 1876.	H. C.—154.
<i>Prince Edward Island—Further Correspondence relating to the Land Tenure Question. (In continuation of C. 1351 of August, 1875)</i>	{ Command, April, 1876. C.—1487.	
<i>Coolies, St. Vincent—Return showing amount of Money expended on Immigration, with particulars of Taxation, since the origination of the Immigration Fund</i>	May, 1876.	H. C.—249.
<i>Gold Coast—Petition against the Cession of the Gambia to France</i>	{ Command, May, 1876. C.—1498.	
<i>Straits Settlements—Affairs of certain Native States in the Malay Peninsula. (In continuation of C. 1320 of 1875)</i>	{ Command, May, 1876. C.—1505.	
<i>Straits Settlements—Disturbances in Perak and Murder of Mr. Birch. (In continuation of C. 1505 of May, 1876)</i>	{ Command, June, 1876. C.—1512.	
<i>Colonies—Further Papers relating to Improvement of Prison Discipline in the Colonies. (In continuation of C. 1338 of August, 1875)</i>	{ Command, June, 1876. C.—1517.	
<i>West Indies—Bill to make provision for the Government of St. Vincent, Tobago, Grenada, and their dependencies</i>	July, 1876.	H. L.—156.
<i>Barbados—Recent disturbances in Barbados, Vol. 1</i>	{ Command, July, 1876. C.—1539.	
<i>Barbados—Disturbances in the Island, Vol. 2. (In continuation of 1539 of July, 1876)</i>	{ Command, July, 1876. C.—1559.	
<i>New Guinea—Correspondence respecting its Annexation</i>	{ Command, July, 1876. C.—1566.	
<i>Gibraltar—Tobacco Trade. Orders given to officers at the Signal Station; and particulars respecting the Sale of Tobacco</i>	August, 1876.	H. C.—435.
<i>Barbados—Inland Revenue and Education of Children</i>	August, 1876.	H. C.—438.
<i>Malta—Correspondence relating to Grievances of the Nobility</i>	{ Command, August, 1876. C.—1582.	
<i>North America—(North America No. 10). Extradition of Prisoners under Treaty between Great Britain and the United States. (In continuation of C. 1567 of 1876)</i>	{ Command, August, 1876. C.—1621.	
<i>Colonies—Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions 1876. Part I.</i>	{ Command, August, 1876. C.—1622.	
<i>Hong Kong—Complaints against action of Revenue Cruisers. (In continuation of C. 1189 of April, 1875).</i>	{ Command, August, 1876. C.—1628.	

- Fiji*—Correspondence relating to the introduction of Measles into the Colony. August, 1876. H. C.—408.
South Africa—Further Correspondence relating to South African Affairs. (In Command, August, 1876.
 continuation of C. 1401 of February, 1876) C.—1631.
Fiji—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Colony. (In con- Command, August, 1876.
 tinuation of C. 1404 of February, 1876) C.—1624.
Barbados—Annual Financial Reports for 1874 and 1875 by the Auditor } Command, August, 1876.
 General of the Colony C.—1625.

1877.

- Canada*—Report of a Committee of the Privy Council of the Dominion of } Command, February, 1877.
 Canada, relating to the returns on the subject of Extradition; with } C.—1688.
 Lord Carnarvon's reply. (In continuation of C. 1621 of August, 1876).
Canada—Monastic Institutions. Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations relative } Command, June, 1877.
 to Monastic and Conventual Institutions in the Dominion of Canada. } C.—1828.
 (Further return in continuation of C. 1165 of July, 1876)
Barbados—Further Papers relating to the late disturbances in Barbados. } Command, February, 1877.
 (In continuation of C. 1559 of August, 1876) C.—1679.
Barbados—Further Papers relating to the late disturbances in Barbados. } Command, March, 1877.
 (In continuation of C. 1679 of February, 1877) C.—1687.
Jamaica—Drafts of a Criminal Code, and a Code of Criminal Procedure for } Command, August, 1877.
 the Island of Jamaica, with an explanatory Memorandum by R. S. } C.—
 Wright, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; to which is added a Memorandum of }
 preliminary considerations by Sir Henry Taylor. K.C.M.G., and other }
 correspondence on the subject
South Africa—Further Correspondence relating to the affairs of South Africa. } Command, February, 1877.
 (In continuation of C. 1631 of August, 1876) C.—1681.
Malta—Further Papers on the grievances and claims of the Maltese Nobility. } H. C. July, 1877.
 (In continuation of C. 1582 of 1876) H. C.—322.
West Africa—Correspondence respecting the Financial Condition of the Colonies } Command to H. C., March
 of Sierra Leone, Gambia, and St. Helena. 1877. C.—1685.
West Africa—Further Correspondence respecting the Financial Condition of } Command, March, 1877.
 Sierra Leone, Gambia, and St. Helena. (In continuation of C. 1685 of } C.—1694.
 1877)
South Africa—Further Correspondence respecting the proposed Bill for } Command, April, 1877.
 enabling the South African Colonies and States to unite under one } C.—1732.
 Government. (In continuation of C. 1399 of February, 1876)
South Africa—Correspondence respecting the War between the Transvaal } Command, May, 1877.
 Republic and neighbouring Native Tribes, and generally with reference to } C.—1748.
 Native Affairs in South Africa
Gibraltar—Import and Export Trade. Draft of an Ordinance and Corres- } Command, June, 1877.
 pondence relating to the proposed Regulation of Import and Export } C.—1788.
 Trade of the Port of Gibraltar
South Africa—Further Correspondence on the subject of the War between the } Command, June, 1877.
 Transvaal Republic and the neighbouring Native Tribes, and generally } C.—1776.
 with reference to Native Affairs in South Africa. (In continuation of C. }
 1748 of May, 1877).
South Africa—Further Papers relating to the affairs of South Africa in con- } Command, July, 1877.
 nection with the Transvaal. (In continuation of C. 1776 of June, 1877.) } C.—1814.
Malta—Copies of the Official Report of the Speech of the Honourable Ramiro }
 Barbato on the 7th day of February, 1877, in the Malta Government }
 Council. Of the sentence of the Magistrate Dr. G. Micallef, condemning }
 the said Ramiro Barbato to three days' detention for the said speech or }
 words therein. And of all Correspondence relating to the claim of the }
 privilege of freedom of speech on the part of the elected Members of the }
 Council on the occasion of the citation and condemnation of the said }
 Honourable Ramiro Barbato for words spoken in the Council }
 H. C., July, 1877.
 H. C.—340.
The Gambia—Correspondence respecting the limits of British Jurisdiction in } Command, July, 1877.
 the River Gambia. C.—1827.
South Africa—Transvaal Finance. Report and Account of Liabilities of the } Command, July, 1877.
 Transvaal. (In continuation of C. 1814 of July, 1877) C.—1815.
South Africa—Further Correspondence relating to affairs in South Africa. } Command, August, 1877.
 (In continuation of C. 1814 of July, 1877) C.—1883.
Gibraltar—Further Correspondence relating to a proposed Ordinance for } Command, August, 1877.
 regulating the Trade of Gibraltar. In continuation of C. 1788 of } C.—1984.
 June, 1877)

<i>Straits Settlements</i> —Further Correspondence relating to the affairs of certain Native Chiefs in the Malay Peninsula. (In continuation of C. 1512 of 1876)	Command, June, 1877. C.—1709.
<i>Ceylon</i> —Ecclesiastical Endowments. Correspondence respecting Memorials praying for the cessation of all Ecclesiastical Subsidies from the Colonial Revenues	Command to H. C., March, 1877, H. C.—123.
<i>Mauritius</i> —Copy of the Order in Council of 13th September, 1845, fixing the date for the introduction in the Legal Tribunals of Mauritius of the exclusive use of the English Language	Command, August, 1877. C.—1877.
<i>New Zealand</i> —Correspondence on the subject of the Broaching or Pilfering of Cargo at Sea	Command, February, 1877. C.—1682.
<i>Queensland</i> —Further Return of South Sea Islanders introduced into Queensland from the commencement:—1. The total number introduced—Number of Males; number of Females. 2. The names of the Islands from which the immigrants were taken. 3. The number who have returned to the Islands. 4. The number remaining in Queensland.	H. C., February, 1877. H. C.—29.
<i>New South Wales</i> —Copy of Extract of a Correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor of New South Wales (in or about the year 1871) upon the subject of the Native Languages; including a Paper upon the Customs and Languages of the Aborigines of Australia, which formed an Inclosure to the Earl of Belmore's Despatch.	H. L., May, 1877. H. L.—67.
<i>Crozet Islands</i> —Correspondence in regard to Her Majesty's Ships visiting groups of uninhabited Islands lying on the tracks of vessels between Great Britain and the Australasian Colonies.	Command, May, 1877. C.—1752.
<i>Fiji</i> —Correspondence relating to the Outbreak in 1876 of the Kai Colo or Cannibal Tribes of the Mountains in Fiji, and its suppression. (In continuation of C. 1624 of August, 1876)	Command, July, 1877. C.—1826.
<i>Fiji</i> —Correspondence in connection with the Native Produce Taxes in Fiji	Command August, 1877. C.—
<i>Colonies</i> —Copy of Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year 1876, with Report to the Board of Trade thereon	H. C., February, 1877. H. C.—5.
<i>Colonies</i> —Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, Reports for 1875, 1876, and 1877	Command, July, 1877. C.—1825.
<i>Colonies</i> —Further Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions. (In continuation of C. 1825 of July, 1877)	Command, August, 1877. C.—

1878.

<i>Ontario</i> —Petition of Roman Catholic Inhabitants. Copies of a Petition addressed to Her Majesty by certain Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, transmitted on the 17th of July last to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for Presentation to the Queen, and of the Letter of Mr. Butt accompanying the Petition, and of the Reply to that Letter	H. C., 389 of 1878.
<i>Sugar Bounties</i> —Copies of Memorial signed in the British West Indies on the Sugar Bounty Question, and Presented to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with the Copy of Statement which was read to him on that occasion on behalf of the Deputation; and of any Memorials from the Sugar Trade, Chamber of Commerce, or any other Public Body, on the same subject, with any correspondence relating thereto	H. C., 395 of 1878.
<i>South Africa</i> —Further Correspondence respecting the Proposed Confederation of the Colonies and States of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 1732] of 1878)	Command, C. 1980 of 1878.
<i>Malta</i> —Correspondence respecting the Taxation and Expenditure of Malta	Command, C. 2032 of 1878.
<i>South Africa</i> —Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 1883] of 1877)	Command, C. 1961 of 1878.
<i>South Africa</i> —Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 1961] of 1878)	Command, C. 2000 of 1878.
<i>Malta</i> —Correspondence and Report of the Commission appointed to Enquire into the Claims of the Maltese Nobility	Command, C. 2033 of 1878.
<i>South Africa</i> —Further correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 2000] of 1878)	Command, C. 2079 of 1878.
<i>South Africa</i> —Further Correspondence relating to the affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 2079] of 1878)	Command [C. 2100], of 1878.

<i>Malta</i> —Further Correspondence regarding the grievances and claims of the Maltese Nobility	Command, to Lords only. [C. 2122] of 1878.
<i>Malta</i> —Further Correspondence respecting the claims of the Maltese Nobility. (In continuation of [C. 2033] of 1878)	Command, C. 2131 of 1878.
<i>Transvaal</i> —Letter from Messrs. Kruger and Joubert, Delegates from the Transvaal to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the reply	Command, C. 2128 of 1878.
<i>South Africa</i> —Further Correspondence relating to the affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 2100] of 1878)	Command [C. 2144], of 1878.
<i>Gold Coast</i> —Report of Sir D. Chalmers on the effect of the steps which have been taken by the Colonial Government in reference to the Abolition of Slavery within the Protectorate	Command, C. 2148 of 1878.
<i>Gibraltar</i> —Further Correspondence respecting proposed new Customs Ordinance. (In continuation of [C. 1984] of 1877)	Command [C. 2145], of 1878.
<i>Fiji</i> —Copies of Ordinances and Correspondence relating to the treatment of Polynesian Labourers and Indian Coolies	H. C. 111 of 1878.
<i>Victoria</i> —Correspondence respecting differences which have arisen on certain constitutional points between the two Houses of the Legislature of Victoria	Command, C. 1982 of 1878.
<i>Victoria</i> —Further Correspondence respecting differences which have arisen on certain constitutional points between the two Houses of the Legislature of Victoria. (In continuation of [C. 1982] of 1878)	Command [C. 1985], of 1878.
<i>Victoria</i> —Further Correspondence respecting the late differences between the two Houses of the Legislature of Victoria. (In continuation of [C. 1985] of 1878)	Command [C. 2173], of 1878.
<i>Tanna</i> —Copy of a Despatch from the Hon. Sir A. Gordon, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's High Commissioner in Polynesia, on the subject of the Execution of a Native of Tanna	[H. C. 4], of 1878.
<i>Colonies</i> —Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions. Report for 1876-7. (In continuation of [C. 1869] of 1877)	Command [C. 2149], of 1878.
<i>Colonial Timber</i> —Analysis of Returns in reply to Queries relating to Colonial Timber	Command [C. 2197], of 1878.
<i>Western Australia</i> —Ballot—Copy of an Act to amend the Law relating to Procedure at the Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Council	[H. C. 7], of 1878.

1879.

<i>Canada</i> —Copy of Despatch from the Governor-General of Canada respecting the new Customs Tariffs	Command [C. 2305], of 1879.
<i>University Education (Ireland)</i> —Copy of address to the Crown from the Catholic Bishops of the Dominion of Canada, in relation to the present position of University Education in Ireland	[H. C. 141], of 1879.
<i>Canada</i> —Copy of Despatch from the Governor-General of Canada, respecting the New Customs Tariffs. (In continuation of [C. 2305] of 1879)	Command [C. 2369], of 1879.
<i>Canada</i> —Correspondence respecting the case of M. Hetellier	Command [C. 2445], of 1879.
<i>Indian Immigrants (Grenada)</i> —Papers relative to the Condition of Indian Immigrants in Grenada	Command [C. 2249], of 1879.
<i>Jamaica</i> —Correspondence relative to the Financial Arrangements for Indian Coolie Immigration into Jamaica	Command [C. 2437], of 1879.
<i>South Africa</i> —Further correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 2220] of 1878)	Command [C. 2222], of 1879.
<i>South Africa</i> —Further Papers respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 2222] of 1879)	Command [C. 2242], of 1879.
<i>South Africa</i> —Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 2242] of 1879)	Command [C. 2252], of 1879.
<i>South Africa</i> —Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 2252] of 1879)	Command [C. 2260], of 1879.
<i>South Africa</i> —Further correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 2260] of 1879)	Command [C. 2269], of 1879.
<i>South Africa</i> —Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 2269] of 1879)	Command [C. 2308], of 1879.
<i>South Africa</i> —Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 2308] of 1879)	Command [C. 2316], of 1879.
<i>Malta</i> —Correspondence respecting the Riots at Malta, on the 15th May, 1878. (In continuation of [C. 2032] of 1878)	Command [C. 2317], of 1879.
<i>South Africa</i> —Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 2316] of 1879)	Command [C. 2318], of 1879.

<i>South Africa—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 2818] of 1879)</i>	Command [C. 2367], of 1879.
<i>South Africa—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 2367] of 1879)</i>	Command [C. 2374], of 1879.
<i>Malta (Occupation of Inhabitants)—Return of the Inhabitants of Malta, based upon the last Census, showing their Occupation and Profession, under the following heads, viz.:—Nobles, Landowners, Professions, Clergy, Persons employed in Agriculture, Persons employed in Commerce and Trade, Artificers and Labourers, Persons in any other employ, and Persons having no Occupation</i>	[H. C. 330], of 1879.
<i>Straits Settlements—Copy of the Treaty of 1855, between the Sultan of Johor and his Tumonggony, and Correspondence respecting Muar since the Death of the late Sultan of Johor.</i>	[H. C. 120], of 1879.
<i>South Africa—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 2374] of 1879).</i>	Command [C. . . .], of 1879.
<i>Straits Settlements—Instructions to the British Residents, and other Papers relating to the Protected Malay States</i>	Command [C. 2410], of 1879.
<i>Hong Kong—Papers relating to the Flogging of Prisoners in Hong Kong</i>	Command [C. 2438], of 1879.
<i>Victoria and New South Wales—Tariffs of the Colonies of Victoria and New South Wales</i>	Command [C. 2335], of 1879.
<i>Victoria—Further Correspondence respecting the Constitutional Question of Victoria. (In continuation of [C. 2217] of 1878)</i>	Command [C. 2339], of 1879.
<i>Australian Mail Service—Correspondence respecting the Mail Service via Galle or Colombo, to Melbourne</i>	Command [C. 2361], of 1879.
<i>Colonies—Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions. Reports for 1877. (In continuation of [C. 2149] of 1879)</i>	Command [C. 2273], of 1879.
<i>Colonies—Further Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions. Reports for 1876-7-8. (In continuation of [C. 2273] of 1879).</i>	Command [C. 2444], of 1879.

1880.

<i>Canada—Correspondence relative to the Appointment of Sir A. T. Galt as High Commissioner to represent Canada in England, and to reside in London</i>	Command [C. 2594], of 1880.
<i>Canada (Temperance Act, 1878)—Copy of the Act of the Canadian Parliament, usually known as "The Scott Temperance Act, 1878"</i>	[H.C. 867], of 1880.
<i>Fiji (Ship "Leonidas")—Copy of Extracts of the Correspondence which took place between Mr. Des Vœux, Administrator of Fiji, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the detention of the Coolie Ship "Leonidas" at Nasova in May, 1879, in consequence of an outbreak of Small-pox on board, and also any Reports showing the successful efforts of the Administration to prevent the introduction of the disease into Fiji</i>	[H.C. 411], of 1880.
<i>Hong Kong, 1878 (Contagious Diseases Ordinance)—Copy of Report of the Commissioners appointed by his Excellency John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hong Kong and its Dependencies, to inquire into the working of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance, 1867</i>	[H.C. 118], of 1880.
<i>West Indies—Report on the Condition of Indian Immigrants and the working of the New Immigration Law in Grenada, by Mr. O. W. Warner, Inspector of Immigrants, Trinidad. (In continuation of [C. 2249] of February, 1879)</i>	Command [C. 2602], of 1880.
<i>Barbados—Correspondence (1877) respecting the Constitution and Administration of Barbados</i>	Command [C. 2645], of 1880.
<i>South Africa—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 2454] of August, 1879)</i>	Command [C. 2482], of 1880.
<i>South Africa—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 2482] of February, 1880)</i>	Command [C. 2505], of 1880.
<i>South Africa—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 2505] of March, 1880)</i>	Command [C. 2534], of 1880.
<i>South Africa—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 2584] of June, 1880)</i>	Command [C. 2586], of 1880.

<i>South Africa—Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Basutoland</i>	Command [C. 2569] of 1880.
<i>South Africa—Correspondence respecting the Temporary Allowance granted to Sir Bartle Frere as High Commissioner in South Africa</i>	Command [C. 2601] of 1880.
<i>South Africa—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 2586] of June, 1880)</i>	Command [C. 2655] of 1880.
<i>South Africa—Further Correspondence respecting the allowance and travelling expenses of Sir Bartle Frere as High Commissioner in South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 2601] of June, 1880)</i>	Command [C. 2668] of 1880.
<i>South Africa—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 2655] of August, 1880)</i>	Command [C. 2676] of 1880.
<i>South Africa—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa. (In continuation of [C. 2676] of August, 1880)</i>	Command [C. 2695] of 1880.
<i>Malta—Report on the Civil Establishments of Malta, by Sir Penrose G. Julyan, K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>	Command [C. 2684] of 1880.
<i>Malta—Report upon the Educational System of Malta, by Patrick Joseph Kennan, Esq., C.B., Resident Commissioner of National Education, Ireland</i>	Command [C. 2686] of 1880.
<i>Malta—Correspondence respecting the Constitution and Administration of Malta</i>	Command [C. 2729] of 1880.
<i>Colonies—Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions. Reports for 1877, 1878, and 1879. (In continuation of [C. 2444] of 1879) . . .</i>	Command [C. 2598] of 1880.
<i>Colonies—Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions. Reports for 1878 and 1879. (In continuation of [C. 2598] of 1880)</i>	Command [C. 2730] of 1880.

PART VI.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE.

The revised Edition of the Rules and Regulations for Her Majesty's Colonial Service has been compiled by the Secretary of State's directions, and is now printed for the information and guidance of the Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies, and of all Her Majesty's Officers subordinate to them.

LIST of the BRITISH COLONIES—MODES and DATES of ACQUISITION.

COLONY.	How obtained and Date.	OFFICE.
NORTH AMERICA:		
Canada	As to Ontario and Quebec, Capitulation, 1759-90. As to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; Settlement, 1623; ceded to France, 1667; restored, 1713	Governor-General.
Prince Edward Island*	Ditto	Lieutenant Governor.
Newfoundland	Possession taken, 1583	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Bermuda	Settlement, 1609	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
British Columbia†	Ditto, 1858	Lieutenant Governor.
WEST INDIES:		
Jamaica	Capitulation, 1655	Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chief.
Turks and Caicos Islands	Separated from Bahamas, 1848	President.
Honduras	Treaties, 1783 and 1788	Lieutenant Governor.
Bahamas	Settlement, 1629	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Barbados and Windward Islands	Ditto, 1605	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
St. Vincent	Cession, 1763	Lieutenant Governor.
Grenada	Ditto, 1763	Lieutenant Governor.
Tobago	Ditto, 1763	Lieutenant Governor.
St. Lucia	Capitulation, 1803	Administrator of the Govt.
Antigua and Leeward Islands	Settlement, 1632	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Montserrat	Ditto, ditto	President.
St. Christopher	Ditto, 1626; cession, 1715; restored, 1783	President.
Nevis	Settlement, 1628; restored from French, 1783	President.
Virgin Islands	Settlement, 1635	President.
Dominica	Cession, 1763	President.
British Guiana	Capitulation, 1803	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Trinidad	Ditto, 1797	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICAN POSSESSIONS:		
Gibraltar	Capitulation, 1704	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Malta	Ditto, 1800	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Cape of Good Hope	Ditto, 1806	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Natal.	Separated from Cape, Letters Patent, May 1844. Captured, 1800; settlement by E. I. C., 1654; vested in Crown, 1833.	Lieutenant Governor.
St. Helena	Cession, 1871	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Griqua-Land, West	Annexed, 1877	Administrator of the Govt.
Transvaal		Administrator of the Govt.
WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS:		
Sierra Leone	19th Feb., 1866‡	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Gambia	Ditto	Administrator of the Govt.
Gold Coast.	Ditto	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Lagos	Ditto	Administrator of the Govt.
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES:		
New South Wales	Settlement, 1788	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Queensland	Separated from N.S. Wales, Dec. 10, 1859	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Tasmania	Settlement, 1803	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
South Australia	Ditto, 1836	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Victoria	Separated from N.S. Wales, July 1, 1851	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Western Australia	Settlement, 1829	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
New Zealand§	Settlement and Treaty, 1840	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Fiji	Cession, 1874	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
OTHER COLONIES:		
Mauritius and its Dependencies§	Capitulation, 1810	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Ceylon	Ditto, 1795	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Hong Kong	Treaties, 1843-60	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Straits Settlements|| . . . . .	Vested in Crown and part of India, 1858; and as part of its Colonial Possessions, April 1, 1867.	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Labuan	Cession, 1846	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Falkland Islands	Settlement, 1765	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Heligoland	Capitulation, 1807	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.

* Now incorporated in the Dominion of Canada, by Order in Council of the 26th June, 1873.

† Incorporated in the Dominion of Canada, by Order in Council of the 16th May, 1871.

‡ The Act 26 Vict. c. 23, annexes to New Zealand all Islands lying between 162° E. long. and 173° W. long. and between the 33° and 35° of S. lat.

§ These Dependencies are (1) the Seychelles Islands, 34 in number; (2) the Amirantes Islands, 11 in number; (3) the Detached Islands, 12 in number; and (4) the Oil Islands, consisting of 11 islands or groups of islands.

|| The "Straits Settlements" consist of Penang or Prince of Wales' Island, the Island of Singapore, and the Town and Port of Malacca, and their dependencies. They formed part of the Territories of the East India Company which were vested in the Crown as a part of India in 1858. The Straits Settlements were placed under the Government of the Crown as part of its Colonial Possessions on 1 April, 1867.

¶ The date here given is that on which the Settlements were erected into one government in chief. Sierra Leone and the Gambia now constitute the West Africa Settlements—the Settlements on the Gold Coast and the Settlement of Lagos, the Gold Coast Colony, the Government of which is administered by a Governor-in-Chief.—Ed C. O. List.

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CHAPTER I.

CLASSIFICATION OF COLONIES.

1. British Colonies may be divided into three classes:—

1. Crown Colonies, in which the Crown has the entire control of legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the Home Government.
 2. Colonies possessing Representative Institutions but not Responsible Government, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the control of public officers.
 3. Colonies possessing Representative Institutions and Responsible Government, in which the Crown has only a veto on legislation, and the Home Government has no control over any public officer except the Governor.
2. In Gibraltar, St. Helena, and Heligoland, Laws may be made by the Governor alone, and in other Crown Colonies by the Governor with the concurrence of a Council nominated by the Crown. In some Colonies, acquired by conquest or cession, the authority of this Council rests on the will of the Crown. In others, chiefly those acquired by Settlement, the Council is created by the Crown under authority of some Imperial or Local Law.

Crown Councils of the former Class exist in the following Colonies:—

1. Ceylon.	4. Labuan.	6. St. Lucia.
2. Mauritius.	5. Trinidad.	7. Fiji.
3. Hong Kong.		

Crown Councils of the latter or Statutory Class exist in the following Colonies:—

*1. Jamaica.	5. Gold Coast and Lagos.	*8. Honduras.
2. Straits Settlements.	*6. Grenada.	*9. St. Vincent.
3. Sierra Leone.	7. Falkland Islands.	*10. Tobago.
4. Gambia.		

Laws may also be made by Order in Council in all the above Colonies, except those marked with an asterisk.

3. In Colonies possessing Representative Institutions without Responsible Government, the Crown cannot as a general rule legislate by Order in Council, and laws are made by the Governor with the concurrence of one or two Legislative bodies, of which one at least is wholly or for the most part Representative.

In the following Colonies there are a Council and Assembly. The Council is nominated by the Crown, the Assembly elective:—

1. Bahamas.	2. Barbados.	3. Bermuda.
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In the following there is a single Legislative Chamber partly elective, partly nominated by the Crown:—

*1. British Guiana.	3. Leeward Islands.	5. Natal.
2. Griqua-Land West.	*4. Malta.	6. Western Australia.

In British Guiana and Malta the Crown has reserved the right to legislate by Order in Council, and in Natal has reserved the right to revoke or alter the Constitution. The legislature of British Guiana is peculiar, it being differently composed for ordinary legislation and for financial business.

4. Under Responsible Government the Executive Councillors are appointed by the Governor alone with reference to the exigencies of Representative Government, the other Public Officers by the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. In no appointments is the concurrence of the Home Government requisite.

The control of all public departments is thus practically placed in the hands of persons commanding the confidence of a representative Legislature. Hence such of the following regulations as relate to subordinate public officers have comparatively little application, except by way of example, to Colonies in which Responsible Government exists, which are the following:—

Canada.	New South Wales.	**Tasmania.
**Cape of Good Hope.	**Victoria.	**South Australia.
Newfoundland.	Queensland.	New Zealand.

The following provinces are subject to the authority of the general Legislature of the Dominion, Colony or Group, to which they belong, but possess a provincial Legislature of their own.

Province.	Legislature.	Colony to which Province is subordinate.
1. Ontario	Single Elected Assembly	Dominion of Canada
2. Quebec	Council and Assembly	
3. New Brunswick ...	Council and Assembly	
4. Nova Scotia	Council and Assembly	
5. British Columbia ...	Single Elected Chamber	
*6. Prince Edward Island ...	Council and Assembly	
7. Manitoba	Council and Assembly	
8. North West Territory ...	Council	Jamaica.
9. Turks Island	Nominated Council	
10. Antigua	Composite Council	
11. Montserrat	Nominated Council	Leeward Islands.
12. S. Kitts	Nominated Council	
13. Nevis	Nominated Council	
14. Virgin Islands	Nominated Council	
15. Dominica	Composite Council	

Province.	Legislature.	Colony to which Province is subordinate.
16. Seychelles	Nominated Council	Mauritius.
17. Anguilla	Composite Council.	S. Kitts and Leeward Islands.
In Colonies or Provinces marked with two asterisks, the Council or Upper Chamber is elective. In the rest it is nominated by the Crown.		

CHAPTER II. THE GOVERNOR.

§ I. *The different Classes of Governors, &c., the duration of their Office, &c.*

5. The Officer appointed by the Crown to administer the Government of a Colony is usually styled Governor, or Governor and Commander-in-Chief, or Captain-General. The titles of Governor-in-Chief and Governor-General have been at different times given to Governors whose commissions have comprised several distinct Colonies.

6. A Governor-in-Chief administers the Government of every Colony comprised within his Command whenever he is present therein; but the administration of a Colony during his absence is intrusted to an officer appointed by the Crown, with the title of Lieutenant-Governor; or (in some cases) Administrator of the Government, or President of the Council.

The following are Governments in Chief:

1. The Dominion of Canada, which includes the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, N.-W. Territories, British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, and Prince Edward Island.
2. Jamaica, to which are attached,
Honduras.
3. The Windward Islands, composed of,
Barbados. Grenada. St. Vincent. Tobago. St. Lucia.
4. The Leeward Islands, composed of,
Antigua. Dominica. Virgin Islands.
St. Christopher's. Nevis. Montserrat.
5. The West Africa Settlements, composed of,*
Sierra Leone. Gambia. Gold Coast. Lagos.

7. Of these Officers, Governors are appointed under the Sign Manual and Signet. Every such person is appointed during Her Majesty's pleasure, but his tenure of office is as a rule confined to a period of six years from the assumption of his duties. If, through death, absence, or otherwise, he should become incapable of acting, the Government devolves on such Officer or person as may have been designated for that purpose in the Charter of Government or in the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor.

8. By the Act 26 & 27 Vict. c. 76, it is enacted, that Letters Patent shall not take effect in any Colony until published there, and that appointments by Letters Patent shall become void unless so published within a specified period.

9. By the Act 1 Will. IV. c. 4, it is enacted, that all Patents, Commissions, or other Authorities for the exercise of offices in the Colonies held during pleasure, shall continue in force until the expiration of eighteen months from the demise of the Crown.

§ II. *Authority of the Governor in relation to Her Majesty's Troops.*

10. The Governor of a Colony, though bearing the title of Captain-General or Commander-in-Chief is not, without special appointment from Her Majesty, invested with the Command of Her Majesty's Regular Forces in the Colony. He is not therefore entitled to receive the Allowances annexed to that Command, or to take the immediate direction of any Military Operations, or except in case of urgent necessity, to communicate officially with subordinate Military Officers, without the concurrence of the Officer in Command of the Forces. Any such exceptional communication must be immediately notified to that Officer.

11. Except in the case of invasion or assault by a Foreign Enemy, it is the duty of the Governor to determine the objects with which and the extent to which Her Majesty's Troops are to be employed. He will therefore issue to the Officer in Command of the Forces directions respecting their distribution and their employment on Escort and other duties required for the safety and welfare of the Colony. In all these matters, however, the Governor will consult as far as possible with the Officer in Command, and will incur special responsibility, if he shall direct the Troops to be stationed or employed in a manner which that Officer shall consider open to Military objection.

12. The Governor, as the Queen's Representative, will give the "word" in all places within his Government.

13. On the other hand, the Officer in Command of the Forces will determine all Military details respecting the Distribution and Movement of the Troops and the composition of the different detachments, taking care that they are in conformity with the general directions issued to him by the Governor.

14. The Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Land Forces is alone charged with the superintendence of all details connected with the Military Department in a Colony, the Regimental duty and discipline of the Troops, inspections, and summoning and holding courts-martial, garrison or regimental, and the granting leave of absence to subordinate Military Officers.

15. He carries into execution, on his own authority, the Sentences of Courts-martial, excepting Sentences of Death, which must first be approved, on behalf of the Queen, by the Officer administering the Civil Government.

16. He makes the Officer administering the Civil Government Returns of the state and condition of the Troops of the Military departments, of the Stores, Magazines, and Fortifications within the Colony

* By Her Majesty's Charter of the 24th of July, 1871, the Gold Coast and Lagos are separated from the West Africa Settlements, and now form a separate Colony, under the style of the Gold Coast Colony.—Ed. C. O. L. T.

and furnishes duplicates of all such Returns of this nature as he may be required or may see occasion to send to the Military Authorities at home, or to any Officer under whose general Command he is placed.

17. On the receipt of the annual Mutiny Act, the Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Land Forces communicates to the Civil Authority the "General Orders" in which it may be promulgated.

18. And in the event of the Colony being invaded or assailed by a Foreign Enemy, and becoming the scene of active Military Operations, the Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Land Forces assumes the entire Military Authority over the Troops.

19. The above Regulations will hold good, though the Governor may be a Military Officer senior in rank to the Officer in Command of the Forces.

20. If several Colonies are comprised in one Military Command, the Officer in Command of the whole may transfer Troops from one Colony to another on an application from the Governor of the Colony to which the Troops are sent, transmitted to him either through the Governor of the Colony in which he is serving, or through the Officer commanding the Forces in the Colony for which Troops are required. But the Officer in command must in all cases consult with the Governor of the Colony from which the Troops are sent, and will incur a special responsibility if he sends them away without that Governor's consent.

21. Except in the case of the North American Colonies, Colonies comprised under one Government in Chief are to be treated, for Military purposes, as a single Colony. Natal, for the same purpose, will be considered part of the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.

§ III. *General Powers of an Officer appointed to conduct a Colonial Government.*

22. The powers of every Officer, administering a Colonial Government, are conferred, and his duties for the most part defined in Her Majesty's Commission and the Instructions with which he is furnished. The following is a general outline of the nature of the powers with which he is invested, subject to the special law of each Colony:—

23. He is empowered to grant a pardon or respite to any criminal convicted in the Colonial Courts of justice.

24. He may pardon persons imprisoned in Colonial Gaols under sentence of a Court-martial; but this is not to be done without consulting the Officer in command of the Forces.

25. He has in general the power of remitting any fines, penalties, or forfeitures, which may accrue to the Queen, but if the fine exceeds 50*l.*, he is in some Colonies only at liberty to suspend the payment of it until Her Majesty's pleasure can be known.

26. The Moneys to be expended for the Public Service are issued under his Warrant, as the law may in each particular case direct.

27. The Governor of a Colony has usually the power of granting licenses for marriages, letters of administration, and probate of wills, unless other provision be made by Charter of Justice or local law. He has also, in many cases, the presentation to benefices of the Church of England in the Colony, subject to rules hereinafter laid down. (See Ch. 4, sec. 1, par. 81.)

28. He has the power, in the Queen's name, of issuing writs for the election of Representative Assemblies and Councils, of convoking and proroguing Legislative Bodies, and of dissolving those which are liable to dissolution.

29. He confers appointments to Offices within the Colony, either absolute, where warranted by local laws, or temporary and provisional, until a reference has been made to Her Majesty's Government.

30. In Colonies possessing responsible Government, he has, with his Council, the entire power of suspending or dismissing public servants who hold during pleasure. In other Colonies he has the power of suspending them from the exercise of their functions under certain regulations, which must be strictly observed, and a limited power of dismissal.

31. He is empowered to administer the appointed oaths to all persons, in Office or not, whenever he may think fit, and particularly the oath of Allegiance provided by 21 and 22 Vict. c. 48, s. 1.

32. He has the power of granting or withholding his assent to any Bills which may be passed by the Legislative bodies.

33. But he is required, in various cases, by his Instructions, to reserve such Bills for the Royal Assent, or to assent to them only with a clause suspending their operation until they are confirmed by the Crown. These cases are not defined alike in all Instructions; but they comprise, generally speaking, matters touching the Currency, the Army and Navy, Differential Duties, the effect of Foreign Treaties, and any enactments of an unusual nature touching the Prerogative or the rights of Her Majesty's Subjects not resident in the Colony.

34. If anything should happen which may be for the advantage or security of the Colony, and is not provided for in the Governor's Commission and Instructions, he may take order for the present therein.

35. He is not to declare or make war against any foreign State, or against the subjects of any foreign State. Aggression he must at all times repel to the best of his ability; and he is to use his best endeavours for the suppression of piracy.

36. His attention is at all times to be directed to the state of discipline and equipment of Militia and Volunteers in the Colony, and when either Force may be embodied, he should send home monthly Returns, with a particular account of their arms and accoutrements.

37. Periodical Reports on this subject, which may not call for immediate attention, may be included in the annual "Blue Book" hereinafter noticed.

38. He is on no account to absent himself from the Colony without Her Majesty's permission.

39. He is prohibited from receiving Presents, pecuniary or valuable, from the Inhabitants of the Colony, or any class of them, during the Continuance of his office, and from giving such Presents; and this Rule is to be equally observed on leaving his office.

40. In cases where money has been subscribed, with a view of marking public approbation of the Governor's conduct, it may be dedicated to objects of general utility and connected with the name of the person who has merited such a proof of the general esteem.

41. Governors are not, without special permission, to forward any articles for presentation to Her Majesty

CHAPTER III.

§ I. *Legislative Councils and Assemblies.*

42. Legislative Councils nominated by the Crown consist, generally speaking, in part of the principal Executive Officers of the Colony, and in part of private persons appointed by name; the former being usually termed Official, and the latter, Unofficial Members. The proportions are prescribed by the respective charters or Commissions or Instructions to Governors.

43. The precedence of the Members of Council between themselves is regulated by the Royal Instructions. In some cases, that precedence depends on seniority of appointment alone, but in other cases that rule is qualified by assigning to the Official Members of Council precedence over the Unofficial Members.

44. When a vacancy occurs by the demise, resignation, &c., of a Legislative Councillor appointed by name, the Governor may in general appoint provisionally to such vacancy until Her Majesty's Pleasure may be known.

45. The general rule is, that no Member of Council may, on pain of vacating his seat, absent himself for more than six months except by leave of the Governor, whose power is limited to granting a leave of absence in some cases of twelve, and in others of eighteen months. Any more protracted leave of absence must be granted by the Crown.

46. In the Colonies not having Representative Assemblies, the initiation of all laws belongs in general to the Governor.

47. In Colonies having such Assemblies it is in many cases provided by Local or Statute law that the initiation of all measures for the appropriation of public money shall belong to the Governor.

48. In every Colony the Governor has authority either to give or to withhold his assent to laws passed by the other branches or members of the Legislature, and until that assent is given no such law is valid or binding.

49. Laws are in some cases passed with suspending clauses; that is, although assented to by the Governor they do not come into operation or take effect in the Colony until they shall have been specially confirmed by Her Majesty, and in other cases Parliament has for the same purpose empowered the Governor to reserve Laws for the Crown's assent, instead of himself assenting or refusing his assent to them.

50. Every Law which has received the Governor's assent (unless it contains a suspending clause) comes into operation immediately or at the time specified in the Law itself. But the Crown retains power to disallow the Law; and if such power be exercised at any time afterwards, the Law ceases to have operation from the date at which such disallowance is published in the Colony.

51. In Colonies having Representative Assemblies the disallowance of any Law, or the Crown's assent to a reserved Bill, is signified by Order in Council. The confirmation of an Act passed with a suspending clause, is not signified by Order in Council unless this mode of confirmation is required by the terms of the suspending clause itself, or by some special provision in the constitution of the colony.

52. In Crown Colonies the allowance or disallowance of any Law is generally signified by despatch.

53. In some cases a period is limited, after the expiration of which Local Enactments, though not actually disallowed, cease to have the authority of law in the Colony, unless before the lapse of that time Her Majesty's confirmation of them shall have been signified there; but the general rule is otherwise.

54. In Colonies possessing Representative Assemblies, Laws purport to be made by the Queen or by the Governor on Her Majesty's behalf or sometimes by the Governor alone, omitting any express reference to Her Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Council and Assembly. They are almost invariably designated as Acts. In Colonies not having such Assemblies, Laws are designated as Ordinances, and purport to be made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council (or in British Guiana of the Court of Policy).

55. In West Indian Islands or African Settlements which form part of any general Government, every Bill or Draft Ordinance must be submitted to the Governor-in-Chief before it receives the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor or Administrator. If the Governor-in-Chief shall consider any amendment indispensable, he may either require that amendment to be made before the law is brought into operation, or he may authorise the Officer administering to assent to the Bill or Draft on the express engagement of the Legislature to give effect to the Governor-in-Chief's recommendation by a supplementary Enactment.

§ II. *The Executive Council.*

56. The Executive Council (whether separate or not from the Legislative) has the general duty of assisting the Governor by its advice. In some cases, by local Enactment, he can only act with this advice; but, generally speaking, he is not absolutely precluded from acting without it if the public interest requires him to do so. But in this case he must conform to certain special Rules laid down in his Instructions; which likewise prescribe the course to be taken by Councillors in recording their opinion in opposition to the Governor's.

57. In Colonies possessing what is called Responsible Government the Governor is empowered by his Instructions to appoint and remove Members of the Executive Council, it being understood that Councillors who have lost the confidence of the local Legislature will tender their resignation to the Governor or discontinue the practical exercise of their functions in analogy with the usage prevailing in the United Kingdom.

58. In other Colonies the Executive Council when separate from the Legislative Council commonly consists of certain principal officers of the Local Government with or without an admixture of Unofficial Members.

59. These Councillors are appointed by the Governor's Instructions or by Warrant from the Crown, the Governor having in some cases the power of making provisional appointments, subject to the Crown's confirmation.

60. They may be dismissed by the Crown alone, but may be suspended by the Governor, following, as far as the nature of the case will allow, his General Instructions as to the suspension of Public Officers.

61. In the West India Colonies, possessing Representative Assemblies, the Councils in some cases possess, concurrently with the Governor, a judicial authority as a Court of Error, and in some cases they also audit the public accounts.

62. To the Executive Council, associated with the Chief Judge of the Colony, is also in general entrusted the duty of administering to the Governor, on his arrival, the usual oaths of office; which being done, the Governor administers to the Members of the Executive Council, and others, the oaths of office to be taken by them respectively. Each new Member of Council, on his appointment, is also required to take the oaths applying to his particular case.

CHAPTER IV.

§ I. *Appointments to Public Offices.*

63. The regulations comprised in this Chapter are not intended to apply to Colonies under responsible Government, in which appointments to Public Offices are made by the Governor with advice of his Executive Council, and are not authorized or confirmed by any Commission or Warrant from the Queen.

64. In other Colonies Public Offices are generally granted in the name of Her Majesty, and holden during Her Majesty's Pleasure. In some cases, however, it is specially provided by law that they shall be granted by the Governor or by the Governor in Council or by some judicial authority, and in some few cases they are holden during good behaviour.

65. The general rule is, that all Public Offices of considerable rank, trust, and emolument, should be granted by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony in Her Majesty's name. The appointment may be made either provisionally, when the Instrument is issued under authority of Her Majesty's General Instructions and subject to the Royal approval, or absolutely, when the Instrument is issued in pursuance of Her Majesty's Special Instructions, which Special Instructions are conveyed to the Governor generally in the form of Warrants under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

66. The distinction between Offices which are, and Offices which are not, of considerable rank, trust, and emolument, being in itself vague and indefinite, has been rendered as precise as the nature of the case admits, by the following distinction. Offices are classed under three heads:—1, those of which the emoluments do not exceed one hundred pounds per annum; 2, those of which the emoluments exceed one hundred and do not exceed two hundred pounds per annum; 3, and those of which the emoluments exceed two hundred pounds per annum.

67. When a vacancy occurs in the first or lowest of the three classes last mentioned, the Governor, as a general rule, has the absolute disposal of the appointment, subject only to the condition of reporting every such appointment by the first opportunity.

68. When a vacancy occurs in the second or middle class, the Governor reports it to the Secretary of State, together with the name and qualifications of the person whom he has appointed to fill it provisionally and intends to fill it finally, which recommendation is almost uniformly followed.

69. When a vacancy occurs in the third or highest class, the Governor follows the same course as to reporting the vacancy and provisional appointment; but he is distinctly to apprise the object of his choice that he holds the Office in the strictest sense of the word provisionally only until his appointment is confirmed or superseded by Her Majesty. He is at liberty also to recommend a candidate for the final appointment, but it must be distinctly understood that the Secretary of State has the power of recommending another instead. In these cases the confirmation or other final appointment takes place in the form already mentioned, of a warrant under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.*

70. It is of course impossible to lay down any general rule for deciding in what cases the recommendation of a Governor will, or will not, be ultimately sanctioned and confirmed by the Queen; but in general it may be stated, that Her Majesty will be advised to regard more favourably appointments which are in the nature of promotions of meritorious Public Servants, than appointments made in favour of persons new to the Public Service; and that when any new Office has been created the Governor's recommendation for filling it up will carry with it less weight than in the case of offices which the Governor may have found already established. In the cases of such new Offices there will always be more than usual reason to anticipate that an appointment will be made directly from this country.

71. Appointments of gentlemen connected with the Governor, or who have accompanied him to the Colony as Private Secretaries or otherwise, are open to much objection, and will rarely be confirmed. Provisional appointments of this kind should be reported to the Secretary of State without any recommendation as to the mode in which the Office shall be permanently filled. Should such an appointment be made at a time when a Governor is about leave the Colony, his Successor will be expected to report on the mode in which the Office should be permanently filled.

72. It is further to be understood, that, in determining the propriety of appointments from this Country or from the Colony, regard will probably be had to the comparatively advanced state of wealth and population in each Colony, and to the number of properly qualified Candidates among whom the Local Authorities may have the opportunity of making a selection.

73. In the distribution of the patronage of the Government in the Colonies, great weight must always be attached to local services and experience. Every Governor will therefore make, once in each year, a *Confidential Report* of the claims of Candidates, whether already employed in the Public Service or not, whom he may consider to possess those qualifications, in order that, when a vacancy or an opportunity for promotion occurs, the Secretary of State may have before him additional means, besides the immediate recommendation of the Governor, for judging how far the particular Candidate recommended by the Governor is on the whole the best qualified, and whether a Candidate of proper qualifications is to be found in that or in any other Colony. The Governor will ascertain and report upon the qualifications of other Candidates, of whom he may have less knowledge, when he sees sufficient reason for supposing that the Public Service might gain by their admission into it; but in the application of these Rules much must be left to the Governor's discretion.

* See Circular Despatch, September 30, 1869.

74. In reporting a vacancy in any Office under the Crown, of which the emoluments exceed 200*l.* per annum, or in reporting the creation of any such office, the Governor will furnish in the form of the Schedule inserted in the Appendix (p. 303), and in duplicate, full particulars respecting the nature and incidents of the office, and will state in the covering despatch whether persons filling that or similar offices have been usually selected by the Secretary of State or by the Governor.

75. In the case of the Chief Judicial and Chief Fiscal Offices in a Colony in which the Crown is responsible for the appointments, local connexion with the Colony by birth, family ties, or otherwise, will be considered, generally speaking, to render a candidate ineligible.

76. All salaried Public Officers are prohibited from engaging in trade or connecting themselves with any commercial undertaking without leave from the Governor approved by the Secretary of State. As a general rule this prohibition will be made absolute in the case of officers whose remuneration is fixed on the assumption that their whole time is at the disposal of the Government.

77. No Public Officer is to undertake any private agency in any matter connected with the exercise of his public duties.

78. Whenever half-pay Officers borne on the half-pay of Her Majesty's Army or Navy, or in the Military and Commissariat Departments, shall be appointed to a civil situation in any of the Colonies, a report of the appointment, specifying the date and the amount of salary, is to be made immediately to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which will be transmitted by him to the proper authorities in this Country. Promotions in the Civil Service of half-pay Officers are also to be notified forthwith to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of the respective authorities.

79. No paid officer under the Government of a Colony can be permitted to be the Editor of a newspaper, or to take any active part in the management of it. He may furnish articles signed with his name upon subjects of general interest, abstaining from writing on questions which can properly be called political, or discussing the measures of the Government, or the official proceedings of its Officers, and from furnishing any articles whatever to a newspaper which, in commenting on the measures of the Government, should habitually exceed the bounds of fair and temperate discussion. If the authorship of anonymous articles should be brought home to any Officer, or if, in articles bearing his signature, he should discuss any political subject, or the measures of the Government, or the official proceedings of its Officers, he will be liable to be removed from Office.

80. No Public Officer is allowed to receive a Grant of money by a Colonial Legislature, if such Grant has not been initiated or authorised by the Governor.

81 and 82. These rules, which related to the presentation to vacant Benefices, were cancelled by Circular Despatch to certain Colonies, dated 16th February, 1871.

§ 11. *Suspension and Dismissal from Office.*

83. The following Rules, unless otherwise provided for by some local law, must be observed with respect to the Suspension of Public Officers in all cases in which the Officer is appointed by Commission or Warrant from the Crown, or in which the Officer's emoluments exceed 100*l.* a year:—

The offence with which an Officer is charged must be communicated to him in writing, with the grounds on which it rests, and he will be required to answer the charge in writing.

84. If no answer is given by the Officer within the time allowed to him for that purpose by the Governor, or if the answer is not so far satisfactory as to obviate, in the Governor's opinion, the necessity of proceeding to suspension, the Governor must apprise the Officer that on a day to be named, and which shall be after such an interval as will allow the Officer a reasonable time for preparing his defence, the question whether he shall be suspended or not, will be brought before the Executive Council, or in British Guiana the Official Members of the Court of Policy, and that he must defend himself before the Council in writing. The Council may determine whether, in addition to such written defence, the Officer shall be required also to defend himself orally.

85. If, in the course of the inquiry before the Council, new charges or new evidence shall be adduced against him, such new charges or evidence shall be fully communicated to him, and sufficient time shall be allowed him to meet them before any final decision shall be pronounced.

86. If the final decision shall be for his suspension, the Governor's report of the suspension must be accompanied by copies of the Minutes of Council, and of all other material documents relating to it, in order that the Secretary of State may confirm or disallow the same.

87. No suspension from Office or stoppage of Salary must take place unless such defence has been received and considered, or unless the party makes default in furnishing it when called upon.

88. In a case in which it may be inexpedient for the Public Service to leave an Officer to whom an offence of a very serious character is imputed, in the execution of his functions (as, for instance, in the custody of public money) during the time necessary for the regular proceeding to his suspension, the Governor may at once interdict such Officer from the further exercise of his functions, as a provisional measure; but no such Officer can be formally suspended from his Office or salary, except by the regular proceeding already described, which must in all cases be taken with as little delay as possible.

89. An officer who has been suspended is not entitled to absent himself from the Colony during the interval before his ultimate dismissal or reinstatement, without the leave of the Governor first obtained, as in ordinary cases; if leave of absence should be granted to him, half salary will not be payable to him, if he is ultimately dismissed, nor, in case of his reinstatement, unless so ordered by the Secretary of State.

90. If the suspension is not approved and confirmed by Her Majesty's Government, the Officer suspended will be entitled, unless otherwise ordered by the Secretary of State, to the full amount of salary which he would have received if he had not been suspended, even though the Officer appointed provisionally to perform his duties may be allowed by Her Majesty's Government to receive the half salary of the same Officer for the period during which he so acted.

91. If the suspension from Office is approved and confirmed by Her Majesty's Government, all salary will cease from the day of suspension, and although the Officer so suspended should be subsequently restored (as an act of indulgence), he will not be entitled to any portion of salary during the period of his suspension.

92. An Officer whose suspension is approved and confirmed by Her Majesty's Government forfeits all claim to a retiring allowance, even though he should have paid contributions towards such retiring allowance.

93. Holders of patent offices may be removed from such offices by the Governor and Council under the second section of 22 Geo. 3, c. 75 (amended by 54 Geo. 3, c. 61); but care must be taken that the Officer is heard after being apprised of the charge against him and it will be convenient that the course prescribed in case of suspension should be pursued in any proceedings for removal.

94. Against any such removal an appeal lies to Her Majesty in Council, which should be prosecuted like any other appeal.

95. Officers not appointed by Commission or Warrant may, unless their salary exceeds 100*l.* a-year, be dismissed by the Governor without the forms above prescribed, provided always that the grounds of dismissal are definitely stated and investigated with the aid of the head of the Department (if any), and are communicated to the person inculpated, in order that he may be able to defend himself. Such dismissals will not require the confirmation of the Secretary of State, but any memorial from the dismissed Officer must be forwarded with a short statement of the grounds of dismissal.

96. The report of the suspension, dismissal, or the provisional supersession of a Public Servant should be accompanied with the return required in the case of a vacancy which is inserted in the Appendix. (See circular of 29th August, 1873, as to granting an allowance to an Officer pending decision of Secretary of State in respect of his suspension, and Circular of 26th April, 1876, as to mode of proceeding in cases of suspension.)

§ III. *Pensions and Retiring Allowances.*

97. In the absence of any local law, each application for a pension or retiring allowance as it presents itself must be specially considered and treated on its own merits. Except in the case of Officers appointed prior to 5th August, 1829, the amount of pension to be granted, if any, will be generally regulated by the principles of the British Superannuation Acts, 4 & 5 W. 4, c. 24, and 22 Vict. c. 26. But it must be clearly understood that the maximum rate of pension is not always awarded, and that when public employment is combined with the practice of a private profession, no pension will be granted, unless the retiring Officer had acquired a claim to Superannuation before the passing of the Act 22 Vict. c. 26, or had had his right to a pension otherwise and specially preserved. The cases of Officers having had private practice, whose services commenced after the passing of the Act 22 Vict. c. 26, and whose appointments may be abolished, will be specially considered.

98. Whenever a Governor may have occasion to bring under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government the application of any Officer for a retiring allowance on quitting the public service, he is required to furnish certain particulars in each case, according to the form inserted in the Appendix: An extract of the Treasury Minute, and of a Report of Superannuation Committee, respecting the grant of retiring allowances to those who entered the service prior to 5th August, 1829, to those who entered it after that date, to professional Officers, and in regard to pensions granted on abolition of office, are printed at pp. 225-26.

99. In case of Public Officers receiving salaries not exceeding 120*l.* per annum, the Governor, subject to revision by the Home Government, may decide on the amount of retiring allowance to be granted, in accordance with the general rules relating to pensions.

100. Pensions to Colonial Officers retiring on the ground of ill-health are subject as a general rule to this condition, that should the Officer's health be re-established, he is bound to accept, in lieu of his pension, any office, not inferior in value to that from which he retired, which the Secretary of State may think proper to confer on him, due regard being had to circumstances of climate.

101. Previously to making any payment in a Colony in respect of a pension, the Treasurer, or other proper Officer, will take care to inform himself whether any condition may have been attached to it, with reference to the employment, residence, or otherwise, of the claimant. If such condition shall exist, the Treasurer will have to produce as a voucher, in support of his account, a sufficient certificate or other proof that it has been complied with, and must withhold the payment of the pension until such document shall be furnished.

102. If an officer shall in any case retire on a pension, during a leave of absence, not obtained with a view to retirement, or within six months after resumption of duty, the term of service on which his pension is calculated will be subject to such deduction, not exceeding the duration of his last leave, as the Secretary of State may think fit.

103. If in any Colony the law of the Colony shall vest in the retiring Officer, an unconditional right to the pension claimed, or is otherwise inconsistent with these rules, the case must of course be governed by the law and not by the rule. (See circular of 22nd May, 1873, as to mode of dealing for pension purposes with the house allowances and fees of public officers, in Part IV.)

CHAPTER V.

§ I. *Salaries.*

104. On appointments to Offices, half salary, when so disposable by law, will be allowed, as a general rule, from the date of embarkation and full salary from the date of arrival in the Colony: Provided that the Officer proceeds direct to the Colony to which he is appointed, otherwise he will be allowed to draw half salary for such time only as ordinarily elapses between the departure of the mail (if any) from the point of embarkation and its arrival in the Colony; or if there be no mail route between his point of embarkation and his point of arrival in the Colony, for such time as is ordinarily required to perform the journey between such two points.

105. If, however, the Office is a new one, or if for any other reason there is no person drawing salary in respect of it, full salary may in special cases be allowed from the date of embarkation. If, on the other hand, the Officer previously holding the appointment in the Colony continues in the tenure of his Office until the arrival of his Successor, the latter Officer will not be entitled to any portion of salary until he has assumed the duties of his Office.

106. No advance of salary is allowed, except in very special cases, to be determined by the Secretary

of State; and the Officer to whom it may be granted must sign an agreement with the Crown Agents in the form inserted in the Appendix." (Page 805.)

107. If any Office be vacated, in any Colony, by the death or removal of the holder, or by his temporary absence, the person appointed by the Governor to act in his stead will receive half the salary of the Office. Should such person be the holder of another situation, but not performing the duties of it, he may receive half the salary of the Office in which he is so appointed to act, together with half the salary of his own Office.

108. Should the person so appointed by the Governor to a vacant Office be required at the same time to perform the duties of his own Office, he may be allowed half the salary of the temporary Office, together with the whole salary of his own Office; but as a general rule no person should be appointed to discharge at the same time the duties of two distinct Offices, whenever any other arrangement may be practicable.

109. The fees of the vacant Office (in the absence of any usage or law to the contrary) should be paid into the Colonial Treasury, from whence the acting Officer will receive one moiety, with such further portion as the Governor shall consider advisable, in case the services performed are of a special character or involve outlay.

110. Should the Officer whom the Governor has appointed temporarily to a vacant Office be confirmed in the situation, he will be entitled to draw the full salary of that Office from the date at which he entered on the duties, if no portion of the salary during that period has been drawn by the former occupant of the Office; but from the date from which he draws such full salary, he will not be entitled to salary on account of any other Office which he may have held at the same time.

111. If any Colonial Officer desires part of his salary to be paid by the Crown Agents in this country, he must give his assent in writing to the following condition, viz., that the proposed part payment shall in no case be made until the Crown Agents have been furnished with a certificate from the proper Colonial authority to the effect that the Officer continued to hold his appointment during the period for which such part payment is claimed.†

112. The Colonial Government, on timely application from the Officer, is to transmit such a certificate to the Crown Agents, furnishing the Officer with a duplicate.†

113. The following Rules are to be observed in regard to the salary to be drawn by Officers appointed to the provisional administration of Governments, or transferred from one Government to another:—

Whenever the Government of a Colony may be vacated by the death, recal, or resignation of the holder of it, or when the Governor may be absent on leave, the person succeeding to the administration of the Government shall (if previously resident in the Colony) receive half of the salary of the Governor; and the full "Table Allowance," in cases where any such allowance is made.

Should any Officer in the Civil Service of a Colony be called to administer the Government of a Colony in either of the aforesaid cases, he will (if no other arrangement has been made and sanctioned on his assumption of the Government) be entitled to receive only the Governor's half salary, and no part of his own salary, unless the Governor's half salary should be less than double his own whole salary, in which case he will receive half of each.

Should the person called to the administration have been removed from the Public Service in another Colony for the purpose, he shall receive, during a vacancy of the Government to which he shall so have been called, and until the embarkation of his Successor, the whole salary of the Governor; and "Table Allowance," as above stated.

But during the period in which he may continue to administer such Government, on whole salary, he will not be entitled to any portion of the salary of the Office from which he may have been removed; and from the period at which the newly-appointed Governor shall become entitled to half salary, the Officer provisionally administering shall receive only the other half; and "Table Allowance," as above stated. Whether he can in this case draw also half the salary of his own Office will depend on the arrangements made for payment of his substitute, and will be decided in each instance by the Secretary of State.

Should a Government be vacant by reason of the absence on leave of the Governor (who would then be entitled to half salary) and should an Officer administering some other Government be called to the provisional administration of the Government so temporarily vacant, such Officer will be entitled to draw the half salary of the Government from which he may have so temporarily removed, together with the half salary of the Government which he may have been called provisionally to administer; and "Table Allowance," as above stated.

If the period of a vacancy, or of the absence of a Governor, should exceed nine months, and there should be any salary left for the purpose, the Secretary of State will be willing to make such arrangements as may appear reasonable for the increase of the salary of the temporary holder for the period of excess.

Officers in the provisional administration of Colonial Governments must, however, in all cases in which bills are drawn on the Paymaster-General, draw for the half salaries only of such Governments until they shall receive Notifications from the Colonial Office of the periods during which they may be entitled to full salary.

113A. Officers succeeding to the administration, or the provisional administration, of Colonial Governments, will be entitled to draw full or half salary, as the case may be, in respect of the day on which they assume their duties. The Officers whom they succeed will not be entitled to any payment for that day, excepting the half salary granted in cases of absence on leave.

114. If a Governor is transferred from one Colony to another, and comes to England first, he will usually receive the half salary of the Government which he relinquishes if it should be available, and not drawn by any other Officer, until the date of his embarkation from England for the Government to which he may be appointed.

* Crown Agents, by letter of September 9, 1871 (communicated to Governors in a Circular of September 13) were directed to consider it as a standing instruction that advances of salary should only be made on execution of written guarantee, from a responsible third person, for repayment of money in case of default.

† As to the mode of making such remittances through the Crown Agents, and the Forms to be used, see Circular Despatch of 21st April, 1877.

115. If no portion of the salary of the Government from which such Governor is transferred is so available, but the half salary of the Government to which he may be appointed is available, he will usually receive the half salary of the latter.

116. If no half salary is available from either, he can receive no salary until he assumes his new Government.

117. When a Governor who has been transferred from one Government to another returns to this country, before proceeding to his new Government, the Secretary of State must be satisfied that such return is unavoidable, or in furtherance, of the public interests, before the Officer is allowed to receive any half salary. (See also circular of 8th January, 1873, as to the division of salary on the occasion of a change in the office of Governor.)

§ 11. *Leave of absence.*

118. The Acts of Parliament, 22 Geo. 3, cap. 75, and 54 Geo. 3, cap. 61, empower the Governor and Council of any Colony to grant leave of absence to Colonial Officers.

119. Subject to the necessities of the service leave of absence may be granted after a period of six years' resident service in the Colony without any special grounds. It may be given before the expiration of that period in cases of serious indisposition, or of "urgent private affairs," if the Governor and Council are satisfied that the indulgence is indispensable. In cases of serious indisposition, the state of the officer's health must be certified by his medical attendant. In cases of "urgent private affairs," the nature of such urgent affairs must be stated to the Governor.

120. In the absence of special grounds the leave in such case must not exceed one-sixth of the Officer's resident service. On special grounds it may exceed that period by six months, but it must in neither case exceed twelve months.

121. The Governor may report to the Secretary of State the period for which the leave may be extended without injury to the public service, but must not recommend such extension. The Officer seeking an extension must apply at least one clear month before the time when he ought to start in order to reach the Colony before the end of his existing leave.

122. Governors are required by the Act 54 Geo. 3, cap. 61, to report to the Secretary of State for confirmation, each case in which leave of absence has been granted, under a penalty not exceeding in each case 100*l.*; they must also transmit a Certificate in the form inserted in the Appendix (page 305), and a similar Certificate in case the Governor should afterwards recommend an extension of leave. If the Officer is paid by fees, they must also report what arrangements are made respecting the disposal of those fees during the Officer's absence.

123. An Officer to whom leave of absence has been granted, is in general entitled to half salary during his absence from the Colony. Any private arrangement made with the object of securing to the absent Officer more than the authorised allowance is on no account to be allowed. No advance of salary will be granted to the absent Officer in order to enable him to return to the Colony.

124. Stipendiary Magistrates on leave may receive so much of their allowance for house rent as may not be wanted for the Acting Officers, the amount so allowed being reported to the Secretary of State; but they must receive no part of their allowance for horse hire.

125. Governors are to furnish every Officer proceeding on leave of absence with a duplicate of the despatch to the Secretary of State, reporting his leave, and a duplicate of the Certificate above mentioned; and an absent officer cannot receive his half salary in this country, nor any extension of his leave, unless he produces such Certificate.

126. The Regulations respecting the stoppage of half the salaries of Civil officers on obtaining leave of absence are to be applied, as far as practicable, to the case of Ministers of Religion in the Colonies, receiving salary from Colonial or Imperial Funds. Leave in these cases is to be granted by the Governor of the colony on the recommendation of the Bishop or other superintending Authority (if any) of the Body to which the Minister may belong, and subject to the same rules as in the case of Civil Officers in regard to the confirmation and extension.

127. To whatever extent the authority of the Queen, or of Her Majesty's Officers, may be competent to enforce it, the further rule must be observed, that no Minister of Religion must be permitted to absent himself from the Colony in which he serves, until adequate and satisfactory provision shall have been made for the performance of his clerical duties during his absence, unless the state of his health absolutely requires it.

128. The same rules extend to leave of absence granted to Judicial Functionaries of every Class.

129. In cases where salaries are fixed by law, the rule as to half salary can always be applied by the Governor's declining to grant the leave unless on condition of conforming to it.

130. On his arrival in this country the officer on leave must report himself, either personally or by letter, to the Colonial Office, producing or transmitting the Governor's despatch, and mentioning the place of his residence, and he must notify any subsequent change of residence. Treasurers and auditors of colonies, whose accounts are subjected to Imperial audit, should also leave their address at the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. (Enclosure to circular despatch of the 30th November, 1880.)

131. Leave of absence will be extended by the Secretary of State, but not as a matter of course, nor unless the public convenience admits of it.*

132. Except in very special cases, as of unbroken official residence in the same Colony for fifteen years, no extensions will exceed six months at a time, nor will any officers on leave be allowed to receive half salary at any one time for more than the following periods:—

Heligoland and Mediterranean	9 months.
West Indies, Bermuda, Western Australia, British Columbia, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, St. Helena, and Falkland Islands	18 "
West Coast of Africa, Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, and Labuan	24 "

* In Ceylon, except in cases of unforeseen emergency, extension of leave will be refused when the Governor has notified that it cannot conveniently be granted; and in the case of application for extension on other grounds than that of ill health, half salary will not be granted without a reference to the Colony.—Secretary of State's Despatch, 196, 18th Nov., 1867.

Note.—Special advantages as to leave of absence are granted to Officers on the West Coast of Africa. See Chapter XVIII of these Regulations.

Nor for a period which, added to his previous absences on leave with half salary, would exceed by six months one-sixth of his resident service in the Colony. Absence without salary will not be counted against him in calculating his claim for further leave of absence, nor for him, with certain exceptions, in calculating his pension.

133. The foregoing regulations are not designed to prevent, or to regulate, any vacation not exceeding, in the case of Civil Officers, three months in any two years, or in the case of judicial functionaries the ordinary vacation of the Court to which such functionary may belong, for the purpose of relaxation from business. In such cases no report to the Secretary of State is necessary, nor is any abatement of salary required, but the leave must be recorded under the Governor's hand and seal, and the Officer absenting himself must, with the concurrence or sanction of the Governor, have made such arrangements as may be necessary for the adequate discharge of his duties without cost to the public.

134. In cases where an officer is entitled to claim both vacation leave of six weeks or three months, and also leave on half-pay for a longer period, and comes home by permission of the Governor on vacation leave, he may apply for an additional leave of absence on half-pay, to be taken immediately on the expiration of the vacation leave, subject to the usual rules which regulate such absence, and on condition that before leaving the Colony the Officer has informed the Governor of his intention to apply for such extended leave, and that the Governor has reported to the Secretary of State his approval of such intention, and has furnished the usual certificate of leave of absence: *or the Governor may give the officer leave of absence for a period not exceeding that allowed by Regulation 120, with an intimation that he will be entitled to full pay for the period for his vacation leave, and subsequently to half-pay.*

135. Officers applying for leave with the intention of retiring must only receive such term of leave as will allow time for coming to a decision in England respecting the application for retirement; and the Governor giving leave under such circumstances must report them to the Secretary of State. The Officer's half-salary will in such case cease and his pension commence when his retirement is sanctioned.

136. If an Officer retires during his leave of absence without having originally given notice of his desire to do so, the period at which his half-salary is to cease must be determined according to the circumstances of the case.*

§ III. Passages.

137. The following is the scale of allowances to be granted from Imperial Funds to Governors, including in that term all Officers administering Colonial Governments, for their passages from this country:

Canada	£400	Cape of Good Hope	£500
British Columbia	600	Natal	450
Other Colonies in North America	300	St. Helena	300
Bermuda	350	Mauritius	700
West Indies: Governors	350	Ceylon	700
" Lieutenant-Governors	250	Labuan	500
" Administrators	200	Australian Colonies	800
Malta	300	New Zealand	800
Gibraltar	200	Hong Kong	800
Sierra Leone	300	Straits Settlements	800
Gambia	250	Falkland Islands	400
Gold Coast	800	Heligoland	50
Griqualand West	500	Fiji	800
Lagos	300		

138. Governors will be granted the same amount of passage allowance on retiring or being removed from their Governments, but they must not draw for the amount without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State; if, however they come home on leave of absence, or are relieved at their own request, before the period at which a successor would, under ordinary circumstances, be appointed, they must provide their own passages. The return allowances of Governors, who may have left this country, before the 1st January, 1870, will be governed by the Regulations which were in force at the time of their leaving.

139. If a Governor is removed from one Government to another, he will not be entitled to passage allowance from the Colony from which he retires to this country, and likewise from hence to the Colony to which he is about to proceed, unless the Secretary of State and the Treasury shall be satisfied that his return to this country was unavoidable, or in furtherance of the public interests; but the allowance to be granted to him will be calculated by the Secretary of State and the Treasury according to the probable expense of the direct passage from one Colony to the other, estimated on the same principle as the passage allowance from England. In the case of a public functionary (not a Governor) or other person resident in a Colony, who may be appointed to the Government of another Colony, the same principle will be followed by the Secretary of State and the Treasury as nearly as circumstances will admit.

140. Whenever a Lieutenant-Governor is appointed to a Colony in which a Superior Governor is resident, and exercising all the functions of his Office, he will be entitled to receive a moiety of the Passage Allowance assigned by the Regulations to the Governor under whom he is about to serve.

141. Passage allowances will also be made from Imperial Funds to persons specially commissioned to proceed to any of the Colonies, and to Bishops receiving salaries from Imperial Funds, while on their Visitation Tours. When a Bishop's stipend ceases to be paid from Imperial Funds, his passage allowances will also cease.

142. No passage in Her Majesty's ships is to be given to Colonial Officers at the public expense except on the application of the Senior Officer of the Civil Department on the spot to the Senior Naval Officer present. The expense for the entertainment of passengers will not be paid by the public, unless the Secretary of State for the Colonies should consider that the passage was properly applied for, and

* By Circular Despatch of August 1, 1871, Officers administering Governments in West Indies, other than Governors-in-Chief, are allowed leave of absence on full pay for a period not exceeding three weeks at a time and thirty-one days in a year.

that the expense should be so paid. Whenever a Governor has occasion to apply to the Senior Nava Officer for a passage in one of Her Majesty's Ships for himself, or for any Functionary under his Government, he must immediately report the case to the Secretary of State, informing him at the same time of the circumstances under which the application was made.

143. The passage expenses of a Governor-in-Chief visiting his subordinate Governments, will be defrayed from Imperial Funds; but not so his expenses while visiting different ports within his immediate Government.

144. If a Governor is proceeding on a Tour of Inspection or Duty within the limits of his Government, such passages must be limited to himself, his Secretary, and their personal attendants, and not include other Officers, or members of his family.

145. When a Governor is proceeding to another Colony to administer the Government temporarily, or returning to his own Government, he will be allowed, from Imperial Funds, such expenses as the Secretary of State may deem to have been reasonably incurred for the removal of himself and his family.

146. Subject to Article 149, the expense for the entertainment on board of Her Majesty's Ships of a Governor, Bishop, or any other Public Officer so entertained, must be paid to the Paymaster of the Ship at the end of the voyage, and, if possible before leaving the Ship.

147. If such expense is to be charged on the Imperial or Colonial Treasury, it may be defrayed by a Bill drawn in the former case on the Paymaster-General, and in the latter case on the Colonial Government. Such Bills must be drawn at not less than ten days' sight, either by the Governor or with his written sanction. In case the expense is to be borne on Imperial Funds, the Governor will report, by the first opportunity, his having given such sanction, and will direct the Public Officer to whom it may have been given to transmit an immediate and direct advice to the Secretary of State of his having drawn the Bill, and to forward at the same time the Governor's sanction for his having done so, and a Receipt from the Paymaster of the vessel for the amount so drawn.

148. The rates at which passages in Her Majesty's ships will be paid to the Captains or Commanding Officers at whose table passengers may be entertained, are as follows:—

I. For any Governor whose salary is not less than 3,000*l.* per annum, exclusive of allowances—and for Commanders-in-Chief of Forces, if Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, or Major Generals, 4*l.* per diem for the seven days, and afterwards 2*l.* a day.

II. For any other Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, 8*l.* per diem for the first seven days and afterwards 2*l.* a day.

III. For the persons composing the suite of Governors, &c., 2*l.* a day for each male person above the age of 16; two-thirds of that sum for every female above 16; one-third for such of either sex as shall be between the ages of 7 and 16; and one-fourth for such as may be under 7 years of age, for every day they shall be entertained at the Captain's table.

IV. For Colonial Bishops, and for individuals other than those above stated, entertained at the Captain's table, 2*l.* a day for the first fourteen days, and 1*l.* a day afterwards; and the proportions with respect to age and sex, as stated in the preceding paragraph.

149. When a Governor or other Public Officer is proceeding in a ship of war on a Tour of Inspection which requires him to disembark at various ports, the higher rate per diem will in general only be paid for the seven days' entertainment following his first embarkation. If there are special reasons for repeating this payment, it must form a subject of special representation to the Secretary of State before it is made.

149A. When a Governor, or other public officer, disembarks for the purpose of performing *bond fide* public service, and has not been able to give the Captain or Commanding Officer beforehand such information as to the days on which he would be absent from the ship as would prevent expense in preparing for his entertainment on those days, one-half of the rates of allowance above authorized will be payable in respect of such absence.

149B. For the purpose of computing the seven days referred to in Clause 149, each day in respect of which a charge for entertainment is made at half of the higher rate is to be counted as a full day. (See Circular, 21st June, 1880.)

150. Payment for entertainment in Her Majesty's ships is to be calculated according to the dates of the first and last dinner meals taken on board.

151. When Governors, Bishops,* or other Officers who may be entitled to conveyance at the expense of the Imperial Treasury, have to obtain passages in mail packets or private ships, it will be necessary that certified statements of the expenses and of the dates at which they were incurred should, without delay, be sent to the Colonial Office, supported by such vouchers as can be reasonably be procured. Evidence of the ordinary kind, as reference to a tariff (if any), or the certificate of two merchants, should, as a rule, be forwarded, that the rate of charge is usual or reasonable. The statements of other Officers than the Governor must bear his counter-signature of approval. The expenditure will be subject to review, and, if necessary, to disallowance, by the Secretary of State; and it will be desirable, though not indispensable, that his sanction should be obtained before Bills be drawn for the sums spent. Such Bills should be drawn on the Paymaster-General, at not less than ten days' sight and an immediate and direct advice should, in each case, be sent to the Secretary of State.

152. Any question that may arise in connection with passage allowances, &c., and may not have been provided for in the foregoing Regulations, will be separately considered and decided by the Secretary of State.

153. Whenever any person in this country shall be appointed to any Office, the salary and fees (if any) attached to which do not exceed 500*l.* per annum, in a Colony not possessing a Representative Assembly, the Crown Agents for the Colonies will secure and pay for his passage to the Colony, also those of his wife and children, not exceeding four persons besides himself. The person so appointed will be required to execute an "Agreement" in the form inserted in the Appendix. (Page 306.) See Circular 20th April, 1871.

154. No outfit is allowed on any occasion.

* As to leave of Absence, Passage, and Pensions of Officers on West Coast of Africa, see Chapter XVIII.

CHAPTER VI.

§ 1. *Precedency, Victoria Cross, Foreign Orders, Salutes, and Flags.*

155. The precedence of Colonial Officers is in some cases determined by Colonial enactments by Royal Charters, by Instructions communicated either under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual through the Secretary of State, or by authoritative usage. In the absence of any such special authority. Governors are to guide themselves by the subjoined table.

156. Table of precedence of Colonial Officers.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer administering the Government.

The Senior Officer in command of the Troops, if of the rank of a General, and the Officer in command of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of the rank of an Admiral, their own relative rank being determined by the Queen's Regulations on that subject.

The Bishop.

The Chief Justice.

The Senior Officer in command of the Troops, if of the rank of Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel, and the Officer in command of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of equivalent rank their own relative rank being determined by the Queen's Regulations on that subject.

The Members of the Executive Council.

The President of the Legislative Council.

The Members of the Legislative Council.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly.

The Puisne Judges.

The Members of the House of Assembly.

The Colonial Secretary (not being in the Executive Council).

The Commissioners or Government Agents of Provinces or Districts.

The Attorney-General.

The Solicitor-General.

The Senior Officer in command of the Troops, if below the rank of Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel, and the Senior Naval Officer of corresponding rank.

The Archdeacon.

The Treasurer, Paymaster-General, or Collector of Internal Revenue.

The Auditor-General or Inspector-General of Accounts.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Collector of Customs.

The Comptroller of Customs.

The Surveyor-General.

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Clerk of the House of Assembly.

157. In Courts for the trial of Piracy, the Members are to take rank according to the order in which they are designated in Her Majesty's Commission; except in the case of the Naval Commander-in-Chief (where there is one), to whom, as a matter of courtesy, the chair on the right of the President of the Court is assigned.

158. Persons entitled to precedence in the United Kingdom or in Foreign Countries, are not entitled, as of a right, to the same precedence in the British Colonies; but in the absence of any special Instructions from the Queen, the precedence of such persons relatively to the above-mentioned Colonial Officers will be determined by the Governor, having regard to the social condition of the Colony under his Government.

159. The Queen's Warrants instituting "the Victoria Cross" and extending it to Local Forces in the Colonies, and the Queen's Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals, are inserted in the Appendix (pages 306-9). The Regulations relating to salutes are contained in the Chapter of "The Queen's Regulations and the Admiralty Instructions for the Government of Her Majesty's Naval Service" which is supplied to every Governor. (See Circular 16th January, 1873, as to the relative position of Naval and Military Officers when taking part in ceremonies on shore. See Circular 30th August, 1873, as to the position to be assigned to a Naval Officer when sitting as a Member of a Court of Enquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of a merchant ship. See Circular of 24th October, 1873, as to precedence of ex-Members of Executive Council who have been allowed to retain to the title of Honourable within the Colony.)

A Colonial Governor absent from his Colony on leave, or otherwise than on a Special Mission expressly authorised by Her Majesty's Government, is not entitled to any salute, or to fly any flag, as these attributes are only allowable when he is actually representing the Sovereign. A Governor so absent should promptly decline all salutes or other official recognitions of a Royal character from any Foreign Ship or Troops; but he should avail himself of any offer made to him to be received on board, or to be conveyed by Her Majesty's ships or boats; though he cannot demand this attention. (Enclosed in Circular, 28th September, 1879.)

(1.) Whenever a requisition is received by any Officer in command of one of Her Majesty's ships, for the embarkation or conveyance of a Governor, High Commissioner, Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer administering the Government of a Colony, the Senior Officer present may direct the special Flag of such official personage to be hoisted at the foretop-gallant masthead of the ship in which he is embarked; provided that he, after consultation with, and on requisition from that official, considers it for the benefit of the service about to be performed that such Flag should be hoisted, and provided that it is only hoisted or carried within the limits of his Government or High Commission in which he would be entitled to be saluted under Article 18, page 4, of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, 1879.

(2.) If the Senior Officer considers it in any circumstances undesirable to hoist the Flag, he is to inform the Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of his reasons, and at once report the same to the Admiralty.

(3.) In the event of a Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of a Colony being detached on a Foreign

} Not being Members of
Executive Council.

Mission in his official capacity as Governor or High Commissioner, special instructions will be issued in each case as to the Flag which should be carried by a man-of-war in which he may be embarked; in the absence of which the Senior Officer present is to exercise his discretion in consultation with the official proceeding on the mission. (See Circular, 19 April, 1880.)

§ II. Colonial Uniforms.

160. The Uniform which was formerly worn by certain Colonial Civil Officers has been discontinued and the Uniform of Her Majesty's Civil Service in this country has been substituted for it. But Officers who have already worn the old Uniform may, if they prefer it, continue to wear it, subject to the limitation contained in paragraph 164.

161. The Civil Uniform of the First Class will be worn by the Governors of Canada, Jamaica, New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, British Guiana, Trinidad, and the Governors-in-Chief of the Windward and Leeward Islands; and the Uniform of the Second Class will be worn by Governors of Colonies not comprised in the foregoing list, and by Lieutenant-Governors.

162. The Uniform of the Third Class will be worn by Officers administering the Government of any Colony, but not holding the rank of Lieutenant-Governor, and may be worn by Members of the Colonial Ministry in Colonies having Responsible Government, and by Official Members of the Court of Policy in British Guiana, and of Executive Councils or Councils of Government in other Colonies.

163. Subject to the sanction of Her Majesty, obtained through the Secretary of State, the Uniform of the Fourth Class may be worn by Heads of Principal Departments not having a seat in the Executive Council, or Council of Government, or in the Legislature; and the Uniform of the Fifth Class may be worn by Heads of Subordinate Departments and Chief Assistants in the Principal Departments; but permission to wear the Uniform of the Fourth or Fifth Class shall not be given to the holder of any office in regard to which the Queen shall not have sanctioned the use of such Uniform. Private Secretaries to Governors or Officers administering the Government of all Colonies may wear the Uniform of the Fifth Class. (The following Circulars relate to Uniforms, viz., those of 15th February, 1859; 14th July, 1860; 16th July, 1864; 17th February, 1873; 5th August, 1873; 19th November, 1873; 22nd December, 1873.

164. No person is entitled without the consent of the Queen to wear the Uniform attached to any Office after he has ceased to hold that office. Such consent can only be obtained on the recommendation of the Governor, made through the Secretary of State, and only in cases of long or meritorious service. No retired Officer will be allowed to wear any other Uniform than that which was attached to his Office during his tenure of it and which he has actually worn.

CHAPTER VII. CORRESPONDENCE.

§ I. *Mode in which Governors and Officers administering Colonial Governments (with certain exceptions in the West Indies and West Africa) are to conduct their Official Correspondence.*

165. Governors, or Officers administering Colonial Governments, must address the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department *alone* on all matters connected with their Government.

166. Every communication, therefore, to whatever Public Department in this Country it may more immediately relate, must in the first instance be addressed to the Secretary of State, with the exceptions hereafter mentioned; but in cases in which the Colonial Office is merely the channel of communicating with other Departments, the matter to be reported may be embodied in a memorandum addressed to the Department concerned, and forwarded to the Secretary of State in a covering despatch.

167. The Governor's Despatches should be written in a large and distinct hand, with dark ink, on folio paper of uniform size; and an inner margin of about one-third of the page should be left.

168. They are to be numbered in succession, commencing annually with a fresh series, without interruption from changes in Her Majesty's Government.

169. Each despatch should be confined as much as possible to a single subject. The paragraphs of each despatch should be numbered, and if it consists of two or more sheets the pages should be numbered.

170. When any Colonial or Imperial law, or any previous letters or despatches, are referred to, they must be described by their numbers and dates, either in the body of the despatch or in the margin.

171. Each despatch must be docketed. The docket should specify the date and place of which the despatch was written, the name of the writer, and of the Secretary of State to whom it is addressed, the subject of the despatch, and the number of its enclosures.

172. Its enclosures should be noted in the margin, and reference made, in the body of the despatch to such portions of them as may require particular attention.

173. The enclosures must be copied separately on folio paper, corresponding in size with the despatch transmitting them, and must also be written in a large and distinct hand, with dark ink; the paragraphs of each enclosure should be numbered. If an enclosure should be a copy of a despatch or letter, it should be preceded by a heading designating the person by whom, the person to whom, it is written, and the date. If it be a copy of a petition or memorial, a similar descriptive heading should be prefixed.

174. Should the enclosures be in any foreign language, translations of them, as well as copies, are to be forwarded.

175. The enclosures are also to be paged consecutively through the whole series; but each enclosure should be separately numbered, and docketed like the despatch, and the docket should specify that the document is an "Enclosure in — despatch, No. — of —."

176. If any printed documents are transmitted as enclosures, six copies of each should be sent, if they are easily to be procured. In case of newspapers or other printed documents, of which only a portion may require attention, the portion referred to should be cut out, and pasted on foolscap paper, with a note at the head of the date and title of the paper from which it is extracted, the five extra copies required being annexed in an appendix.

177. Despatches forwarded to the Secretary of State should be accompanied by a schedule, and likewise with a statement of the numbers and dates of all despatches which the Governor may have

received from the Secretary of State since the preceding occasion, in lieu of a separate acknowledgment of each despatch.* Duplicates of all important despatches, and of their principal enclosures, should be transmitted to the Secretary of State from the Cape of Good Hope, and all Colonies to the eastward thereof with which there is no telegraphic communication.

177A. With the view of facilitating the despatch of business, and of guarding against neglect or undue delay in the conduct of correspondence, the Governor of a Colony will send home by the first mail of every month.

(1.) A schedule of despatches received from the Secretary of State which have been more than a month in his hands without an answer.

(2.) A schedule of despatches sent by the Governor to the Secretary of State which appear to have remained unanswered for more than one month after having been received.

It should be stated in each case whether any inconvenience is occurring, or likely to occur, by delay in answering. (Enclosure to Circular, 26 October, 1880.)

178. All addresses or petitions to the Queen, on parchment, must be accompanied by a transcript on official paper. Protests by Legislative or Executive Councillors should be unfailingly sent home, and if questions respecting legislative proceedings are referred to the Secretary of State, the reference must always be accompanied by extracts from those proceedings.

179. Every Legislative Act must be accompanied by a statement from the Law Officer of the Crown to the effect that, in his opinion, the Royal Assent may properly be given thereto, or ought not to be, and also by a report from the Governor, or from the Law Officer, giving all requisite explanation respecting the object of the Act, the motive in which it originated, and any legal or political question which it may involve. Such a report should be sent separately with any Act of unusual importance. Other Acts may be transmitted in batches as they receive the Governor's assent.

180. For the due preparation of Drafts of Acts, special rules are laid down in the Governor's Instructions.

181. Every Act must be enrolled in the Chief Court of Justice in the Colony. For the practice of engrossing and enrolling Acts in this country, see the Appendix (page 309).

182. In the month of January each year, or as soon after as may be practicable, a complete collection should be published, for general information, of all Acts or Ordinances enrolled during the preceding year, and six copies of such collection of Acts, &c., shall be sent home.

183. Whenever it may be found necessary to address the Secretary of State in a more unreserved manner than a Public Despatch would admit with propriety or convenience to the public interest, such communication should be marked "Confidential;" but care must be taken that the regular series of Despatches shall contain a full account of all important transactions in the Colony, so that when Parliament may call for information as to any of those transactions a clear and connected view of what has taken place may be afforded by the numbered Despatches, without adding those which are "Confidential."

184. It will, however, rest with the Secretary of State in every case to decide whether such "Confidential" Despatches are or are not to be considered and recorded as public documents.

185. No allowance on account of travelling expenses will be made to any Officer or other person bringing Despatches to this Department, unless the intelligence transmitted be of such a nature as to appear to the Governor to justify the sending it by a special messenger.

186. Every Governor is enjoined to cause the Secretary of State's Despatches, addressed to himself, as well as copies of his own, addressed to the Secretary of State, whether "Confidential" or not, to be deposited in the Government House, if this has been the usual place of deposit for them, or in some other safe Building belonging to the Government.

187. Governors are forbidden to withdraw any public document so deposited, on retiring from their Governments.

188. Governors are also forbidden to give copies of the Secretary of State's Despatches, or Instructions, or to allow them to be taken, unless under a general or special authority from the Secretary of State. But when Responsible Government is established the Governor is generally at liberty to communicate to his Advisers all Despatches not "Confidential." (By Circular of 10 July, 1871, Despatches are reclassified:—1. *Numbered*, which a Governor may publish unless directed not to do so. 2. *Secret*, which he may, if he thinks fit, communicate, under the obligation of secrecy, to his Executive Council, and may make public if he thinks it necessary. 3. *Confidential*, which are addressed to a Governor personally, and which he is forbidden to make known without express authority.)

§ II. *Mode in which the Officers administering subordinate Governments are to conduct their Official Correspondence.*

189. The Colonies of Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia, are consolidated into one General Government, called the Government of the Windward Islands; the Colonies of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica, into a second, called the Government of the Leeward Islands; and the Settlements of Sierra Leone, Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos into a third, called the Government of the West Africa Settlements. The Officers administering the subordinate Governments are, in the West Indies, called Lieutenant-Governors or Presidents, in the West Africa Settlements, Administrators.

* CIRCULAR.

SIR,—It is required by the 177th Clause of the Colonial Regulations that duplicates of all important Despatches, and of their principal Enclosures, should be transmitted to the Secretary of State from the Cape of Good Hope, and all Colonies to the principal Enclosures, should be transmitted to the Secretary of State from the Cape of Good Hope, and all Colonies to the eastward thereof with which there is no Telegraphic communication. The great and increasing facilities of Postal and Telegraphic communication render it unnecessary that this rule should be maintained, except in cases when the loss of a Despatch would be of such very serious public importance as that no means of security against its non-arrival should be neglected. In these cases the duplicate should still be sent by the following mail. A duplicate of the Schedule of Despatches sent by each mail should be sent by the next opportunity. You will issue the instructions necessary to give effect to these alterations in the existing rule.

DOWNING STREET, 8th March, 1870.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
GRANVILLE.

The Officer Administering the Government of

† The West Africa Settlements are now divided into two Governments of the "West Africa Settlements" and the "Gold Coast Colony."—(Ed. C.O.L.)

190. The correspondence of the Governors-in-Chief with the Secretary of State must be conducted in the mode which has been established by the preceding Regulations; but they will take care to keep the series of Despatches, relating to each Colony within their respective Commands, detached and separate from the rest.

191. During the absence of the Governor-in-Chief from any Island or Settlement comprised within his Command, the Officer administering the Government of that Island or Settlement should correspond with him on all subjects connected with this Office, and should transmit to him all Official Reports and information touching the same, and should apply to him for all such instructions as he may require for his guidance in the discharge of his duties.

192. If, during the absence of the Governor-in-Chief from any subordinate Government within the limits of his Command, exigencies should arise, in which it may be necessary that immediate instructions should be obtained from the Secretary of State, the Officer administering a subordinate Government is authorised to apply to the Secretary of State direct for instructions in relation thereto, if by so doing the Secretary of State can receive his Despatch at an earlier date than would be practicable through the intervention of the Governor-in-Chief.

193. Every such Officer will be required to transmit by the earliest opportunity to the Governor-in-Chief, or Officer administering the General Government, a copy of every Despatch or communication which he may, under this permission, address direct to the Secretary of State.

194. The Secretary of State will communicate his answer to any such Despatch, as may be most expedient, either to the Governor-in-Chief or direct to the Officer from whom he may have received it transmitting in the latter case a copy of the answer to the Governor-in-Chief.

195. Officers administering subordinate Governments will be guided, in their correspondence with the Governors-in-Chief, by the general Regulations which have been established by the Secretary of State in the preceding sections of this Chapter.

196. So long as the Governor-in-Chief is not present within the limits of his command, the above instructions must be understood to attach to the Acting Governor-in-Chief.

§ III. Military Correspondence.

197. The Governors of Colonies, commanding Her Majesty's Troops therein must separate their correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary of State for War, in the following manner:—

198. Whatever relates to the discipline of the Troops, or to the employment of them in any ordinary and established Service, or to the relief of the Troops after their time of local Service shall have expired, or to the interior economy of Her Majesty's Land Forces, will properly form the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State for War exclusively.

199. In the event of actual hostilities with any Foreign Enemy, or of any extraordinary employment of the troops for the maintenance of the public peace, such occurrences must be reported both to the Secretary of State for War and to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

200. In the event of its being thought necessary to make or to advise any Military Convention with the Officer in command of the Troops of any Foreign Power, a Governor commanding Her Majesty's Troops will at the same time report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to the Secretary of State for War, the measures which he may have so taken, or those which he may wish to recommend for adoption.

201. In case it should be necessary, in order to render the Governor's Military Reports intelligible, to make reference, in his correspondence with the Secretary of State for War, to topics connected with his Civil Authority, he will in every such case at the same time bring under the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies the questions of Civil Government to which he may thus have had occasion to advert.

202. As any attempt to define the limits of a Governor's Civil and Military Correspondence may, from the nature of the case, be imperfect, and may omit to provide for some unforeseen exigency, he will best fulfil the joint pleasure of the Secretary of State for War and of the Secretary of State for the Colonies by conducting his Civil Correspondence exactly as he would conduct it if he possessed no Military Command, and *vice versa*. The two functions of Governor and of Commander of the Forces, though for the time combined in the same person, should be regarded in this respect as entirely separate, and the reports made by the Governor in each capacity should be made precisely in the same manner as if that combination of powers did not exist.

203. The preceding instructions will apply also to the Governor's Correspondence respecting the Service of the Commissariat.

204. The respective officers employed under the War Office are in all cases without exception to give timely notice to Governors of any communications which they may intend to send home, affecting such Governors or the orders given by them, so that Her Majesty's Government may be simultaneously made acquainted with the opinions of the Governors and with the opinion of those Officers on any matter on which it is requisite that the views of both should be known.

205. When the Civil Governor of a Colony shall have occasion to report upon, or bring under the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, matters which involve military as well as civil considerations, or which require the decision or concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, the Governor will first communicate with the Officer in Command of the Forces in the Colony respecting the matters in question; and having obtained that officer's opinion or observations thereupon, he will transmit the same with his own report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

206. The Officer in command of the Forces is similarly instructed, to obtain the opinion of the Governor before reporting to the Secretary of State for War, or to any Officer under whose general Command he is placed, on any matter which involves civil as well as military considerations, or which cannot be decided without reference to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

207. The Officer in command of the Forces has been instructed to send to the Governor duplicates of all Reports on whatever subjects, other than those relating to discipline and the routine of the service, which he may have occasion to send to the Secretary of State for War or to any Officer under whose

general command he is placed. In case the Governor considers that these Reports require the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, he is to forward the duplicates with his observations by the same mail which conveys the original Report to the Secretary of State for War.

§ IV. *Naval Correspondence.*

208. Governors of Colonies should communicate with Officers of Her Majesty's Navy, and should convey notices of different kinds to Commanders of Foreign Vessels in Colonial waters, in the following mode.

209. The Governor will write in his own name to any Senior Naval Officer (that is to say, the Senior Officer then within his immediate reach), holding the rank of Flag Officer, Captain, or Commander, but will communicate with any Senior Officer of lower rank through his Private Secretary. In no case will he communicate through the Colonial Secretary, whose functions are of a different character, and whose Office should not be the place of deposit for communications between the Governor and Officers in Command of Her Majesty's Naval forces.

210. Any notice or direction, conveyed by the Governor's authority to the Commander of any Foreign Vessel, should be conveyed through the Officers of the Colonial Government, and not through the Officers of Her Majesty's Navy, whose intervention should not be applied for, unless the directions conveyed through the ordinary channel should fail to produce their effect.

§ V. *Correspondence between the Postmaster-General in this Country, and the Postmasters, Packet Agents, &c. in the Colonies, upon matters affecting the Governor, or Orders given by his Authority.*

215. Whenever any Postmaster, Packet Agent, or other Public Functionary acting under the immediate Orders and Instructions of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, shall have occasion to transmit to the Postmaster-General any complaint or representation respecting the conduct of the Local Government or of any of its Officers, he must simultaneously place in the hands of the Governor a copy of so much of any such report as it may be requisite for the Governor to answer, so that the complaint and the explanation may reach this Country at the same time.

216. Should the Governor have occasion to make to the Secretary of State any complaint or representation respecting the conduct of an Officer employed under Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, he will apprise such Officer of the precise nature of the complaint or representation which he proposes to forward, in order that the Officer to whom it relates may be enabled at once to transmit to the Postmaster-General any explanation which he may have to offer with respect to his conduct.

§ VI. *Correspondence of Individuals.*

217. Persons in a Colony, whether Public Functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations of a public or private nature to make to Government, should address them to the Governor of the Colony; or, if the Colony be a dependency of a Governor-in-Chief, then to the Officer in the immediate administration of its Government.

218. The duty of the Governor or Administrator of the Colony is to receive and act upon each such representation as public expediency or justice to the individual may appear to require, with the assistance in certain cases of his Executive Council; and if he doubts what steps to take thereupon, or if public advantage may appear to require it, to consult or report to the Secretary of State. Every individual has, however, the right to address the Secretary of State, if he thinks proper. But in this case he must transmit such communication, unsealed, and in triplicate, to the Governor or Administrator, applying to him to forward it in due course to the Secretary of State.

219. Every letter, memorial, or other document which may be received by the Secretary of State from a Colony otherwise than through the Governor, will, unless a very pressing urgency justifies a departure from the rule, be referred back to the Governor for his report.

220. This rule, requiring transmission of correspondence with the Secretary of State through the Governor, is based on the strongest grounds of public convenience, in order that all communications may be duly verified, as well as reported on, before they reach the Secretary of State. It extends, therefore, to communications relating to public affairs as well as the concerns of the writer; to those of all Public Functionaries of whatever rank, and to those from public bodies.

221. Petitions addressed to the Queen, or the Queen in Council, memorials to Public Officers or Boards in Her Majesty's Government, &c., must be in like manner sent to the Governor for transmission home.

222. The Governor is bound to transmit to the Secretary of State every communication so received by him, accompanied by such report as its contents may appear to him to require.

223. He is to do this with all reasonable despatch, consistently, however, with the delay requisite for the preparation of such report.

224. The Public Officers and other inhabitants of the Windward and of the Leeward Islands and of the West Africa Settlements, will look upon the Governor-in-Chief of each of those Governments as the Referee on all occasions when they are dissatisfied with the judgment formed upon their cases by the Lieutenant-Governor of the particular Island or by the Administrator of the Settlement in which they may reside.

225. If they should wish to appeal from the judgment of the Governor-in-Chief to that of the Secretary of State, they are of course at liberty to do so, adhering strictly to the regulations which are above established.

226. In any reports to be made, either by Lieutenant-Governors or Administrators to the Governors-in-Chief, or by the Governors-in-Chief to the Secretary of State, of questions for decision, they will adopt the following rules:—

227. The Report should comprise three distinct divisions: the first containing a simple narrative of the facts of the case, in the order in which they have occurred, as collected from the documents under consideration, showing merely the substance of the statements made, and of the rights asserted, or the complaints alleged by the respective parties concerned; the second containing the views of the writer as to the merits or demerits of the parties, or the justice of their several claims or complaints, with the reasons upon which those views proceed; and the third, the decision at which the writer has arrived, after a full investigation of the whole case.

228. In any Report or Despatch addressed to the Secretary of State, care should be taken to refer the Secretary of State to former documents in his possession which may bear on the case, with their dates. But this is not to prevent the writer from embodying the substance of such former documents in his Report or Despatch, if he judge that greater clearness or saving of labour is thereby attainable.

§ VII. *Attestation of Documents.*

229. The attestation of Signatures to Documents can only take place upon a full knowledge or intimate belief in the genuineness of those Signatures, and as a general rule, the Secretary of State can only undertake to attest those of Governors or Officers administering Government.

230. Persons, therefore, who may have occasion to instruct their friends or agents in any Colony to send to them certificates, or powers of attorney, or judicial acts, for legal use in this Country, should take care to have these documents authenticated in the Colony by the Officer administering the Government.

231. The same rule must particularly be observed by the Governor in sending home documents which, after being verified in England, are intended to be used in foreign Countries. The last signature attached by way of attestation to any such document must invariably be one which is known and can therefore be certified to in this Department. If possible it should always be that of the Officer administering the Government.

CHAPTER VIII.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER RETURNS TO BE FURNISHED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

§ I. *Returns relating to Colonial Revenues and Receipts.*

232. A Return of the regular revenue, arising from local taxes and duties, under each head, distinguishing the arrears of preceding years from the receipts of the current year.

233. Of the revenue derived from rents or other proceeds of Crown property.

234. Of casual revenue and incidental receipts, including judicial fines and forfeitures, escheats, and other similar droits of the Crown, and recoveries of debts from individuals.

235. Of repayments of colonial advances, or other receipts on account, of that description.

236. Of receipts in aid of revenue, included loans raised, drafts on account of Parliamentary Grants, or other advances from the funds of this Country, issues of paper currency, and deposits from the courts of law, or otherwise, which may be for a time available for the purposes of the Colonial Government.

237. Of deposits not so available.

§ II. *Returns relating to Disbursements.*

238. A Return of civil charges regularly authorised by Her Majesty's Government, or by Acts of Local Legislatures which have received Her Majesty's assent, classed under the heads of salaries, and of incidental and contingent charges, specifying the amount expended under each head for each public department, and including judicial and ecclesiastical Establishments paid by the Government.

239. Schedules should be furnished at the expiration, if possible, of every Quarter, of all charges whatever of an unusual or special description, which are not covered by the approved Estimate of the year, or by a Supplementary Estimate; the Schedule to be arranged in four columns:—

1. Showing item of expenditure.

2. Date of reference to the Secretary of State for his approval or disapproval.

3. Date of the answer of the Secretary of State, or the remark that "no answer has been received."

4. Inserting the words "approved" or "disapproved," as the case may be.

240. Of Military charges, if defrayed from Colonial Funds, and not paid by Officers accounting to the Military Departments in this country, under the heads of regimental pay and subsistence of Local Corps, Militia, or Volunteers.

241. Of advances for the Colonial Service (to be subsequently repaid or accounted for to the Colonial Authorities), including remittances to Agents.

242. Of advances from the Colonial Funds to the Treasury chests, or otherwise, for services to be accounted for by the Officers to whom the advances are made to their respective Departments in this Country.

243. Of repayment of loans, or advances in aid of revenue, and payments for interest thereon, paper currency cancelled, or other debts liquidated.

244. Of repayments of deposits.

245. Of special and particular services, not attaching to the ordinary Colonial Establishments, such as Indian Presents, the expenditure for Liberated Africans in Sierra Leone and in the West Indies, and in the cases of Tasmania, Western Australia, and Gibraltar, the charges for the maintenance, clothing, and lodging the Convicts, and for Establishments connected with their immediate superintendence and management; any sums received for their labour being stated by way of deduction from the gross amount of the expenditure.

246. As there are variations in the charges defrayed from revenues at the disposal of the Colonial Governments, comprising in some instances expenses of a public nature, which, in others, are provided for by separate and special rates, not levied or accounted for by the Officers of Government, it would be desirable to receive the best Returns that can be obtained of the produce and appropriation of all such dues or tolls as are levied or applied by Local Municipal Bodies or Officers, or as may have been imposed by law for any specific purposes, including legislative provision for Ecclesiastical, Scholastic, or Charitable Establishments.

247. All appointments to public Offices, and all alterations made in the salaries or allowances of Public Officers, as also of all payments of an unusual and special description directed or sanctioned by the Governor or Officer commanding.

248. The Returns mentioned in the last article should be made out in the forms inserted in the Appendix (page 810), but the Governor must not regard their transmission as relieving him from further explanations and responsibility.

249. The quarterly returns should be accompanied by a short abstract of the transactions of the Treasurer, or other Officer accountable to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in the application of the Colonial Funds, showing the amount of his receipts and disbursements during the quarter, and the balances in hand, or available, at the commencement and end of it.

250. In cases in which the accounts of revenue and expenditure of the preceding year are transmitted to this country, for examination and audit, they should be forwarded on or before the 1st of April in each year.

251. The salary of the Treasurer, or other proper Officer, must not be issued to him until he has certified to the Governor that he has complied with his instructions.

252. The Auditor will transmit through the Governor such Reports as he may from time to time have to send home, in order that the Governor may have an opportunity of adding any explanations which he may consider requisite in order to obviate the necessity of a further reference to the Colony.

253. All accounts of expenditure of public money must be accompanied by authenticated copies of, or extracts from, such of the Secretary of State's Despatches as may be referred to in the accounts, in support of particular items of expenditure.

254. Except so far as relates to money transactions between the Imperial and Colonial Governments the foregoing Regulations from 232 to 253 inclusive are only applicable to Crown Colonies.

255. In Colonies receiving aid from the British Treasury toward the expense of the Civil Government the Governor must furnish an annual statement of the *total* amount (without details) of the revenue (not including the Parliamentary grant), and of the expenditure for the preceding year, and this statement should be forwarded so as to reach the Colonial Office by the end of November each year.

256. Returns for Parliament of Revenue and Expenditure should be sent for the last year for which they can be made up, according to the tabular forms inserted in the Appendix (p. 311).

§ III. *Other Periodical Returns.*

257. A Table of Duties payable on articles imported into, and exported from, the Colony should be punctually forwarded in duplicate so as to arrive in this country shortly before the 31st December of each year, with a view to enable the Board of Trade to prepare, at as early a period of the Session as possible, the Colonial Abstract and other papers annually laid before Parliament. In such table all additional rates levied on Imports and Exports under any special Acts or Regulations should be specified. (Enclosure to Circular of 25th January, 1881).

258. Copies of the Minutes of the Proceedings of Legislative Councils and Assemblies, and in Colonies not possessing responsible Government, of Executive Councils.

259. Lists of Members of Executive and Legislative Councils, specifying the date of their appointment, and whether they hold any other Office in the Colony. Similar lists are to be sent on announcing any provisional appointment to either Council, distinguishing those who are absent on leave and those whose appointments are provisional.

260. A return of changes which may occur from time to time under the provisions of the Vice-Admiralty Courts Act of 1863, in the persons holding the office of Judge Marshal or Registrar for communication to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

261. In Colonies in which it is customary to print the Laws the Governor will send home not fewer than eighteen, or in case of Acts affecting the Constitution, or containing a suspending clause, or reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, twenty-one copies of all Acts passed during the Session of the Colonial Legislature, and six manuscript copies where the laws are not printed; and Her Majesty's Government will send out annually to the respective Governors, for the use of the Colonial Legislatures and Courts of Justice, copies of the British Statutes. Of the printed copies of Acts thirteen are to be sent under flying covers, addressed as below. Those intended for the Colonial Office, House of Lords and House of Commons, should be sent home as soon as printed. The copies for the other public departments and societies should be sent once a-year to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, for distribution.

1. House of Lords.
2. House of Commons.
3. To the Board of Trade.
4. To the Attorney-General.
5. To the Solicitor-General.
6. To the British Museum.
7. To the Incorporated Law Society.
8. To the Library of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland.
9. The Library of Lincoln's Inn.
10. The Library of the Inner Temple.
11. The Library of the Middle Temple.
12. The Library of Gray's Inn.
13. The Library of King's Inns, Dublin.

Copies of all official publications are to be forwarded to the British Museum.

262. Four copies of every new compilation or corrected edition of the Colonial Laws are to be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

263. Two copies of the Colonial *Book Almanack* for the current year, and copies of Government Gazettes, and generally of such books or pamphlets issuing from the Colonial Press as may be useful to this Department, and of the principal newspapers published in the Colony. (Special instructions as to the newspapers to be sent home issued in Circulars, 31st October, 1870, and 10th June, 1871.)

264. A return for the preceding year of all retired allowances upon abolition and reduction of Office, specifying the total amount at the beginning of the year; the diminution occasioned by death or otherwise; the addition made during the past year; the age and length of service of each person so added; and the saving of establishment which shall have been made in each such case.

265. A return of all Officers whose duties are executed by deputy, and of all Officers absent upon leave; with the date from which their leave commenced, and to which it extends.

266. A return of Stipendiary Magistrates paid in whole or in part from British Funds, in the following form :—

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Paid from British Funds.		Salary, and Allowances, if any, from other Sources.
		Salary.	Allowances.	

267. In Colonies possessing considerable quantities of waste land in course of settlement, the Surveyor-General should be required once a year to present a return of the progress of his department, for transmission to the Secretary of State. Besides making these regular returns, Governors are particularly enjoined to keep the Secretary of State punctually informed of the progress of geographical and scientific exploration in the Colonies, and in particular to transmit reports of journeys of discovery and investigations of the natural history and capabilities of particular districts, with such maps and surveys as may be required for elucidation.

§ IV. *The Annual "Blue Book."*

268. In addition to the particular Returns mentioned in the preceding Section, the annual "Blue Book," containing specific accounts of the Civil Establishments, of the Colonial Revenue and Expenditure, and of various statistical particulars, &c., must be completed as early as possible after the close of each year. The various Returns which it comprises must be filled up with the greatest possible accuracy; and the statistical tables must be full and complete. Blank copies of this book, in sheets, will be annually transmitted to each Colony from the Colonial Office.

269. The Colonial Secretary will be responsible for the general preparation of the "Blue Book," and for its being completed during the first quarter of the year succeeding that for which it is designed, and he must certify the accuracy of its contents.

270. The Governor must send home the "Blue Book" in duplicate. He is to retain one copy for the use of the Executive Government, and in the Legislative Colonies to lay a copy of it before the Council and the House of Assembly respectively.

271. The Governor, in transmitting the "Blue Book" to this Department, must accompany it with a Report, which should be written on one side of the paper only, exhibiting generally the past and present state of the Colony, and its prospects under the several heads specified in the Book. That Report will be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

It should be, as much as may be, complete within itself, and if it be unavoidable to append other Returns than those to be found in the Blue Book reported upon, they should be of a summary character, and clear of such local details as are of no use and significance elsewhere than on the spot; bearing in mind that the extent to which what is printed for Parliament shall be circulated and read, will depend much on the degree to which it is substantiative and succinct.

CHAPTER IX.

§ I. *Requisitions from Colonies.*

272. Requisitions from the Colonies for articles costing in the aggregate less than 100*l.* should be made direct to the Crown Agents, by the proper Colonial Officer. Every requisition should bear a reference to the law or ordinance, if any, by which the expenditure is sanctioned; or if not so sanctioned, should be reported to the Secretary of State by the same mail as that by which it is made upon the Crown Agents, in order that it may be countermanded if the Secretary of State should think it improper.

273. A requisition for articles costing in the aggregate more than 100*l.* must be transmitted to the Secretary of State in the first instance in duplicate, and not to the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

273*a*. Requisitions should in no case be made directly, or through local merchants, upon firms in this country, although the names of the firms whose goods have given most satisfaction may be mentioned in the body of the requisition, in order that if the Secretary of State should so decide, they may be asked to tender, through the Crown Agents, for a further supply of the same articles.

274. It must be certified in each case whether such requisitions are made "for the current supply of an established and customary service," and sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, or for articles of an extraordinary nature, or for a service not so sanctioned.

275. In the latter case it is necessary that the requisitions should be accompanied with all the explanations necessary for the guidance of Her Majesty's Government in determining whether they should or should not be complied with.

276. The list containing the specific articles required must be attested by the Governor.

277. No requisition must be made to replace articles spoilt or worn out until a Board of Survey, consisting of not less than three Public Officers, of whom the Colonial Secretary should in general be President, has been held upon the articles. A certificate of the Board, stating that the articles in question are unserviceable and require to be replaced, must accompany the requisition.

278. The Officer at the head of the Department must be debited with the unserviceable articles, or the Board of Survey must give directions for having them sold by public auction, whenever the quantity accumulated shall render such sale expedient.

279. Every Board of Survey must furnish the Governor with a Report of their proceedings.

280. They are also required to consider and report to the Governor the propriety of every requisition for articles to be supplied for the public service, taking care that no article is demanded which is not absolutely necessary.

281. Governors are expected to revise the requisitions and the Reports of the Boards, and to direct the Boards to reconsider their reports should it be necessary; and to forward them to the Secretary of State with their own observations.

282. The Crown Agents are authorised in the case of those Colonies by which they are employed, but which do not contribute anything to the support of their establishment, to add 5 per cent. to the gross amount of their invoices to cover departmental expenses.

282A. In any case in which a Colony, not habitually employing the Crown Agents, makes a remittance to them of funds (in whatever manner or for whatever purpose), the Governor is to forward to the Secretary of State by the same mail the particulars of such remittance.

§ II. *Government Houses, Furniture, &c.*

283. The Governor will insert in the annual "Blue Book" a general Report on the state of repair, &c., of the Government House in which he resides, the state of the furniture, and the arrangements under which it is provided, if provided from public funds.

284. The Government House, together with its stables, out-buildings, fences, and other appurtenances, shall be kept in substantial repair throughout, at the cost of the Colony. The rooms shall be painted, papered (when necessary), and furnished at the public expense. The Governor shall pay* 5 per cent. per annum on the estimated value (according to a valuation to be made by such person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the Executive Council on the Governor's assumption of the Government), of the furniture in the bed-rooms, kitchens, and other rooms not used for the public reception of company but shall be subject to no charge on account of the furniture of the reception rooms, or of the offices used by himself or by his Private Secretary or Aide-de-camp. Crockery, glass, cutlery, and kitchen utensils will also be provided at the cost of the Colony, the Governor, if he uses any of such articles, paying 5 per cent. on their value.

285. All the Chapel plate and furniture, and pictures of the Royal Family, which may have been formerly supplied to Governors' houses, are to be considered public property, and not to be removed on any account.

286. All furniture supplied at the public expense is to be kept complete; and any article lost or damaged, otherwise than by fair wear, is to be made good at the expense of the Officer occupying the Government House for the time being.

287. It is the duty of every Governor to keep an accurate inventory of all furniture provided at the public expense; of which inventory he must cause one copy to be retained in the Government House, and one to be delivered to some one Officer of his Government, who, on satisfying himself that the inventory so delivered to him is correct, will be held responsible for its safe custody.

288. The Governor must from time to time, and not seldom more than once in every two years, require and direct the Officer, whom he may appoint as above, to make an inspection of the furniture, comparing the several articles with the inventory in his possession; and that Officer is to prepare a list of all deficiencies, which the Governor must thereupon take measures to have replaced or rectified at his own expense.

289. Within one month from the date of an inspection, such Officer shall deliver to the Governor a report thereof, in which shall be noted the deficiencies, if any.

290. On each occasion of a Colonial Governor vacating his Government, a similar inspection and report are to be made; and if the retiring Officer does not cause the deficiencies for which he is responsible to be repaired or made good, the inspecting Officer (in communication with the Officer who may succeed to the Government) is to prepare and transmit to the Secretary of State a statement of the expense to be incurred for that purpose, in order to the recovery of the amount from the responsible Officer.

291. The Government Offices in the respective Colonies may also be supplied, at the public expense, with such furniture, of a plain but substantial kind, as may be absolutely requisite for the proper accommodation of the persons belonging to the Departments, while engaged in the transaction of the public business.

292. The same regulations are to be observed in regard to the custody and repair of furniture supplied to Government Offices at the public expense as have been established in the case of Governors' residences. (As to making good defective crockery and supply of same pattern through the Crown Agents, see Circular, 26th August, 1880.)

(See also Circular of 8th January, 1873.)

CHAPTER X.

§ I. *Custody of Public Moneys in Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies.*

293. The Governor may, with the concurrence of the Council, avail himself of the services of any Banking Establishments in the Colony for the deposit of all, or any portion of the public moneys arising from Colonial revenue or other Colonial receipts, as well as for the transaction of public business connected with the financial arrangements of the Colony, provided such Establishments shall have been formed under Charter from the Crown, or under local Legislative Enactments, which have received the assent of the Crown; taking care, however, that it is well understood, that any moneys placed in the Banks are liable to fluctuation in amount, or to be withdrawn, according to the exigencies of the public services.

294. When no Chartered Banks or Banking Establishments, approved as before mentioned, exist, or where it is not thought advisable to employ them, or when they may be had recourse to for the deposit of part only of the public money, the Governor will cause a secure fire-proof vault or safe to be constructed, either for the office of the Treasurer or in some other appropriate Building, for the deposit of all surplus moneys. This building is to be duly watched and guarded, and the door of the vault or safe to be furnished with three different locks, the keys of which are to be kept by, and under the separate charge—one, of the Treasurer, and the others of such two principal Officers of the Government as the Governor may consider it most expedient to appoint for such purpose.

295. The Colonial Treasurer, or Receiver-General, is to keep under his own immediate charge, such sums of money only as may be necessary to meet the current disbursements of his Department, not exceeding a certain fixed maximum. If Banking Establishments be employed for the deposit only of surplus moneys, of if a strong vault be used for that purpose, the Treasurer's separate balance will, in either case, be regulated by the average amount of his monthly ordinary expenditure; but if recourse

* In some Colonies somewhat different rules have been made by Colonial Legislation.

shall be had to the Banking Establishments for the transaction of current business, as well as for the deposit of surplus moneys, the balance to be left in the hands of the Treasurer will be of small amount, to meet only minor incidental expenses.

296. When it is necessary to fix or alter the amount of the maximum balance which may remain in the hands of the Treasurer, the Governor will, after the necessary inquiries, report to the Secretary of State, for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, the sum which he may decide upon for such maximum balance, accompanying this report by statements of the Treasurer's average monthly ordinary receipts and disbursements (distinguishing fixed revenue from incidental receipts, and pay and salaries from contingent disbursements), and by such other explanations and observations as may have been submitted to him, and upon which he may have grounded his decision.

297. In order that the Governor may at all times have the means of informing himself as to the state and disposal of the public balance, and of providing effectually for its verification, he will cause the Regulations which he has received from the Lords of the Treasury in this respect to be strictly observed by all concerned.

298. If the Governor shall have availed himself of the services of a Banking Establishment in the Colony, he will require from the Secretary, or other proper Officer of such Establishment, a monthly statement of all sums deposited in and withdrawn from the Bank, and of the balance of public money remaining in the Bank at the end of each month.

299. The Governor will take care that arrangements are made with the Directors or Managers of these Establishments, so that the Colonial Treasurer, Receiver-General, or other Accountant, shall not have sole control over the sums deposited therein.

300. To effect this object the cheques on the Bank for the payment of ordinary disbursements should invariably be countersigned by the Officer next in rank at the Treasurer's or Accountant's office.

301. In those cases where the Banks may be had recourse to only for the deposit of surplus moneys, the cheques should be countersigned by the Governor, as his warrant of authority to the Bank for the re-issue of the money.

302. When the Banks are used for deposits, and also for the transaction of the current business of the Government, it is necessary that the Governor should fix the maximum sum for which the Treasurer's draft, countersigned by his principal Assistant, may be honoured, and beyond which sum the Governor's warrant of authority, as above described, is to be required in addition.

303. If the surplus funds, or any portion thereof, shall be deposited in a strong vault, the Governor is to require from the three Officers in charge a quarterly return of the moneys deposited therein.

304. The strong vault is on no occasion to be opened, nor is any money to be deposited therein or withdrawn therefrom, except by the three persons entrusted with the keeping of the separate keys, and by an order or warrant under the Governor's signature (such orders or warrants to be for round sums), addressed to the Treasurer or Accountant, and to the two other Officers concerned; and the three Officers entrusted with the keys, and present at the opening of the vault, are to sign a joint certificate as to every sum deposited, which certificate is to be delivered to the Treasurer, to be annexed with other vouchers to his accounts.

305. The Treasurer is, in like manner, to sign receipts in duplicate for every amount re-issued to him, which receipts are to be delivered to the other Officers in charge of the vault.

306. In case of illness, absence, or other unavoidable circumstance interfering with the strictly personal duty prescribed by these regulations, the written authority of the Governor is to be obtained for any temporary transfer of the key to another Officer.

307. The Governor will cause to be prepared on the 1st days of January, April, July, and October of each year, a statement of the sums of the funds of the Colonial chest, in the form prescribed for that purpose by the Lords of the Treasury. (See also Circular, 7th May, 1878.)

308. The Governor will also cause an examination of the funds of Colonial chests to be made twice in each year, or as much oftener as he may think fit to direct, at uncertain periods, and without any previous notice, and he will immediately forward to the Secretary of State the certificates of quarterly surveys as well as those made at uncertain periods; duplicate copies of these certificates are also to be annexed to the Colonial Treasurer's accounts. (See also Circular, 7th May, 1878.)

309. The Governor must bear in mind that arrangements relating to the deposit of Colonial Funds with any Banking Establishment should have for their object the convenience and accommodation of the Public Service only, and are not to be entered into with any particular view of enabling the Banks to increase their accommodations and loans to others, and the Governor will also take care that every proper advantage and allowance by way of interest for deposits that might be profitably employed by the Banks, is duly secured for the use and benefit of the Colonial Treasury and Government.

§ II.—Securities.—*Security to be required from Persons appointed to the temporary charge of Offices of pecuniary trust in the Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies.**

310. Officers entrusted with public money should give security in proportion to the average sum which may be passing through their hands at any time. If the Colonial Treasurer, or any other established Officer who has been called upon to give security to the Crown in respect of pecuniary responsibility attaching to his Office, shall obtain leave of absence under circumstances which require the interposition of the authority of the Governor for the appointment of a Substitute, the Governor will call upon the person whom he may select to act in the absence of the principal to give security, in his personal bond, to the Crown, with the bonds of two or more Sureties, to such an amount, with reference to the security of the principal, as may be reasonably required; or to furnish, in lieu of the Bond of Sureties, such other collateral security, upon property or otherwise, as shall be of equal amount and validity with such bonds.

311. In case the Governor should find that the person whom he may propose to appoint to the temporary charge of an Office of pecuniary trust cannot furnish the amount of collateral security required from him, the Governor will consider whether, in order to render so large an amount of collateral security unnecessary, some arrangement can be made for reducing the risk of loss, either by placing

* See Circular of 6th February, 1872, naming guarantee offices whose bonds may be accepted.

the Office in Commission, or by limiting the floating balance under the charge of the Officer to the smallest amount necessary to meet the current expenditure for ordinary contingent services, and by depositing all surplus beyond such reduced average balance in a separate Chest, under the joint charge of two or more Officers holding separate keys.

312. A full report of all the circumstances relating to any such special arrangement must be made to the Secretary of State for the information of the Lords of the Treasury, and in the event of the employment of a Commission the personal bonds of the Officers joined in Commission are to be taken as to their separate acts.

313. As all security required from persons appointed to the temporary charge of Offices vacated in consequence of leave of absence, or from any other cause, is to be independent of, and unconnected with, any security which may have been given by the established Officer, the Governor is particularly cautioned that the bonds or other instrument which may be prepared with a view of giving effect to the security required from the acting Officers should have no reference to the bonds of the established Officer or of his Sureties, and should not contain any clause which might be construed as interfering with or affecting in any manner the original bonds of the principal, either during his absence or on his return to duty. At the same time it is not intended that this precautionary instruction should prevent the Governor from accepting the additional security of the principal who may be about to absent himself on leave, should he be willing to enter into a new bond for his Substitute, or to join in the security to be given by such Substitute.

§ III. Regulations respecting the Incorporation of Banking Companies in the Colonies.

314. In Charters or legislative Enactments relating to the Incorporation of Banking Companies in the Colonies, provision should be made for the observance of the following regulations and conditions.

315. The Amount of the Capital of the Company and Number of Shares to be determined; and the whole of such determined amount to be subscribed for within a limited period, not exceeding Eighteen Months from the date of the Charter or Act of Incorporation.

316. Shareholders to be declared a Body Corporate, with common seal and perpetual succession, and other usual corporate powers; and with any requisite proviso that judgment against the Corporation shall attach to all additional liability of the Shareholders, as well as to paid-up Capital and other property of the Company.

317. Provision to be made, either by Recital and Confirmation of any Deed of Settlement in these respects or otherwise, for the due Management of the Company's Affairs by Appointment of Directors, and so forth, so far as shall seem necessary for the security of the Public.

318. No bye-law of the Company to be repugnant to the conditions of the Charter or Act of Incorporation, or to the Laws of any Colony in which the Company's Establishments may be placed.

319. The Corporate Body thus constituted may be specially empowered, subject to the conditions hereafter mentioned, to carry on for a limited term of years (not to exceed Twenty-one Years unless under particular circumstances), and within the Colony or Colonies specified in the Charter or Act of Incorporation, but not elsewhere, the Business of Banker; and for the like term to issue and circulate within the said Colony or Colonies, but in such manner only as shall not be at variance with any general Law of the Colony, Promissory Notes payable in Specie on Demand.

320. Such Banking Business or Issue of Notes not to commence or take place until the whole of the Fixed Capital of the Company has been subscribed for, and a moiety at least of the Subscription paid up. The remaining moiety of the Capital to be paid up within a given period from the date of the Charter or Act of Incorporation, such period not in general to exceed two years.

321. In all cases in which Shares in the Company's Stock are transferred between the period of the Grant of the Charter or Act of Incorporation and the actual commencing of business by the Bank, the responsibility of the original holder of the transferred Shares to continue for Six Months at least after the date of the transfer.

322. The Company not to advance Money on Security of Lands, or Houses, or Ships, or on pledge of Merchandise, nor to hold Land or Houses, except for the transaction of its business, nor own Ships, or be engaged in Trade, except as Dealers in Bullion or Bills of Exchange; but to confine its transactions to discounting Commercial Paper and negotiable Securities, and other legitimate Banking Business: the Company may, however, accept Lands, or Houses, or Ships, or Shares in its Capital or Stock, or other Real or Personal Property in liquidation of, or as a Security for any Debt *bona fide* previously due to the Company, or as a security for payment of any Sum for which any person may have rendered himself liable to the Company, and hold them for such reasonable time as may be necessary to dispose of and convert the same into Money.

323. The Company not to hold Shares in its own Stock, nor to make advances on the security of the shares.

324. The Discounts or Advances by the Company, on securities bearing the name of any Director or Officer thereof, as drawer, acceptor, or endorser, not to exceed at any time one-third of the total Advances and Discounts of the Bank.

325. The dividends to Shareholders to be made out of Profits only, and not out of the subscribed Capital of the Company.

326. The total amount of the Debts and Liabilities of the Company, whether upon Bonds, Bills, Promissory Notes, or otherwise contracted, over and above the amount of Deposits on Banking Accounts with the Company's Establishments, not to exceed at any time three times the amount of the capital stock subscribed and actually paid up.

327. No Promissory or other Notes to be issued for Sums under 1*l.* sterling (or in the North American Colonies 1*l.* Halifax currency), or the equivalent thereof in any other local currency, and not for fractional portions of such Pound or other equivalent amount.

328. All Promissory Notes of the Company, whether issued from the Principal Establishment or from Branch Banks, to bear date at the place of issue, and to be payable on demand in Specie at the place of date.

329. The total amount of the Promissory Notes payable on demand, issued, and in circulation, not at

any time to exceed the amount of the Capital Stock of the Company actually paid up. A reserve of specie always to be maintained equal to one-third of the amount of Notes at any time in circulation.

330. In the event of the assets of the Company being insufficient to meet its engagements, the Shareholders to be responsible to the extent of twice the amount of their subscribed Shares (that is, for the amount subscribed, and for a further and additional amount equal thereto).

331. Suspension of Specie Payments on Demand at any of the Company's Banking Establishments, for a given number of days (not in any case exceeding sixty) within any one year, either consecutively or at intervals, or other breach of the Special Conditions upon which the Company is empowered to open Banking Establishments or to issue and circulate Promissory Notes, to forfeit those privileges, which shall cease and determine upon such forfeiture as if the period for which they had been granted had expired.

332. The Company to make up and publish periodical Statements of its Assets and Liabilities monthly; showing, under the heads specified in the form which is inserted in the Appendix, p. 312, the average of the amount of its Notes in circulation, and other Liabilities, at the termination of each week or month, during the period to which the Statement refers, and the average amount of Specie or other Assets that were available to meet the same. Copies of these Statements to be submitted to the Government of the Colony within which the Company may be established; and the Company to be prepared, if called upon, to verify such Statements by the production, as confidential documents, of the Weekly or Monthly Balance Sheets from which the same are compiled. And also to be prepared, upon requisition from the Lords of the Treasury, to furnish, in like manner, such further information respecting the state or proceedings of its Banking Establishments as their Lordships may see fit to call for. The Governor to be also empowered to verify the Statements of the Company of the amount of Specie held by them.

333. The Charter or Act of Incorporation may provide for an addition to the Capital of the Company within specified limits, with the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury; such additional Capital and the Shares and Subscriptions which may constitute the same, to be subject in every respect, from and after the date of the signification of such sanction, to conditions and regulations similar to those applying to the original Capital.

§ IV. Applications for Charters.

334. Applications for Charters of Incorporation of Joint Stock Companies engaged exclusively or chiefly in Colonial undertakings, whether made in this Country or in the Colonies, cannot be granted until the heads of the project shall have been submitted for the consideration of the Governor and his Executive Council.

335. The Governor will furnish the Secretary of State with a Report stating whether the undertaking is one which in his opinion it would be desirable to encourage, with a view to Colonial interests, especially as regards the Colony under his Government.

336. The Governor's Report will be taken into consideration by the Secretary of State and by the Board of Trade, or, in cases in which the application relates exclusively to Banking Companies, by the Board of Treasury.

337. Her Majesty's Government reserves to itself the power of deciding whether privileges, to be exercised under Charters granted for this Country, should be extended to Companies, approved by the Colonial Government, for Colonial undertakings.

338. The Imperial Act 18 & 19 Vict., c. 133, provides for the limitation of liability of Members of certain Joint Stock Companies.

See also Circular of 16th March, 1874, as to establishment of Agencies, and Circular of 18th August, 1875, by which it is directed that Laws relating to Banking undertakings and the circulation of Notes should contain a suspending clause.

CHAPTER XI.

§ I. Expenditure of Public Money in Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies.

339. All disbursements of the public money are to be made by the Colonial Treasurer, under authority from the Officer administering the Government; and any Officer improperly authorizing or directing any expenditure contrary to the instructions which he may receive from Her Majesty's Government will himself be held personally responsible for the amount improperly authorized.

340. Salaries, Fixed Allowances, and Contingencies are to be classed under the head "Establishments;" and all other ordinary expenditure, and all extraordinary and special disbursements are to be classed under separate heads of Service in the Form prescribed in the Treasury Instructions issued to Governors.

340a. All Salaries and other authorized Charges up to the end of each financial year should, as far as possible, be defrayed within the year. When the last day of a year happens to be a "*dies non*," the payment of Salaries, &c., up to the close of the year could be made on the previous day.

341. The Governor is not authorized to make any addition to the Fixed Establishment of the Colony, or to make any different appropriation of the established salaries of any Public Department, either as regards the number of appointments or the rates of salary and emolument, without the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

342. Should, however, any special circumstances occur which in the opinion of the Governor in Council may render addition or alteration necessary for the due carrying on of the public service, without waiting for such sanction he will cause such new or altered salary to be borne on a Schedule of Provisional or Supplementary Establishment, reporting the same to the Secretary of State.

343. Whenever the approval of Her Majesty's Government to any provisional appointment is received by the Governor, he must cause the same to be transferred to the Schedule of Fixed Establishment.

344. As a general rule, the Governor must not propose to the Council the execution of any new public work, or of extensive alterations and improvements in any existing building, &c., for which he has not obtained the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

345. Whenever the Governor may apply to the Secretary of State for such authority, he must send with such application all the necessary plans, estimates, and specifications, according to which the pro-

jected work is to be carried into execution, together with an account of the cost to be incurred under specific heads of expenditure, and a report of the grounds on which the work is recommended.

346. When the sanction of Her Majesty's Government has been given, the Governor will lay before the Council, at their meeting, to take into consideration the General Estimates for the year next ensuing, the plans, estimates, and specifications of the proposed work, with any other information which he may consider necessary; and when the Council has voted the funds required for the work, the Governor may proceed with it, without waiting for further authority.

347. But should the Governor be of opinion that the work is urgently required, and that serious inconvenience might result from delaying it (after the sanction of Her Majesty's Government had been obtained) until the period when the Annual Estimates are brought forward, he may propose to the Council a Supplemental Estimate for that purpose.

348. Special cases may arise of pressing emergency (more particularly in distant Colonies), in which it might not be practicable to obtain the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government for a proposed work. In such cases the Governor will not fail to call for and to lay before the Council the necessary plans, estimates, and specifications according to which the work is to be carried into execution, and to report fully to Her Majesty's Government, by the earliest opportunity, on the absolute necessity of the expenditure which he may have incurred without their previous sanction.

349. In the case of public works of magnitude to be undertaken in any Colony, and to be defrayed by Parliamentary Grant, the following rules must be observed:—

1. That as a preliminary step to any such work, a survey and estimate shall be made by an Officer acting under the orders of some responsible Department.

2. That on a first application for a vote of money, an estimate of the sum likely to be required for the whole work shall be laid before the House of Commons.

3. In cases in which such works may require more than one year for their completion, and where money is proposed to be voted on account, there shall be submitted to the House in each year, and before a further vote is proposed, a statement of the sums already voted, of the money actually expended up to the date of the last accounts, of all outstanding demands, and of the sum still wanting to complete the work; and any deviations from the original plan, or any contemplated addition to the magnitude or expense of the whole work, will be inserted in the estimate of the year.

4. No Department of the Government shall authorize any Officer to enter into contract for any work, beyond the limits of the annual grants of money, without the sanction of a Minute of the Lords of the Treasury, which will be laid before the House with as little delay as possible.

§ II. Colonial Estimates.

350. In the Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies, the Governor should submit to the Council of his Government, before the expiration of the month of June, in each year, such an Estimate as he may think necessary of the whole expenditure, not already fixed under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, which is intended to be charged upon the Colonial revenue for the year then next ensuing, and he should transmit to the Secretary of State by the earliest opportunity, the Ordinance providing for the service of that year.

351. When the annual Estimate shall have been passed by the Council, and the Ordinance confirmed by Her Majesty, the expenditure of the year must be held to be definitely limited and arranged. Should, however, any further disbursements on account of the service of that year be required which could not have been foreseen, the proper course will be for the Governor to submit to the Legislative Council a Supplementary Estimate of the expenditure so required.

352. The Governor should transmit with the Annual Estimates such full and sufficient information as to every expense of an unusual nature therein comprised as may be necessary to enable Her Majesty's Government to decide upon the propriety of the proposed expenditure, together with a table exhibiting the variations from the preceding year.

353. The Governor should, at the same time that he proposes to the Council the Estimate of the ensuing year's expenditure, submit to them the draft of any Ordinance which may be necessary to provide the ways and means by which the expenditure is to be met.

354.* In cases in which the Colonial Accounts are transmitted to this country for final audit, they should be accompanied by certified copies of all Estimates, or Supplementary Estimates, of expenditure for the service of the year to which the Accounts relate, and of any Ordinances for the imposition of taxes for that year, together with certified copies of the Despatches which shall have been addressed to him by the Secretary of State, conveying the opinion of Her Majesty's Government upon any such Estimates or Ordinances; the dates of all such Despatches should be notified at the foot of the Estimates, or the remark that "no Despatch had been received at that date."

355. The control of the Local Auditor over all Revenue and Receipts, extends to a comparison of Receipts with all Collectors' Books, and with Statements, Returns, and other documents which may serve to establish that the sums received are those which ought to have been received; and, if not, to requiring a statement of the cause of each deficiency, and the measures taken for the recovery of any arrears.

356. The Local Auditor's examination should, therefore, include a reference to Tax Rolls and other records of Assessments, to periodical returns of licences, certified by the Colonial Secretary or other Officer empowered to direct the issue of the same; to similar Returns from the Magistrates, or other Law Officers, of all fines, forfeitures, &c.; to Lists, giving the names of any persons liable to be called upon for Tuition Fees, or other periodical payments to the Colonial Government; and, as to casual receipts, under the direction of the Governor, to half yearly returns of Receivable Orders, issued by his authority in respect thereof.

357. Should any Return, Statement, or other Record, which may appear to the auditor necessary to substantiate the entries in the Receiver's Accounts, or to exhibit the amount of arrears, be wanting or defective, it will be the duty of the Auditor to call for the proper documents, or, if necessary, to make a representation on the subject to the Governor; and, should any difficulty arise as to the production of

* Colonial Regulation 354 superseded by Circular of 20th January, 1876.—(Ed. C. O. List.)

the same, a copy of such representation, and of any directions which may be given thereon, should be transmitted, with the Accounts sent home by the Auditor.

358. Detailed statements of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony should be annually published in the Colonial Gazette, immediately after the period when it is required that the Accounts of each year should be transmitted for audit; and in such publication, the funds, arising from the property or *droits* of the Crown, are to be stated separately from those which arise from taxes levied upon the inhabitants of the Colony.

§ III. *Treasury Bills.—Funds derived from Imperial Grants in Aid of Local Revenues.*

359. It is to be observed that sums voted by Parliament in respect of any financial year are not intended to defray the charges which *become due* in that year, but to meet such charges only as shall *actually come in course of payment* within the year. It is desirable, however, that the charges becoming due in each year should, as far as practicable, be defrayed from the Votes for the same year. With this view it will be proper that all Salaries and other authorized charges up to the end of any financial year should be paid before the close of the year, unless there be some special reason to the contrary.

360. Bills for Salaries and Allowances must not be drawn for broken periods of Quarters, except in cases where the services of the Officer have commenced or ceased within the Quarter: and in such cases Certificates should be transmitted, showing the date from which and up to which the Salary or Allowance may be payable.

360a. Governors will not be at liberty, without special authority, to draw funds before the commencement of a financial year, on the credit of any proposed Parliamentary Vote for that year.

360b. All Bills on the credit of the Parliamentary Grants in aid should be drawn on the Paymaster-General. When the service is of an ordinary description, they should be drawn at ten days' sight; but in every case of an unusual character, they should be at thirty days' sight. They should bear a serial number for each financial year. Salary Bills should be in the form prescribed in Appendix 14, with the addition of this serial number. All other Bills should distinctly specify the service and the particular Parliamentary Grant in respect of which they are drawn; and whenever the service is of an unusual character the Bills should also show the date and description of the document conveying the authority for the expenditure.

360*. In cases where Salaries, Allowances, or Pensions, chargeable to Imperial Funds, are paid by monthly payments of one-twelfth of the annual rates, such payments are to be treated as final settlements—i.e., payments in full—for the periods to which they relate; and in these cases the computation for a broken period of a month is to be made with reference to the number of days in such month;

Thus:—If a salary of £120 per annum is paid by equal monthly payments, falling due at the close of each calendar month, the monthly amount will be £10; and if payment has to be made for a broken period, say, to 15th January inclusive, the amount to be paid will be $\frac{15}{12}$ of £10.

In cases where Salaries, Allowances, or Pensions are paid by quarterly payments of one-fourth of the annual rates, the computation for a broken period of a quarter is to be made with reference to the number of days in that quarter;

Thus:—If a salary of £120 per annum is paid by quarterly payments, falling due at the close of each calendar quarter, the quarterly amount will be £30; and if payment has to be made for a broken period, say, to 15th January inclusive, the amount to be paid will be $\frac{15}{90}$ (in leap-year $\frac{16}{90}$) of £30.)

361. It is important that the Secretary of State should be furnished with an *immediate and direct* advice of every Bill that may be drawn on the credit of the Grants in aid; and this advice should be despatched at once so as to ensure, as far as possible, that it may reach this country as soon as the Bill itself. A duplicate of the advice should be sent by the first subsequent opportunity. It will no longer be necessary that separate advices should in these cases be sent to the Treasury or Paymaster-General. Salary Bills should be advised in the Form given in Appendix 14 (the serial number being added). The advice of other Bills should contain all the particulars given in the Bills themselves.

362. In all cases in which sums have been voted by Parliament for specified Salaries and Allowances, the Bills correctly drawn by a Governor for his own Salary, &c., or in favour of a subordinate Officer for that Officer's Salary, &c., will, if duly endorsed, be taken by the Comptroller and Auditor-General as sufficient final discharges; but where sums have been voted by Parliament, not for payment of Salary, but for particular Colonial services or, in terms still more comprehensive, in aid of Colonial Revenue, the Comptroller of Audit will require evidence of the proper application of the money. With this view it will, in such cases, be necessary that the advice of a Bill should be accompanied (or, if that would not be possible without delaying the advice, then followed immediately) by a Certificate, to be signed by the Colonial Treasurer, or other Officer acting in that capacity, and countersigned by the Governor himself, to the effect that the money had been carried to the credit of the Colonial Revenue. The same course should be adopted in the case of Advances from the Treasury Chest for other services than Salaries specified in the Parliamentary Votes. Copies of the Forms to be used for this purpose are given in Appendix 14a. In the absence of these Certificates, the amounts of the Bills, or of the Advances from the Treasury Chests, will ordinarily be charged as Imposts against the Governor.

362a. In any cases in which money has been voted by Parliament for specially named Colonial Services, documentary evidence must be furnished that the money has been applied to the particular Service for which it was voted. On this point special instructions will be given to the Governors concerned.

363. When Salaries are specified in the Parliamentary Votes, Income Tax will be levied on them, under the General Rules laid down in Paragraphs 365 to 368 of the Regulations.

363a. When Salaries are not specified in the Parliamentary Grants, it is undesirable that Bills should be drawn for the actual Salaries of the Governor or other Colonial Officers. The Secretary of State will, however, be prepared to consider any special circumstances under which a departure from this rule may be desired. It will be proper as a general practice that the Governor should draw for round sums as Imposts on account of the Parliamentary Grant in aid, which Imposts should, of course, be carried to the credit of the Colonial Revenue. From that Revenue, Salaries not specified in the Parliamentary Grant should be paid without any deduction on account of the Imperial Income Tax.

* Colonial Regulation 354 superseded by Circular of 20th January, 1875.—(Ed. C. O. List.)

864. Governors and other Officers whose Salaries are specified in the Parliamentary Votes, and who may elect to have their Salaries paid through the medium of Agents in this country, can continue so to do. In lieu, however, of the Life Certificates hitherto used, a formal order on the Paymaster-General must be obtained by the Agents from this Department. When Governors and Lieutenant-Governors or Administrators shall, in the first instance, have signified the mode in which their salary shall be drawn, it will be desirable that they should adhere to that mode.

865. All salaries and personal allowances and emoluments, and all pensions and superannuations, retired or compassionate allowances, paid from funds derived from the revenues of Great Britain, whether provided by special Parliamentary Grant or otherwise, are liable to the Income Tax unless the whole annual income of the recipient is less than 100*l*.^{*} When the whole income is less than 200*l*.^{*} a year, a deduction of 60*l*.[†] is made, and the balance only taxed. It will therefore be the duty of the Governor on all occasions to make the proper deductions accordingly from the amount of the bills which he may have occasion in future to draw on the Paymaster-General, whether on his own account or for the salaries or allowances of other persons; and he will convey an intimation to the same effect to any Officers or Functionaries within his Government, who may be authorised to draw bills on the Paymaster-General for any such payments.

866. In cases where total or partial exemption may be claimed from the Tax, an affidavit must be made by the claimants and transmitted with the bill, to the effect that his income, including that on account of which the bill is drawn, is in the first case less than 100*l*.^{*} per annum, in the second case less than 200*l*.^{*} and such affidavits must have reference to the whole income of the party from whatever source derived; for, although emoluments derived from Colonial revenues or property are not taxable unless the recipients reside in Great Britain, they must be taken into account in considering a claim to exemption from the Tax, or any portion of it, on income derived from this Country.

867. When bills are drawn on account of expenses or disbursements as well as for salaries and allowances, a statement of the proportion of the amount applicable to the latter must accompany them, and the proper deductions should be made from the salaries and allowances, unless exemption should be claimed, in which case affidavits ought to accompany the bills.

868. The Forms, to be filled up by persons claiming total or partial exemption from the tax, are inserted in the Appendix. (Pages 813-15.)

§ IV. *Expenses on account of Liberated Africans.—Mode of rendering the Accounts of Expenses incurred under the Provisions of the Acts for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.*

869. The Collectors or chief Officers of the Customs in those Colonies where no other arrangement has been specially directed are to receive, protect, and provide for all such Natives of Africa as may be put in their charge from vessels condemned as prize.

870. The Collector or other Officer is authorized to enter into the requisite contracts, to be approved by the Officer administering the Government, for the maintenance of the Africans at a fixed rate per diem, and for defraying the cost of clothing, necessaries, and other contingencies. This mode of supporting the Africans is considered preferable to that of purchasing provisions in large quantities for their use.

871. The Collector or other Officer will bring in the abstracts of accounts of his expenses, to be passed before the Officer administering the Government in Council, every three months. A certificate, to be signed by the Officer administering the Government, is to be subjoined to the General Abstract of the Expenditure, stating that the detailed documents referred to in the abstract have been carefully inspected, and have been approved.

872. In those cases in which the Colony is dependent on a Superior Government, the Abstracts of Expenditure, when certified by the Officer in charge of the subordinate Government, are to be forwarded to the Governor-in-Chief for his inspection and approval previously to the amount being discharged. Upon the passing of each quarterly account by the Officer administering the Government in Council, and in the case of subordinate Governments upon the subsequent approval of the Governor-in-Chief being signified, the abstract will be returned to the Collector, in whose favour the Officer administering the Government will thereupon grant a Warrant on the Treasury Chest for the amount allowed. The Officer granting such warrant will forthwith transmit a notification and report thereof to the Lords of the Treasury, and will forward with such notification a copy of the account, in discharge of which the issue from the Chest has been authorized. Any neglect of these forms will be productive of embarrassment and delay.

873. Governors are strictly enjoined to abstain from drawing for and issuing for this service any allowance or gratuity of which the propriety or legality may admit of a doubt, until they shall have communicated with and received instructions from Her Majesty's Government on the subject; and they are to limit the payments in the meantime to the amount of the actual outlay, for the maintenance and other unavoidable expenses.

874. If any sums shall have been issued, paid, or expended by their order, which ought not to have been so issued, paid, or expended, or ought not to be charged to the public, they will become personally responsible for the amount, under the provisions of the 1 & 2 Geo. 4, cap. 121, sec. 5.

875. With a due regard, therefore, to their own security, as well as the interests of the public, Governors must at all times exercise a watchful superintendence and control over the expenditure to which these Regulations refer, and enforce the strictest economy consistent with the welfare of the African and the good of the Service.

CHAPTER XII.

§ I. *Trade and Navigation.*

876. The Customs Establishments in all the Colonies are under the control and management of the several Colonial Governments, and the Colonial Legislatures are empowered to establish their own Customs Regulations and Rates of Duty.

* Now £150 and £400 respectively.

† Now £120.—Ed. C.O.L.

877. The Imperial Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 107, s. 324-5, provides for a freedom of navigation between the United Kingdom, or the British Possessions and Foreign Countries. But with a view of placing British Ships in Foreign Ports as nearly as possible on the same footing as Foreign Ships in British Ports, the Crown has the power, by Order in Council, of restricting the privileges of Foreign Ships, and of imposing additional Duties, in cases in which British Ships may be subject in any Foreign Country to Prohibitions or Restrictions from which the Ships of that Country are exempt, or in which any Preference whatever may be shown to National Vessels over British Vessels, or in which British Trade and Navigation is not placed by such Country upon as advantageous a footing as the Trade and Navigation of the most favoured Nation.

878. The Crown has also the power, sect. 328, by Order in Council, on Address from the Legislature of any Colony, to regulate its Coasting Trade, and to authorize the conveyance of goods or passengers from one part of a British Possession to another in other than British Ships; or on receiving addresses or a joint address from two or more British Possessions, to place the trade between them on the footing of a Coasting Trade, and otherwise to regulate the same.

879. Under sec. 31 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, the Governor is intrusted with the powers which, in respect to the Registry of Ships or of any interest therein, are vested by the Act in the Commissioners of Customs in England. It is to the Governor, therefore, that the Registrars of Shipping are directed to look for instructions.

880. The Governor usually appoints the Collectors of Customs in the Colony to act as Registrars of Shipping and Superintendents of Mercantile Marine under the Merchant Shipping Acts, the duties of the Registrars and Superintendents being defined in the Instructions which are issued from time to time by the Board of Trade, with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

881. It being, however, important for statistical purposes that information respecting the Trade and Navigation of the Colony should be forwarded to the Home Government, the points enumerated in the following sections should have the Governor's careful attention.

§ II. Shipping.

882. Particulars of the Registry, Mortgage, Sale, or Loss of Ships should be forwarded by Registrars of Shipping in the Colonies to the *Chief Registrar of Shipping, Custom House, London*, and of the changes in the appointments of Masters of Ships to the Registrar-General of Seamen, Adelaide Place, London Bridge, by the next mail after the transaction takes place.

883. The Registry of a Ship should be reported in the Customs Form 19, and the transactions subsequent to her Registry, such as her Sale, Mortgage, or other Dealings, in Customs Form 20. In these Forms the full address of each Owner should be given, and the letters M. O. marked against the name of the Managing Owner, if there are more Owners than one. The Certificate of all closed and cancelled Registries should be forwarded to the Chief Registrar of Shipping, with a memorandum thereon, stating the grounds of closing or cancelling the Register. When the Certificate of Registry is lost, a Form, No. 20, should be sent, giving the date and particulars of the closing the Registry, and the loss of the Certificate. The changes in the appointments of Masters which are endorsed on the Certificate of Registry, should be reported to the Registrar-General of Seamen in Form 21, or by letter.

884. At the end of each year the Registrar of Shipping should prepare and transmit to the Chief Registrar of Shipping, Custom House, London, an Account made up to 31st December, showing:—

(a.) The Names, &c., of all Ships on the Register Books of the Port on the previous 1st January.

(b.) The Names, &c., of all Ships registered at the Port during the year,

distinguishing those Vessels in the List which have been lost, sold to Foreigners, or transferred to other Ports. At the end of the List an Abstract should be given of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels belonging to the Port on 31st December. This List should be transmitted as early as possible in the month of January, and as these Returns are the foundation of Statistical information laid before Parliament, too much care cannot be exercised by Registrars in ensuring their accuracy.

§ III. Seamen.

885. The duties which Superintendents of Mercantile Marine are required to perform in respect to Merchant Seamen are detailed in their Instructions. The principal point which requires the attention of the Governor, is the necessity for the Home Government being furnished with the Board of Trade Return, CC 21, by each mail. This Return materially assists in tracing the whereabouts of Naval Volunteers who have left their Ships, it also enables the Home Government to obtain from Shipowners repayment of expenses incurred in relieving Seamen who have been left behind sick, and payment of the Wages of Crews where Ships are lost with all papers.

§ IV. Lighthouses, &c.

886. Notice of any new Lighthouses, Buoya, or Beacons placed or erected on the shores of the British Possessions abroad, and of any alterations in those already existing, should be forwarded as early as possible by the Governor through the Secretary of State, in a Memorandum addressed to the Board of Trade, who will communicate to the Admiralty for publication. A Form of Notice of a new Light, or alteration of a Light, is inserted in the Appendix (page 316).

887. Any new facts with regard to Navigation, such as the formation or discovery of new Reefs, Shoals, Currents, &c., should also be sent home as early as possible, in the same manner and for the same purpose.

§ V. Wrecks.

888. For the purposes of the Wreck Abstract annually presented to Parliament, particulars of every casualty to Shipping on the shores of any British Possession abroad, or to any British Shipping at sea, concerning which information can be obtained, should be forwarded by the proper Colonial Officer to the Board of Trade, in Board of Trade Form Wr. I. (Colonial), at the earliest opportunity after the occurrence, and an Abstract of such casualties should if possible be forwarded to the Board of Trade at the end of every year.

Forms for the Return and the Abstract will be supplied on application to the Board of Trade.

CHAPTER XIII.

§ I.	Waste Lands, &c. . . . .	297

889. The management of the waste lands in nearly all the Colonies to which emigrants from this country habitually resort, has been conceded to the Local Legislatures and Governments.

890. Information on the subject of the waste lands and of emigration may be obtained by reference to the "Colonization Circular," issued by Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, imparting from time to time the most recent information derived from official returns.

891. The carriage of emigrants from British Ports is regulated by the Passengers Acts, 1855 and 1863, 18 & 19 Vict., cap. 119, and 26 & 27 Vict., cap. 51, which are carried into execution by the "Emigration Commissioners."

892. The only Colonies which now offer land privileges to Naval and Military Officers are British Columbia, Natal,† and British Honduras.

893. The Officers to whom such privileges are offered are (a) Naval Officers of the Military Branch, of all grades not lower than that of Sub-lieutenants; (b) Military Officers of all grades not lower than that of Subalterns of seven years' standing; (c) Regimental Staff Officers; and (d) Medical Officers of both Services, of not less than five years' standing.

894. The Officers not entitled to land privileges are: Naval and Military Chaplains; Commissariat Officers; Subalterns under seven years' standing; Medical Officers of less than five years' standing; Midshipmen; Cadets; Warrant Officers of every description; Officers of any of the Civil Branches of the Navy or Army; and, lastly, Officers who have ceased for the space of three calendar months to belong to Her Majesty's Service, and have not obtained the Memorandum of Rank and Service hereinafter mentioned.

895. In British Columbia a certain quantity of land is granted in lieu of remission of purchase money. In the two other above-named Colonies, land must be purchased under the land regulations for the time being in force in the Colony, and a certain amount of the purchase money is then remitted. These allowances are regulated by the rank and length of service of the Officer, as shown in the following scales:—

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.		Acres.
Field Officers of 25 years' service in the whole	.	600
Field Officers of 20 years' service in the whole	.	500
Field Officers of 15 years' service in the whole	.	400
Captains of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole	.	400
Captains of 15 years' service or less in the whole	.	300
Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole	.	300
Subalterns of 7 years' service and upwards in the whole	.	200

IN NATAL† AND BRITISH HONDURAS.

Field Officers of 25 years' service and upwards in the whole	.	600
Field Officers of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole	.	500
Field Officers of 15 or less years' service in the whole	.	400
Captains of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole	.	400
Captains of 15 years' service and less in the whole	.	300
Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole	.	300
Subalterns of 7 years' service and upwards in the whole	.	200

Although these scales refer only to Military Officers, they apply also to Naval Officers, who will receive allowances corresponding with their relative rank to Officers in the Army, as prescribed in Her Majesty's Order in Council of 11th June, 1863.

896. Any Officer desirous of availing himself of these privileges must obtain a Memorandum, if a Naval Man, from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and if a Military man, from the Office of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, specifying his rank, length of service, and date of retirement. This document will not be issued more than once to the same Officer; and it must, within one year from the date of the Officer's retirement, be presented to the Governor of one of the above-named Colonies, otherwise the Officer will not be entitled to any land privileges in the Colony.

No document from the Office of the Secretary of State is necessary.

897. As the sole object of the regulations is to encourage the *bona fide* settlement of Naval and Military Officers in the Colony, an Officer, on presentation of his Memorandum of Rank and Service to the Governor, will receive in the first instance a Location Ticket only, for the land which in British Columbia he may obtain, or which in either of the two other Colonies he may have purchased to the extent of his remission money.

898. At the expiration of two years from the date of such Location Ticket, the Officer, on paying the customary survey and other fees, will receive in exchange for it a Crown Grant, provided he can show to the satisfaction of the Governor, but not otherwise, that he is a *bona fide* settler in the Colony, and has not only continuously resided therein since the receipt of his Location Ticket, but that he has resided on the land described in it for such length of time, and made substantial and permanent improvements thereon of such description and value as the Governor may have prescribed in any general notice published by his authority in the Government Gazette of the Colony. In Natal, before a grant is issued the Officer should be required to show that he has resided on his land for not less than six months in each of the two years since he received his Location Order; that he has erected a residence and farm buildings to the satisfaction of the Surveyor-General; and that he has cultivated or stocked the land in

* Since 1874, by the Board of Trade. —(Ed. C. O. L.)

† This is obsolete as regards Natal, which has withdrawn these privileges. —(Ed. C. O. L.)

such manner as may be certified by the Surveyor-General to show a *bonâ fide* intention to continue in the beneficial occupation of the land, or to have imparted to it an enhanced saleable value.

899. If application should not be made for a Crown Grant in exchange for the Location Ticket within a twelvemonth from the expiration of the two years for which it was issued, the Officer's claim will be considered as extinguished, and the land will absolutely revert to the Crown. No transfer of the land will be allowed or be valid until a Crown Grant thereof has been obtained.

400. But if an Officer has obtained a Memorandum of Rank and Service, and dies before he can obtain a Location Ticket, the Governor of the Colony is authorized to make the Memorandum available, as he may think proper, in favour of a child or children, or other nearest representative of the deceased, who will then become entitled to the same rights and be subject to the same conditions as attached to the deceased. In case an Officer dies after the Location Ticket has been obtained, the land to which it refers will be granted to his legal representative.

401. As the land regulations in the above-named Colonies are liable at any time to be altered, Her Majesty's Government cannot guarantee the permanence of these regulations,—nor can the amount of remission in purchase money made to Officers be increased on account of any increased value which may at any time be set upon the Crown lands in the Colony.

CHAPTER XIV.

§ I. *Naturalization.*

402. The naturalization of aliens in the Colonies is now effected under authority of the statute 10th & 11 Vict. c. 83, which (besides removing doubts which then existed as to the legality of former proceedings in the colonies) empowers the Legislature of every Colony to confer on aliens by law all or any of the privileges of naturalization within such Colony.

403. When any measure for such a purpose is proposed, the Governor should ascertain whether his instructions do or do not require the insertion of a suspending clause; and he should also take care that words are inserted in the terms of the statute confining the privileges granted to the limits of the Colony.

§ II. *Passports to naturalized British Subjects in the Colonies.*

404. Governors are authorized to issue Passports for Foreign travel to persons naturalized in the Colonies. The Form of Passport, and a Memorandum to accompany it, relative to the renewal of the Passport or its exchange for a Foreign Office Passport, are inserted in the Appendix (page 317). These Passports must be signed by the Officer administering the Government, and must contain an express declaration that the person receiving it is naturalized as a British Subject, stating the period for which it is available, which must not exceed twelve months from the date of issue.

CHAPTER XV.

Applications for Opinions of Law Officers in this Country.

405. If in any case a Colonial Government or Legislature desire to obtain the opinion of the English Law Officers on any important question of Law which may have arisen in the administration of the Colony, it is necessary that the Secretary of State should be furnished with a detailed statement explaining precisely what doubts have arisen, and under what circumstances, enumerating the Instruments or Laws bearing on these doubts (of which complete copies should in all cases be annexed), setting forth, verbatim, the particular provisions of these Instruments or Laws which appear relevant to the matter in hand, and in conclusion stating explicitly the particular questions to which answers are desired. All papers for the consideration of the Attorney General and Solicitor General should be sent in quadruplicate.

CHAPTER XVI.

§ I. *Criminal Trials.*

406. No Judge presiding on a criminal trial must, upon any account, fail to take notes of the evidence adduced; and no capital Sentence must be executed until the Governor of the Colony shall have perused these notes.

407. In general no reference, in criminal cases, is to be made from the Government of any Colony to this Country, with a view to the confirmation or remission of Sentences pronounced by the Colonial Courts. But Her Majesty's Government will be ready to afford any information, instructions, or advice for which the Governor may think it necessary to apply, whenever any question may arise on any criminal proceeding on which there may be any special and adequate motive for invoking the interference of Her Majesty's Government in this Country. Whenever a capital sentence shall have been executed, a report of it must be transmitted to the Secretary of State. (See Circular Despatch, 14th November, 1877.)

408. Under the Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 96, all persons charged in any Colony with offences committed on

* Act 10 & 11 Vict., was repealed and re-enacted by Act 33 Vict., cap. 14. See also Act 33 & 34 Vict., cap. 103, and Circulars of 2nd Feb. and 23rd Sept., 1871, 9th March and 6th August, 1872, and 10th September, 1874.

the Sea may be dealt with in the same manner as if the offences had been committed on waters within the local jurisdiction of the Courts of the Colony.*

409. The Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 84, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 118, provide means of apprehending offenders beyond the limits of that part of Her Majesty's dominions in which their offence was committed.

410. In order to secure the apprehension of any person in the United Kingdom under those Acts the following steps must be taken :—

1. A warrant must have been issued against the offender by some person having lawful authority to issue it in that part of Her Majesty's dominions where the offence was committed.

2. This warrant must be sent to England to be endorsed by the Secretary of State.

3. But the Secretary of State cannot endorse it until it is proved, by oath or affidavit, that the seal or signature is the seal or signature of a person having lawful authority to issue such warrant. It is necessary, therefore, to send witnesses, or affidavits, or both, sufficient for such proof.

4. The warrant must have been issued upon depositions, and these depositions must be such as appear sufficient to warrant the committal of the offender for trial.

5. Sufficient evidence must be forthcoming in England before the Magistrate, to prove the criminality of the offender to an extent such as, if the offence had been committed in England, would have justified the Magistrate in committing the offender for trial in this country. But besides oral witnesses the Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 84, enables the Magistrate to receive, in evidence, copies of the depositions upon which the original warrant issued, provided that they are certified under the hand of the person or persons who issued the warrant, and are attested upon the oath of the party producing them to be true copies of the original depositions.

If it is intended therefore to offer the depositions in evidence, instead of or in addition to oral testimony, they must be authenticated as above mentioned.

§ 2. Extradition Conventions.†

411. The Acts 6 & 7 Vict. c. 76, and 8 & 9 Vict. c. 120, give effect to the 10th Article of the Treaty of Washington between Great Britain and the United States, of the 9th of August, 1842, which provides for the mutual surrender of fugitives charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper.

412. The Acts 6 & 7 Vict. c. 75, and 8 & 9 Vict. c. 120, give effect to a Convention concluded between Great Britain and France on the 18th of February, 1845, which provides for the mutual surrender of fugitives charged with the crimes of murder (comprehending the crimes designated in the French Penal Code by the terms assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning), or of an attempt to commit murder, or of forgery, or of fraudulent bankruptcy.

413. The Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 70, gives effect to a Convention concluded between Great Britain and Denmark on the 15th April, 1862, which provides for the mutual surrender of fugitives accused or convicted of murder (comprehending the crimes of assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning), or attempt to commit murder, or of forgery (comprehending the counterfeiting of bank notes or public securities or money), or of fraudulent bankruptcy.

414. Whenever a Governor may have occasion to exercise the powers conferred on him by these Acts, he must, immediately on the issue of his warrants for the apprehension and surrender of a Fugitive Criminal, transmit to the Secretary of State copies, duly authenticated, of the depositions under which such warrants may be granted.

* As to sentences proper to be passed in such cases, see the Colonial Courts Jurisdiction Act, 37 & 38 Vict., cap. 27.—(Ed. C. O. L.)

† The list of conventions referred to in the text is obviously incomplete: the following is a list of the Conventions in force up to December, 1878.—(Ed. C. O. L.)

EXTRADITION TREATIES IN FORCE.		No.
Austria	3rd December, 1873	567
Belgium	20th May, 1876, and declaration of 23rd July, 1877	1553 (96 & 1899/78)
Brazil	13th November 1872	564
Denmark	31st March, 1873	552
France	14th August, 1876	2008/78
Italy	5th February, 1873	548
Germany	14th May, 1872	536
Sweden and Norway	26th June, 1878	566
United States	9th August, 1842	284
Netherlands	19th June, 1874	572
Switzerland	31st March, 1874, 19th June, 1878, and 11 December, 1880.	1160 (75 & 2082/78)
"	18th Dec., 1878, and 8th Dec., 1879	2206
Haiti	7th December, 1874	1385
Spain	4th June, 1878	2182/78

This List does not include Treaties for the surrender of deserters.

§ 3. *Apprehension of Deserters from Merchant Vessels.*

415. The Act 15 and 16 Vict. c. 26 (1852) enables the Crown to carry into effect arrangements with foreign powers for the apprehension and surrender of seamen, not being slaves, who may desert from merchant vessels belonging to a subject of such powers when within Her Majesty's dominions. The following list shows the arrangements (in the shape of treaties, conventions, agreements, declarations, notifications, and Orders in Council), at present existing between Great Britain and the foreign powers named for the mutual surrender of merchant seamen deserters.

(A.) Agreement; (C.) Convention; (D.) Declaration; (N.) Notification; (P.) Protocol; (T.) Treaty.

Country.	Treaty, Convention, Protocol, or Agreement.	Foreign Notification or Declaration.	British Order in Council.	Hertale's Treaties.	
				Vol.	Page.
Austria . .	T. 30 April 1868. Art. IV. .	N. 25 Aug. 1852	16 Oct. 1852	{ 9 } { 12 } { 13 }	184 1111 72
Belgium . .	P. 23 July 1862	D. 24 Jan. 1855	8 Feb. 1855	{ 10 } { 11 }	58 63, 73
Brazil . .	C. 22 April 1873. Art. III. .	. . . .	17 May 1876	14 {	206 226
Chili . .	T. 4 Oct. 1854. Art. XIII. .	. . . .	28 July 1856	{ 9 } { 10 }	952 49
Colombia . .	T. 16 Feb. 1866. Art. XXI. .	. . . .	28 Dec. 1866	12 {	379 1123
Denmark . .	. . . . .	D. 22 Mar. 1853	18 June 1853	{ 9 } { 13 } { 9 }	241 367 962
France . .	A. 23 June 1854 . . . .	. . . .	3 July 1854	{ 10 }	80
Germany . .	A. 5 Nov. 1879 . . . .	. . . .	26 Feb. 1880	14 {	1204
Greece . .	A. 1 st Aug. 1875 . . . .	. . . .	12 Feb. 1876	14 {	377 379
Hawaiian Islands }	T. 10 July 1851. Art. XI. .	. . . .	23 Oct. 1876	{ 9 } { 14 }	689 381
Italy . .	T. 6 Aug. 1863. Art. XIX. .	. . . .	11 June 1863	11 {	1049 1117
Madagascar .	T. 27 June 1865. Art. XIII. .	. . . .	28 Dec. 1866	12 {	638 1167
Morocco . .	T. 9 Dec. 1856. Art. XV. .	. . . .	6 May 1857	10 {	908 922
Netherlands .	C. 6 Mar. 1856. Art. X. .	N. 14 Feb. 1854	9 Mar. 1854	{ 10 } { 13 }	475 479 645
Nicaragua . .	T. 11 Feb. 1860. Art. XVI. .	. . . .	27 Aug. 1860	11 {	456 460
Peru . .	T. 10 April 1850. Art. X. .	D. 15 Oct. 1852	18 Aug. 1852	9 {	624 627 644
Portugal . .	T. 3 July 1842. Art. XVI. .	. . . .	{ Act of P. } { 12 & 13 Vict. } { c. 25, 1849 }	{ 6 } { 8 }	608 812
Prussia. See Germany.					
Russia . .	T. 12 Jan. 1859. Art. XVII. .	. . . .	27 Aug. 1860	{ 10 } { 11 }	1063 507
Salvador . .	T. 24 Oct. 1862. Art. XVII. .	. . . .	11 June 1863	11 {	890 1050
Siam . .	T. 18 April 1855. Art. III. .	. . . .	10 Nov. 1866	{ 10 } { 13 }	558 754
Spain . .	. . . . .	D. 27 Dec. 1859	23 Jan. 1860	{ 11 } { 13 }	517 755
Sweden and Norway. }	. . . . .	N. 4 Aug. 1852	18 Aug. 1852	{ 9 } { 13 }	644 801
Tunis . .	C. 19 July 1875. Art. XXXII. .	. . . .	17 May 1876	14 {	552 555
Turkey . .	. . . . .	N. 19 April 1865	18 May 1865	{ 12 } { 13 }	879 846

(Enclosure to Circular, 16 April, 1880.)

§ 4. *Disposal of Convicts*

416. By the Act 6 Geo. 4, cap. 69, the Queen in Council is authorised to appoint or to delegate to the Governors of the British Colonies respectively the power of appointing by proclamation the places to which convicts may be sent. But no such place is at present appointed, nor is any such delegation now in force.*

417. The Mutiny Act which is passed annually provides for the case of offenders who are to suffer penal servitude in virtue of the sentence of any court-martial holden elsewhere than in the United Kingdom. The chief justice, or other judge, in any part of Her Majesty's foreign dominions, where such offender may be, on notice from the officer in command, or in his absence from the adjutant-general, is to make order for the immediate custody and penal servitude of the offender; and the Governor, on receiving notice of such order, is to cause such offender either to be removed, or to undergo his sentence in the colony, in obedience to the directions for the removal and treatment of convicts, which shall from time to time be transmitted from Her Majesty through one of her principal secretaries of state to such colony; and the offender is thereupon to be dealt with in the colony in which he has been sentenced, or to which he has been removed, as if he had been sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour by a court of competent jurisdiction in such colony: and elsewhere out of Her Majesty's dominions, the officer commanding shall have power to make an order in writing for the penal servitude or intermediate custody of such offender, under which the offender may be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, and otherwise dealt with in the same manner as if he had been sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction in the place of his intermediate custody or punishment.

418. A form of order by the chief justice or other judge, approved by the law officers of the Crown, is inserted in the Appendix (see page 317), and an order in this form must be sent to England, or to the prisoner's destination, in the same conveyance with the prisoner, and a duplicate by the first opportunity.

419. Her Majesty's Government will provide for the charge of removal to this country, or to any colony or place, of such military convicts as may be sentenced to penal servitude by military courts-martial, provided the convicts have belonged to the general establishment of the army, and not to local corps raised for the service of any particular colony.

420. If any advance has been made from the funds of the colony for expenses for the maintenance in gaol of military convicts under sentence of court-martial, prior to their removal from the colony, the Governor must apply for repayment of such expenses to the officer commanding the regiment to which the convicts may have belonged, by whom the details can be most correctly checked, and submitted to the military authorities at home.

CHAPTER XVII.

Presents.

421—1. Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and all other Servants of the Crown in a Colony are prohibited from receiving Presents offered for their personal acceptance by Kings, Chiefs, or other Members of the Native population, in or neighbouring to such Colony.

422—2. When such Presents cannot be absolutely refused without giving offence, they are to be delivered up to the Government. To this rule there can be no exception, unless with the express sanction of the Secretary of State.

423—3. When Presents are exchanged between Governors or other Officers acting on behalf of the Colonial Government in ceremonial intercourses with Native Chiefs, Rulers, or others, the Presents received must be credited to the Government, and such return Presents, as may be sanctioned by the Secretary of State, will be given at the Government expense.

CHAPTER XVIII.

§ I. *Special Rules as to Leave of Absence, Passages, and Pensions of Officers on the West Coast of Africa.*

§ 424. Subject to the necessities of the Service, and to the limitation laid down in § 430, Officers under the rank of Governor or Administrator in any Colony or Settlement on the West Coast of Africa may be granted six months' leave of absence, on full pay, after they have completed eighteen consecutive months of residential service.†

§ 425. They may further be allowed two months' vacation leave, to enable them to proceed to Madeira or St. Helena once during each period of eighteen months' residential service, but such vacation leave must not be taken concurrently with leave of absence on full pay, and will not be granted unless the Officer quits the coast.

§ 426. The actual cost of their passages home and out again will be allowed to all Officers under the rank of Governor or Administrator who may be granted leave of absence under § 424.

§ 427. Officers taking vacation leave under § 425, whose salaries do not exceed 600*l.* a year, will have the actual cost of their passages from and to the Colony defrayed from the Colonial Funds.

§ 428. The actual cost of passages to the West Coast will be paid on their first appointment to all subordinate Officers whose salaries do not exceed 600*l.* per annum.

* The 4th Section of the above Act is repealed by 32 Vict., cap. 10, which authorises the making of an arrangement between colonies for the detention and custody of colonial prisoners.—(Ed. C. O. L.)

† As to Governors and Administrators the following rule is now in force:—Sierra Leone and Gambia, 4 months on full pay after 20 months' resident service. Gold Coast and Lagos, 6 months on full pay after 20 months' resident service.—(Ed. C. O. L.)

§ II. *Pensions, &c.*

§ 429. The following exceptional advantages will be allowed. In all other respects the existing rules and limitations will be strictly applied:—

1. The minimum term of service qualifying an Officer to receive a pension will be seven years, instead of ten.

2. For each year of pensionable African service there will be allowed in the pension one-fortieth (instead of one-sixtieth) of the Officer's salary; but no pension will exceed two-thirds of the retiring Officer's emoluments on the ordinary basis.

3. In case of less than seven years' service the gratuity will be computed at the rate of 12½ per cent. of the annual salary (instead of 8½ per cent.) for each year of service.

4. In the service, for purposes of pension or gratuity, will be included all authorized leave, on full or half salary, excepting in the cases described in clause 102 of the Colonial Regulations.

5. Officers will be eligible for pension at the age of 55, which will also be the age when they may be required to accept their pensions and retire, unless their further continuance in the West African service is specially sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

§ 430. The above rules will take effect from September 18, 1874. Officers now serving on the West Coast of Africa will be allowed the benefit of them from that date, but their operation is not to be in any way retroactive. Neither do these rules apply to Officers either of whose parents was a native of the West Coast of Africa, who will continue to be subject to the rules hitherto in force in regard to leave of absence and pension.

CHAPTER XIX.

Interchange of Visits between Officers of Her Majesty's Ships and Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Administrators, and Presidents of Colonies.

§ 431—1. A Governor is to receive the first visit from all Naval Officers in command.

2. A Lieutenant-Governor is to pay the first visit to a Flag Officer or Commodore of the 1st Class, being a Commander-in-Chief, but to receive the first visit from all other Officers.

3. An Administrator or President is to pay the first visit to all Flag Officers or Commodores, but to receive the first visit from all other Officers.

4. Return visits are to be paid within 24 hours, and in person, to all Flag Officers, Commodores, Lieutenant-Governors, Administrators, and Presidents; but by an Aide-de-Camp or other Officer deputed by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Administrator, or President, as the case may be, to all other Naval Officers.

5. Should the Governor or any other Officer administering the Government of a Colony find that from indisposition or pressure of important business he is unable to pay or return these visits in person, he will depute his Aide-de-Camp or some other Officer to do so. In like manner, should a Flag Officer or Commodore from indisposition or pressing occupation be precluded from paying or returning these visits, he will depute his Flag Lieutenant, or other Officer not below that rank, to do so. In each case the Officer failing to pay the required visit in person will report the circumstance, and assign the reasons which led to the omission, to the Department under which he is acting.

6. Officers acting temporarily in higher civil offices or commands are in respect to these visits to be upon the same footing as if they were confirmed in such offices or commands.

7. The Senior Naval Officers present will arrange, when necessary, to provide suitable boats to enable Governors, &c., to pay any official visits afloat, and to reland them, on their notifying their wishes to that effect. (*See also Circular, 7th March, 1879, enclosing the above Regulations.*)

APPENDIX.

1. (Page 275.)

* PARTICULARS of the Office of
Colony of

now vacant in the

1. Duties of office, and qualifications required for their performance.	
2. Salary and emoluments, and whether secured by a permanent law.	
3. Other circumstances affecting the value of the Office.	
4. Nature, number, and amount of securities required, and mode of giving them.	
5. Whether any, and if any, what provision is made from public funds for the passage from this country, or elsewhere, of the person sent out to fill the office.	
6. Acts or ordinances, making provision respecting any of the above matters, and especially respecting the permanency of the emoluments and the particulars of the security required, with references to the sections in which such provision is made.	

PARTICULARS required to be furnished in reference to persons recommended for Superannuation, Compensation, or Compassionate Allowances, or Gratuities on Retirement.

(In filling up this paper refer to the instructions on page 304.)

1. Name of applicant	
2. Office or situation	
3. Recommended for	of £
4. Ago	
5. Service in years and months	
6. Salary or wages () £
7. Emoluments	£
Total amount of salary or wages and emoluments, on which superannuation, &c., is claimed	} £
8. Cause of retirement	
9. Dates of commencement and termination of the several appointments held by applicant, with their emoluments, distinguishing salary from other allowances, and specifying such allowances :—	

Title of Appointment.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Salary.	Allowances, &c.	Nature of Allowances, &c.

10. Whether each of the appointments held by the applicant has been on the Fixed Establishment of the Colony.

11. Whether the duties of the several offices or situations held since the applicant entered the Civil Service have been such as to require that the holder should give his whole time to the public service.

12. Whether holding any other public appointment, or receiving or claiming to receive any public money, by compensation, half-pay, or otherwise.

13. If any kind of pension or other allowance has been commuted under the Imperial Pensions Commutation Acts, 1869 and 1871, the annual amount of pension or allowance so commuted, and the date of commutation, should be inserted.

14. Absence, beyond ordinary vacation leave, in each of the last ten years :—

* This Form is to be used likewise on the creation of a new Office.

Year.	Period of Absence.		Number of Days.	Cause of Absence.
18	From	To		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		

15. Date of cessation of duty _____

16. Date of cessation of salary _____

17. Date from which, inclusively, pension will commence _____

18. Statement, if the circumstances warrant it, that the applicant "has discharged his duties with diligence and fidelity, to the satisfaction of the Head Officer or Officers of his Department," to be signed by any two of such Head Officers, if there shall be more than one, or by such Head Officer, if there shall be but one, together with "such a statement as will exhibit the merit, and value, and labour of the services of the person recommended, embracing as long a period of his public service as can be authentically stated," and observations as to special services, suspension, reprimand, &c., with full particulars of any injuries received on duty, or other claims or matters for consideration.

19. Computation, by the Auditor-General, of the pension, &c.

I Certify that the _____ which may be paid to the applicant according to the Rules of the Colonial Service, amounts to _____ and I base my certificate on the following calculation:—

Instructions referred to on page 303.

If this paper of particulars, and the certificates connected with it, be not sent in original, the copies must be duly attested.

Head 1 of Paper.—In the case of an Officer serving on the West Coast of Africa, a statement is to be added whether he is a native of that coast. (Colonial Regulations, § 430.)

Head 3.—State the description of allowance for which the applicant is recommended, viz., superannuation, compensation, compassionate allowance, or gratuity, and its amount. In the case of persons claiming an addition to their pensions in respect of professional or other special qualifications, this should be stated, and a reference should be given to the authority under which the claim is made.

Head 5.—If the service has been interrupted by one or more breaks, the word "broken" should be added before or after the number of years and months, and the causes, dates, and circumstances of the break or breaks should be stated under heading 9.

Head 6.—If the person retiring has been in receipt of the same salary, or in the class from which he retires, for the 36 months immediately before the date of his retirement, the actual annual rate of salary or wages at that date should be inserted, preceded by the word "actual." In other cases the average annual amount of salary or wages for the 36 months next preceding the date of retirement should be inserted, preceded by the word "average;" but if the whole period of service is less than three years, then the average for the whole period of service should be inserted.

Head 7.—A separate statement should be inserted of the average annual value, for the 36 months immediately preceding retirement, of each emolument (exclusive of salary or wages) which is claimed to be included in the calculation of the pension or gratuity.

Whenever the value of a house or house allowance, so ascertained, exceeds one-sixth of the salary and other emoluments which count for pension purposes, it is to be reduced to one-sixth of that amount, so that it shall not exceed one-seventh of the whole.

Fees which an officer is allowed to retain for his own use will be taken into account for pension purposes, with regular salary, at the annual average of the net receipts of the 36 months next preceding the officer's retirement. These net receipts are to be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of fees such office expenses, &c., as an officer may have had to defray from his own resources, in performing the services for which he was remunerated by fees. No deduction, however, from the fees should be made in respect of office expenses provided from public funds, for the due discharge of those duties to which a fixed salary is annexed. Papers of "particulars" when forwarded to the Colonial Department, should be accompanied by formal declarations from the retiring officers, showing the amount received by them for fees, and the amount defrayed as above for office expenses, &c., in each of the three years immediately preceding the retirement. It will be the duty of the Colonial Governments concerned to satisfy themselves of the accuracy of such statements before forwarding them to the Colonial Office. In the case of officers receiving fixed salaries and fees, the fees will not in ordinary circumstances be allowed to count for pension purposes to the extent of more than one quarter of the salaries; and fees will not in any case be allowed to count for pension purposes during any period in which the whole time of the officer receiving them was not given to the public service.

Head 8.—In cases of infirmity, if the applicant is below the ordinary age for retirement, a medical certificate is to be furnished showing that he is disqualified by infirmity of mind or body for discharging the duties of his situation, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

In case of ten years' service or more, this certificate should be signed by two Officers, of whom at least one should, if possible, be a salaried Officer of the Government.

Head 9.—As to "broken" service, see *Head 5*.

If the applicant has had any "acting" service, the details must be fully given, with a statement whether or not, during the "acting" service, he was connected with the permanent Civil Service of the Colony.

Head 11.—If, in special circumstances, a professional civil Officer has been allowed to have "private practice" without forfeiting his claim to pension, the facts are to be fully stated.

Head 14.—If the applicant is liable to any deduction from his service under Clause 102 of the Colonial Regulations, the facts should be fully stated.

Head 19.—The length of service and other particulars of the computation are to be given. When an average of salary, &c., is taken, the mode of calculating it (whether by months, &c.) is to be explained.

N.B.—This Form of Particulars is not at present used in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, for which Colonies special Forms have been approved.—(See Despatches to Governors of those Colonies, 19th December, 1879.)

4. (Page 277.)

AGREEMENT made this _____ day of _____ One Thousand Eight
Hundred _____ between _____ of _____
in the County of _____ of the one part, and _____ and
in the County of _____ Esquires, Crown Agents for the Colonies,
for and on behalf of Her Majesty of the other part.

WHEREAS _____ hath been duly appointed
at a salary of _____ per annum, and hath been paid the sum of
_____ as an advance on account thereof.

Now the said _____ in consideration of the premises, doth hereby
agree with the said _____ and _____ that he the said
_____ will pay the said advance of _____
to the Colonial Treasurer of _____ in such manner as the Governor of the
said Colony may see fit to direct, or should he the said _____ refuse or
neglect to proceed to, or depart this life before reaching the said Colony, or relinquish his Appointment
before such advance has been repaid, he the said _____, or his executors
or administrators will refund and repay to the Colonial Secretary of the Government of the said Colony
for the time being, or to the Crown Agents for the said Colony in London for the time being, the said
sum of _____, or such proportion thereof as may then remain due.

As WITNESS our Hands the Day and Year above written.

Signed by the said _____ in the presence of _____

Signature,

Address,

Signed by the said _____ and _____
in the presence of _____

5. (Page 278.)

I HEREBY Certify, that with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of Government,
I have granted to _____ months' leave
of absence.

Signed _____
Governor.

I hereby Certify, that _____ has received Full Salary at the rate of £ _____
per Annum as _____ up to the _____

Signed _____
Colonial Treasurer.

NOTE.—Officers proceeding on leave of absence are requested to observe, that they will not be able to receive Half
Salary in England unless this Certificate is duly filled up and signed.

I HEREBY Certify,

1st. That the above leave was granted to commence on the _____ of _____ and end on
the _____ of _____ on the ground of [Ill-health, and that the Medical Certificate was
produced, of which a copy is annexed.]

[Urgent private affairs.]

2nd. That A. B. has been in the service of the Colony for _____ years.

3rd. That in the course of that Service he has been absent on leave on several occasions, at the dates
and for the terms specified below, viz.:

1st. For _____ months beginning on _____ and ending on _____

2nd. _____

3rd. _____

4. That provision has been made for the due execution of A. B.'s office during his absence by _____

* For Pension Acts and Treasury Minutes, see back, Part IV.

after by the Officers and Men of Our Naval and Military Services, and are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following rules and ordinances for the government of the same, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept:—

Firstly. It is ordained, that the distinction shall be styled and designated "the Victoria Cross," and shall consist of a Maltese Cross of Bronze, with Our Royal Crest in the centre, and underneath which an escroll, bearing this inscription, "For Valour."

Secondly. It is ordained, that the Cross shall be suspended from the left breast, by a blue riband for the Navy, and by a red riband for the Army.

Thirdly. It is ordained, that the names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer the Decoration shall be published in the "London Gazette," and a registry thereof kept in the office of Our Secretary of State for War.

Fourthly. It is ordained, that any one who, after having received the Cross, shall again perform an act of bravery, which, if he had not received such Cross, would have entitled him to it, such further act shall be recorded by a Bar attached to the riband by which the Cross is suspended, and for every additional act of bravery an additional Bar may be added.

Fifthly. It is ordained, that the Cross shall only be awarded to those Officers or men who have served Us in the presence of the enemy, and shall have then performed some signal act of valour or devotion to their country.

Sixthly. It is ordained, with a view to place all persons on a perfectly equal footing in relation to eligibility for the Decoration, that neither rank, nor long service, nor wounds, nor any other circumstance or condition whatsoever, save the merit of conspicuous bravery, shall be held to establish a sufficient claim to the honour.

Seventhly. It is ordained, that the Decoration may be conferred on the spot where the act to be rewarded by the grant of such Decoration has been performed, under the following circumstances:—

I. When the Fleet or Army in which such act has been performed is under the eye and command of an Admiral or General Officer commanding the Forces.

II. Where the Naval or Military force is under the eye and command of an Admiral or Commodore commanding a squadron or detached naval force, or of a General commanding a corps, or division, or brigade on a distinct and detached service, when such Admiral, Commodore, or General Officer shall have the power of conferring the Decoration on the spot, subject to confirmation by us.

Eighthly. It is ordained, where such act shall not have been performed in sight of a Commanding Officer as aforesaid, then the claimant for the honour shall prove the act to the satisfaction of the Captain or Officer commanding his ship, or to the Officer commanding the regiment to which the claimant belongs, and such Captain or such Commanding Officer shall report the same through the usual channel to the Admiral or Commodore commanding the force employed on the service, or to the Officer commanding the forces in the field, who shall call for such description and attestation of the act as he may think requisite, and on approval shall recommend the grant of the Decoration.

Ninthly. It is ordained, that every person selected for the Cross, under rule seven, shall be publicly decorated before the Naval or Military force or body to which he belongs, and with which the act of bravery for which he is to be rewarded shall have been performed, and his name shall be recorded in a General Order, together with the cause of his especial distinction.

Tenthly. It is ordained, that every person selected under rule eight shall receive his Decoration as soon as possible, and his name shall likewise appear in a General Order as above required, such General Order to be issued by the Naval or Military Commander of the Forces employed on the service.

Eleventhly. It is ordained, that the General Orders above referred to shall from time to time be transmitted to Our Secretary of State for War, to be laid before Us, and shall be by him registered.

Twelfthly. It is ordained, that as cases may arise not falling within the rules above specified, or in which a claim, though well founded, may not have been established on the spot, We will, on the joint submission of Our Secretary of State for War and of Our Commander-in-Chief of Our Army, or on that of Our Lord High Admiral or Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in the case of the Navy, confer the Decoration, but never without conclusive proof of the performance of the act of bravery for which the claim is made.

Thirteenthly. It is ordained, that in the event of a gallant and daring act having been performed by a squadron, ship's company, a detached body of Seamen and Marines, not under fifty in number, or by a brigade, regiment, troop, or company, in which the Admiral, General, or other Officer commanding such forces, may deem that all are equally brave and distinguished, and that no special selection can be made by them: then in such case the Admiral, General, or other Officer commanding, may direct, that for any such body of Seamen or Marines, or for every troop or company of Soldiers, one Officer shall be selected by the Officers engaged for the Decoration; and in like manner one Petty Officer or Non-commissioned Officer shall be selected by the Petty Officers and Non-commissioned Officers engaged; and two Seamen or Private Soldiers or Marines shall be selected by the Seamen, or Private Soldiers, or Marines, engaged respectively, for the Decoration; and the names of those selected shall be transmitted by the Senior Officer in command of the Naval force, brigade, regiment, troop, or company, to the Admiral or General Officer commanding, who shall in due manner confer the Decoration as if the acts were done under his own eye.

Fourteenthly. It is ordained, that every Warrant Officer, Petty Officer, Seaman, or Marine, or Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier, who shall have received the Cross, shall, from the date of the act by which the Decoration has been gained, be entitled to a Special Pension of Ten Pounds a year, and each additional Bar conferred under rule four on such Warrant or Petty Officers, or Non-commissioned Officers or Men, shall carry with it an Additional Pension of Five Pounds *per annum*.

Fifteenthly. In order to make such additional provision as shall effectually preserve pure this most honourable distinction it is ordained, that if any person on whom such distinction shall be conferred be convicted of treason, cowardice, felony, or of any infamous crime, or if he be accused of any such offence, and doth not after a reasonable time surrender himself to be tried for the same, his name shall

forthwith be erased from the registry of individuals upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred, by an especial Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, and the Pension conferred under rule fourteen shall cease and determine from the Date of such Warrant. It is hereby further declared that We, Our Heirs and successors, shall be the sole judges of the circumstance demanding such expulsion; moreover We shall at all times have power to restore such persons as may at any time have been expelled, both to the enjoyment of the Decoration and Pensions.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-ninth of January, in the nineteenth year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

By Her Majesty's Command,
(Signed) PANMURE.

WARRANT for extending the VICTORIA CROSS to the LOCAL FORCES in NEW ZEALAND and in the COLONIES and their DEPENDENCIES generally.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, by a Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and bearing date, at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of January, 1856, in the nineteenth year of Our Reign, We did constitute and create a new Naval and Military Decoration, to be styled and designated the Victoria Cross, which Decoration We expressed our desire should be highly prized and eagerly sought after by the Officers and Men of Our Naval and Military Services, and did also make, ordain, and establish the Rules and Ordinances therein set forth for the government of the same, to be thenceforth inviolably observed and kept:

And whereas during the progress of the operations which We have undertaken against the Insurgent Native Tribes in Our Colony of New Zealand it has happened that persons serving in the Local Forces of Our said Colony have performed deeds of gallantry, in consideration of which they are not, according to the strict provisions of Our said recited Warrant, eligible for this high distinction:

Now know ye, that We of Our especial Grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit hereby to signify Our Royal Will and Pleasure that the said Decoration may be conferred on such persons aforesaid, who may be qualified to receive the same in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances made, ordained, and established by Us for the government thereof, by Our said recited Warrant, and We do by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that it shall be competent for such persons aforesaid to obtain the said Decoration in the manner set forth in the Rules and Ordinances referred to, or in accordance with such further Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter be made and promulgated by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for the government of the said Decoration; provided that it be established in any case that the person was serving with Our Troops, under the Orders of a General or other Officer, under circumstances which would entitle an Officer or Soldier of Our Army to be recommended for the said Decoration, in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances prescribed in Our said recited Warrant, and provided also such person shall be recommended for it by such General or other Officer:

And We do further, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that the said Decoration may also be conferred, in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances prescribed in Our said recited Warrant, and subject to the provisions aforesaid, on such persons who may be qualified to receive the same in accordance with the said Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter be employed in the Local Forces raised or which may be raised in Our Colonies and their Dependencies, who may be called upon to serve in co-operation with Our Troops in military operations which it may be necessary to undertake for the suppression of Rebellion against Our Authority, or for repelling invasion by a foreign enemy.

Given at Our Court, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this
First day of January, 1867, in the thirtieth year of Our
Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
(Signed) J. PEEL.

8. (Page 281.)

THE QUEEN has been pleased to direct that the following REGULATIONS respecting FOREIGN ORDERS and MEDALS shall be substituted for those now in force:—

Regulations respecting Foreign Orders.

1. No subject of Her Majesty shall accept a Foreign Order from the Sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without having previously obtained Her Majesty's permission to that effect, signified by a warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual.

2. Such permission shall not be granted to any subject of Her Majesty unless the Foreign Order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service before the enemy, either at sea or in the field; or unless he shall have been actually and entirely employed, beyond Her Majesty's dominions, in the service of the Foreign Sovereign by whom the Order is conferred.

3. The intention of a Foreign Sovereign to confer upon a British subject the insignia of an Order must be notified to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, either through the British Minister accredited at the Court of such Foreign Sovereign, or through his Minister accredited at the Court of Her Majesty.

4. If the service for which it is proposed to confer the Order has been performed during war, the notification required by the preceding clause must be made not later than two years after the exchange of the Ratifications of a Treaty of Peace.

If the service has been performed in time of peace, the notification must be made within two years after the date of such service.

5. After such notification shall have been received, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall, if the case comes within the conditions prescribed by the present Regulations, and arises from naval or military services before the enemy, refer it to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department previously to taking Her Majesty's pleasure thereupon, in order to ascertain whether there may be any objection to Her Majesty's permission being granted.

A similar reference shall also be made to the Commander-in-Chief if the application relates to an officer in the army, or to the Lords of the Admiralty if it relates to an officer in the navy.

6. When Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the Queen's pleasure on any application, and shall have obtained Her Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to accept the Foreign Order and wear the insignia thereof, he shall signify the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause the warrant required by clause 1 to be prepared for the Royal Sign Manual.

When such warrant shall have been signed by the Queen a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette," stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

7. The warrant signifying Her Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms.

8. Every such warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that Her Majesty's license and permission does not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of Her Majesty's realms.

9. When a British subject has received the Royal permission to accept a Foreign Order, he will at any future time be allowed to accept the decoration of a higher class of the same Order to which he may have become eligible by increase of rank in the foreign service or in the service of his own country, or any other distinctive mark of honour strictly consequent upon the acceptance of the original order, and common to every person upon whom such Order is conferred.

10. The preceding clause shall not be taken to apply to decorations of the Guelphic Order which were bestowed on British subjects by Her Majesty's predecessors King George IV. and King William IV., on whose heads the crowns of Great Britain and Hanover were united.

Decorations so bestowed cannot properly be considered as rewards granted by a Foreign Sovereign for services rendered according to the purport of clause 2 of these Regulations. They must be rather considered as personal favours bestowed on British subjects by British Sovereigns, and as having no reference to services rendered to the Foreign Crown of Hanover.

Regulations respecting Foreign Medals.

1. Applications for permission to accept and wear Medals which, not being the decoration of any Foreign Order, are conferred by a Foreign Sovereign on British subjects in the army or in the navy for military or for naval services, should be addressed, as the case may be, to the Commander-in-Chief, to the Secretary of State for War, or the Lords of the Admiralty, who, if they see fit, may submit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for Her Majesty's sanction; upon obtaining which they may grant such permission without any other formality.

2. Permission to wear a Foreign Medal cannot be granted to a British subject unless such Medal is bestowed for military or naval services performed by the command or with the sanction of Her Majesty. But no permission is necessary for accepting a Foreign Medal, if such Medal is not to be worn.

Foreign Office, May 10, 1855.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

9. (Page 283).

ENGROSSING AND ENROLLING OF BILLS.

"Die Jovis, 8^o Februarii, 1849.

"Resolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled,—

1. "That it is expedient to discontinue the present system of Engrossing, and to alter the present system of Enrolling Bills, and to make such provisions in lieu thereof as are hereinafter mentioned.

2. "That this House is prepared to agree to the following arrangements, if agreed to by the other House of Parliament."

I. That in lieu of being engrossed, every Bill shall be fair printed immediately after it shall have been passed in the House in which it originated, and that such fair printed Bill shall be sent to the other House, as the Bill so passed, and shall (subject to the regulation next hereinafter mentioned) be dealt with by that House and its Officers, in the same manner in which Engrossed Bills are now dealt with.

II. That on its Return to the House in which it originated, without Amendments (or if amended, after the Amendments shall have been settled and agreed to), it shall be fair printed by the Queen's Printer, who shall furnish a fair print thereof on vellum to the House of Lords, before the Royal Assent, and likewise a duplicate of such fair print, also on vellum.

III. That one of such fair prints of each Bill shall be duly authenticated by the proper Officers of each House, as the Bill to which both Houses have agreed.

IV. That the Royal Assent shall be endorsed in the usual form on such fair print so authenticated which shall be deposited in the Record Tower, in lieu of the present Engrossment.

V. That the Copies promulgated in the first instance by the Queen's Printer, shall be impressions from the same form as the deposited copy.

VI. That the Master of the Rolls shall, upon being duly authorised in that behalf, receive in lieu of the Copies of Public General Acts as now enrolled, the hereinbefore mentioned duplicate fair print of each Public General Bill, to be held for the same purpose, and subject to the same conditions for and upon which the Enrolled Acts are now received and held by him.

VII. That it is expedient, with a view to economy, convenience, and despatch, and to the diminutions of the chance of errors, that one Printer should print the Public General Bills for both Houses; and that inasmuch as the Queen's Printer is by virtue of his office bound to print the Acts, it would be advisable for the attainment of the before-mentioned objects, that the Queen's Printer should be employed by both Houses to print the Public General Bills.

10. (Page 287.)

RETURN, No. 1, of all Changes in the Holders of existing Offices and Appointments arising from Promotion or otherwise during the Quarter ended 18 ; as also of all Additions to Established Salaries and Allowances under settled Regulations for length of Service.

Changes in the Holders of Offices and Appointments.

Office.	Name of the Officer who formerly held the Appointment, and Annual Salary.	Name of the Officer who is now appointed, and Annual Salary.	If appointed by Her Majesty's Government, in England, Date of Authority of the Secretary of State.	If newly appointed by the Governor, Date of Authority.	If promoted from another Office or Government Situation in the Colony, Description of former Appointment.	Date of Governor's Despatch reporting the change of Office or Appointment, or the New Appointment.	Column for Remarks.
Additions to Salaries and Allowances.							
Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Original Salary.	Present Salary.	Date from which Increased Salary drawn.	Date and Description of Authority for Increase.	Column for Remarks.

RETURN, No. 2, of all New Offices and Appointments created, and of all Additions to established Salaries and Allowances, not provided for by settled Regulations for length of Service, during the quarter ended 18 : as also of all Payments of an unusual or special description, directed or authorized by the Governor during the same Period, to be paid from the Colonial Treasury.

Creation of New Offices and Appointments.

Office.	Name.	Annual Salary.	Date of Appointment and of Authority from the Governor.	Date and Description of the authority or instruction (if any) from Her Majesty's Government in England in consequence of which the Appointment was made.	Date of the Governor's Despatch to Her Majesty's Government in England reporting the transaction in cases where no previous authority may have been received.	Column for Remarks in any particular case, and for the statement of any special circumstances.
Additions to Established Salaries and Allowances not arising under settled Regulation.						
Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Original Salary.	Present Salary.	Date from which Increase of Salary is drawn.	Date and Description of Authority.
Payments of an unusual or special description, and Payments on Services amounting to £200,* incurred without previous authority from Her Majesty's Secretary of State.						
Description of Service.	Amount.	To whom paid.	Date of Authority from the Governor.	Date and Description of the authority or instruction (if any) from Her Majesty's Government in England in consequence of which the appointment was made.	Date of the Governor's Despatch to Her Majesty's Government in England reporting the transaction in cases where no previous authority may have been received.	Column for Remarks in any particular case, and for the statement of any special circumstances.

*-In the case of St. Helena, the discretionary authority of the Governor to incur expenditure is limited to £50.

11. (Page 287.)

Year 18 .

Colony _____

No. 1.—RETURN in a Tabular Form, for the last Year in which they can be made up, of the GROSS REVENUES, under their different heads, exhibiting the Cost of Collection and any Deductions made in their progress to the Public Treasury.

GROSS REVENUE.

Customs.	Tonnage, Port, and Harbour Dues.	Taxes and Excise	Fines and Forfeitures.	Fees of Office.	Lighthouse Dues.	Land Casual and Territorial.	Canals and Public Works.	Immigrant Tax.	Interest.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Gross Amount of Revenue.	Cost of Collection.

12. (Page 287.)

Year 18 .

Colony _____

No. 2.—RETURN in a Tabular Form, for the last year in which they can be made up, of the DISBURSEMENTS, under their different heads, showing the Authority under which such Disbursements were made.

EXPENDITURE.

Civil Establishment and Salaries of Public Officers.	Judicial Establishment.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Military and Fortification.	Militia.	Pensions.	Police and Gaols.	Roads and Bridges.	Works and Buildings.	Lighthouses.	Expenses of the Legislature.	Poor.	Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums, and other Charitable Institutions.	Printing and Stationery.	Interest on Debts.	Immigration.	Drawback, &c.	Harbours, Piers, Wharfs, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Authority.

13. (Page 292.)

FORM OF RETURN REFERRED TO IN REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO BANKING COMPANIES.

RETURN of the Average Amount of Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of
during the periods from [1st January] to [30 June] 18 .

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Assets.</i>
Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing Interest £	Coin and Bullion £
Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing interest £	Landed or other property of the Corporation £
Bills and Notes in circulation bearing Interest £	Government Securities . . . £
Balances due to other Banks . . £	Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks £
Cash Deposits not bearing Interest £	Balances due from other Banks . £
Cash deposits bearing Interest £	Notes and Bills Discounted, or other Debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad £
To Shareholders for Capital paid up £	
To Ditto for Additions declared to Shares (if any) £	
To Ditto for Dividends remaining unpaid (if any) £	
Total average Liabilities £	Total Average Assets £

14. (Page 294.)

Amount of Bill £

(Place and Date.)

Income Tax

£

At Thirty Days after Sight of this, my First of Exchange (Second and Third of the same tenor and date unpaid), Pay to _____ or Order the Sum of _____ which with £ _____ Income Tax, makes the Sum of £ _____, being the Amount of Salary due to _____ from _____ to _____

To Her Majesty's Paymaster-General,
Whitehall, London.

To be sent in duplicate.

I HAVE the honour to report that I have this day drawn on Her Majesty's Paymaster-General at _____ days' sight in favour of _____, for the sum of £ _____ which, with £ _____ for Income Tax, amounts to the sum of £ _____ being salary due to _____ of _____ for the quarter ended _____

I have the honour to be

14a. (Page 294.)

FORMS OF CERTIFICATE REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 362.

Colony of _____
 Bill No. _____ dated _____, 186 _____, drawn by _____
 _____ on the Paymaster-General for the
 sum of _____ pounds _____ shillings
 and _____ pence, on the credit of the Parliamentary Grant for*
 _____ for the year 186 _____-186 _____.
 * Service to be specified.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the amount realized by the Bill above described was duly carried to the credit of the Colonial Revenue on the _____ day of _____ 186 _____.
 Signature of the Colonial Treasurer or }
 other Officer acting in that capacity }
 Countersignature of the Governor _____
 Date _____, 186 _____.

Colony of _____
 ADVANCE from the Treasury Chest on the _____, 186 _____
 of the sum of _____ pounds _____ shillings
 and _____ pence, on the credit of the Parliamentary grant for*
 _____ for the year 186 _____-186 _____.
 * Service to be specified.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the amount advanced as above from the Treasury Chest was duly carried to the credit of the Colonial Revenue on the _____ day of _____, 186 _____.
 Signature of the Colonial Treasurer or }
 other Officer acting in that capacity }
 Countersignature of the Governor _____
 Date _____, 186 _____.

15. (Page 295.)

INCOME TAX.

CLAIM OF ABATEMENT.—REPAYMENT by a person residing out of the United Kingdom.
 FORM to be used by a person claiming repayment of the Duty in respect of 120*l.* of the claimant's Income, on the ground that the total Income of the claimant derived from property and profits in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, although amounting to 150*l.* or upwards, is less than 400*l.* a year. In preparing any such Claim the general directions in the next page must be strictly complied with.

No Claim for repayment of Duty can be allowed, unless it be made within three years after the end of the year to which the Claim relates.

No. 1.

In pursuance of the Acts of Parliament for granting Duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices, I _____ of _____ do make oath and say that the following statement contains a full, just, and true account and return of the whole of my Income from every source whatsoever in the United Kingdom for the year commencing the 6th day of April, 187 _____, and ending 5th day of April, 187 _____, and I therefore give notice that I am entitled to and do hereby claim to be repaid the sum of _____ being the duty on 120*l.*, part of my Income as understated, on which I paid Duty either by direct assessment or by deduction.

See Forms of Particulars in next page and instructions for filling them up.

Here must be stated the full particulars of the Claimant's income from every source whatever in the United Kingdom for the year for which the claim is made, distinguishing the amount of each source, showing also the particulars of any mortgage or other incumbrance thereon, if any.

* A Justice of the Peace, Consul, or Notary Public.

I hereby give notice that I claim to be repaid the under-mentioned sum of _____ deducted from me, and I request that the same may be paid to† of _____ my attorney or agent, whose receipt shall be sufficient discharge for the same.

Total Amount of Annual Income from every source in the United Kingdom . . . £

Sworn at
before me†,

this
day of

187

Annual Amount.		
£	s.	d.

Signature of Claimant*

* When the claim is made by a lady, she must state after her signature whether widow or spinster, as the case may be.

† Name some banker or agent in England.

Signed

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INCOME TAX.

No. 1.

PARTICULARS of the foregoing Income in respect of which repayment of Duty is claimed.

In respect of the Public Funds of the United Kingdom or Annuities charged on Public Funds of the United Kingdom.

Name or Description of Stock.	Amount thereof, and if part of a larger Sum, state also the larger Sum.	Name or Names of Persons in which the Stock stands. If the Stock be in Chancery the correct title of the suit or matter should be given instead. This information appears at the head of each draft issued by the Chancery Pay Office, and claimants therefore should be very careful in taking a copy of the title of the cause when each draft is received.	When each Dividend was due.	Amount of Duty paid.			Amount of Duty to be repaid.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	£ s. d.								
<p>No. 3. In respect of other property <i>not</i> in the <i>Public Funds</i>, the Tax on which has been paid by the claimant by way of deduction or otherwise.</p> <p>If from lands or houses state the parish or place and county where situated, and the name of the occupier in full; if from an annuity or other annual payment, state the particulars thereof, and the name and residence of the party making the deduction. If from salary, pension, or stipend, state fully the particular nature thereof.</p> <p>Receipts for the Duty signed by the Collectors, or Certificates signed by the persons who have made the deductions, must accompany the Claim.</p> <p>Deduct the Duty on the ground rent, interest of mortgage, or other annual charge (if any) to which the property may be subject. £</p> <p>£</p>									
Total Amount of Duty claimed to be returned . . .				£					

Having examined the above Claim, we do hereby allow the same.

} *Commissioners for
Special Purposes.*

In filling up these Forms the Claimant must set forth fully every source from whence his income in the United Kingdom is derived, with the amount derived from each source; and it is to be observed that the profits of a married woman living with her husband are deemed by the Income Tax Acts to be the profits of her husband. In making this statement the Claimant must observe the following directions:—

If the Income be from land, tenements, or hereditaments, state the parish or place, and the county where each property is situate, with the annual value, and whether the person aforesaid is owner and occupier, or how otherwise.

If from the Public Funds, state the name and amount of each stock, and the names of the persons in which it stands.

If from an office, state the name of the office.

If from trade, profession, or employment, state the nature and particulars thereof, and where carried on.

If from annuities, interest of money, or other property not coming under any of the foregoing heads, state fully the particulars.

And should the claimant have charged or be entitled to charge any sum of money against any person for or on account of the duty made payable by the before-mentioned Acts, or which he shall have deducted or retained, or be entitled to deduct or retain under the authority of the said Acts, from or out of any payment to which he shall be or may become liable, the particulars thereof must be set forth, as also every sum of annual interest or other annual payment reserved or charged upon the Income of such Claimant whereby the same shall or may be diminished.

The penalty for fraudulently concealing or untruly declaring the income is 20*l.*, and treble the duty chargeable.

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

To

The Commissioners for Special Purposes,
Inland Revenue,
Somerset House,
London, W.C.

INCOME TAX.

CLAIM OF EXEMPTION BY A PERSON RESIDING OUT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Form to be used by a person claiming a repayment of the Duty by reason of the whole of his or her Income derived from property and profits in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland not amounting to 150*l.* a year.

No claim for repayment of Duty can be allowed, unless it be made within three years after the end of the year of Assessment to which the claim relates.

In pursuance of the Acts of Parliament for granting Duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices of do make oath and say that the following statement contains a full, just, and true account and return of the whole of my Income from every source whatsoever in the United Kingdom, for the year commencing the 6th day of April, 187 , and ending 5th day of April, 187 , and I therefore give notice that I am entitled to, and do hereby claim to be repaid the sum of £ : : paid by me as undermentioned.

See Forms of Particulars in preceding page and instructions for filling them up.

Here must be stated the full particulars of the Claimant's income from every source whatever in the United Kingdom for the year for which the claim is made, distinguishing the amount of each source, showing also the particulars of any mortgage or other incumbrance thereon, if any.

Total Amount of Annual Income from every source in the United Kingdom . . . £

Sworn at
before me,

this day of

187

Annual Amount.		
£	s.	d.

† A Justice of the Peace, Consul, or Notary Public.

Signature of Claimant*

I hereby give notice that I claim to be repaid the under-mentioned sum of deducted from me, and I request that the same may be paid to of my attorney or agent, whose receipt shall be sufficient discharge for the same.

* When the claim is made by a lady, she must state after her signature whether widow or spinster, as the case may be.

Signed

‡ Name some banker or agent in England.

17. (Page 296.)

NOTICE OF NEW LIGHT OR ALTERATION OF LIGHT.

Name of Light.	Place.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Number of Lights and Relative Position.	Colour of Light.	Fixed, Flashing, Fixed and Flash, Int., Alt. Revolving.	Interval of Revolution of Flash.	Miles seen in clear Weather from a Ship's Deck.	Time Harbour Light is shown.	Colour or any Peculiarity of Lighthouse.	Height in Feet Centre of Lantern above High Water.	Height in Feet of Building from Base to Vane.	When lighted.	Character and Order of Illuminating Apparatus.	Description of Fog Signal if any.

Signature and Position of Informant.

N.B.—In addition to the above Form, information respecting the intention for which the light is exhibited, the dangers it is intended to avoid, the position of the lighthouse in respect to some known point, or, if possible, a tracing from an Admiralty chart of a small portion of the adjacent coast, with the position of the lighthouse (giving the number of the chart), the position, colour, and description of the keeper's dwelling, and any information that may be of use to the navigator, will be of much service.

Address, "Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, London," or "Secretary of the Marine Department, Board of Trade."

18. (Page 298.)

FORM OF PASSPORT.

THIS PASSPORT is granted to A.B., naturalized as a British Subject of
to enable him to travel in Foreign Parts, and is available for the period of
months, from the day of 18 .

(Signed) O.D.,
Governor [or otherwise as the case may be] of the
Colony of

Memorandum.

The Passport accompanying this Memorandum may, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, be exchanged in London for a Foreign Office Passport, available for the unexpired portion of the period for which it was originally granted.

It can be renewed only at the Foreign Office in London, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; but it may be exchanged, if run out, at any of Her Majesty's Missions or Consulates in Foreign Countries, for a passport strictly limited to such length of time as will enable the bearer to reach England, or any of Her Majesty's possessions abroad. Such limited renewal may be effected once, and once only, by a British Minister or Consul in Foreign Parts. The Passport confers on the bearer no claim to British protection in the country of his birth.

19. (Page 301.)

FORM OF ORDER FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY AND PENAL SERVITUDE OF PERSONS SENTENCED BY COURT MARTIAL.

WHEREAS in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Parliament on that behalf made and provided, it has been notified to me, the Honorable Justice of the

Officer commanding Her Majesty's Forces at by the
now being at in Her Majesty's that
at a General Court Martial held at on the day of Regiment of
in the year of our Lord 18 duly convicted of and was thereupon sentenced by aforesaid, was,
the said General Court Martial to penal servitude for, and during the term of and that
such sentence has been duly confirmed.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED by me the said [Justice] aforesaid, that the said
be removed and sent, as soon as conveniently may be, to as the place of
intermediate custody of and for the said , there to remain in custody until duly
removed to such place as Her Majesty may be pleased to appoint and signify for the said
for the residue of the term of his aforesaid sentence.
Given under my Hand and Seal at the in the this day of
in the Year of Our Lord 18 .

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE WITHIN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

1. The Governor-General or Officer administering the Government.
2. Senior Officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops within the Dominion, if of the rank of a General and Officer commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the British North American Station, if of the rank of an Admiral; their own relative rank to be determined by the Queen's Regulations on this subject.
3. The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
4. The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.
5. The Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.
6. The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.
7. Archbishops and Bishops, according to seniority.
8. Members of the Cabinet, according to seniority.
9. The Speaker of the Senate.
10. The Chief Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority.
11. Members of the Privy Council not of the Cabinet.
12. General Officers of Her Majesty's Army serving in the Dominion, and Officers of the rank of Admiral in the Royal Navy serving on the British North American Station, not being in the chief command; the relative rank of such Officers to be determined by the Queen's Regulations.

13. The Officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops in the Dominion, if of the rank of Colonel, or inferior rank, and the Officer commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the British North American Station, if of equivalent rank; their relative rank to be ascertained by the Queen's Regulations.
 14. Members of the Senate.
 15. Speaker of the House of Commons.
 16. Puisse Judges of Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority.
 17. Members of the House of Commons.
 18. Members of Executive Council (Provincial), within their Province.
 19. Speaker of Legislative Council, within his Province.
 20. Members of Legislative Council, within their Province.
 21. Speaker of Legislative Assembly, within his Province.
 22. Members of Legislative Assembly, within their Province.
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PART VII.

RECORD of the Public Services of Officers of the several Colonial Governments and others.

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES.

ABELA, SIGNOR AUGUSTO TESTAFERRA, C.M.G. (1880), of Malta.

ACKROYD, EDWARD JAMES.—Was clerk registry supreme court, Mauritius, Sept., 1853; clerk to first puisne judge, April, 1859; chief clerk in registry, Jan., 1873; chief clerk master's office, March, 1864; in July, 1871, obtained from Council of Legal Education an exhibition in common law, and in Nov., 1871, received from same council a certificate of honour of the first class; acting district magistrate Pamplemousses, Mauritius, in March, 1873; district and stipendiary magistrate Riviere au Rempart, Aug., 1873; acting substitute master supreme court, Feb., 1878; acting master from Feb. to April, 1878, and in Aug., 1880.

ADDISON, R. H., clerk and Zulu interpreter to the resident magistrate, Umlozi Division, Natal, March, 1876.

ADELAIDE (AUSTRALIA), 1st BISHOP of.—Founded 1847.—RIGHT REV. AUGUSTUS SHORT, D.D.—Educated at Westminster and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took 1st class honours in classics in 1824, and graduated M.A. in 1826; appointed vicar of Ravenshorpe, 1835; rural dean, 1844; Bampton lecturer at Oxford, 1846; and 1st bishop of Adelaide, 1847. The diocese includes the whole colony of South Australia. Vice-chancellor of the University of Adelaide, 11th Dec., 1874; chancellor, 28th April, 1876.

ADOLPHUS, E.—Clerk to colonial secretary, Honduras, Feb., 1856, to June, 1859; provost-marshal, June, 1859; serjeant-at-arms to the House of Assembly, Dec., 1859; acted as private secretary to administrators of the government from August, 1860, to Nov., 1861, from Oct., 1863, to March, 1864, and from March to Sept., 1864; magistrate of the northern district, and sub-collector of customs, Sept., 1864; sub-immigration agent, Aug., 1866; a commissioner of the supreme court and court of ordinary; also a justice of the peace; chief magistrate at the Gambia, 1876; acting colonial secretary and treasurer at Sierra Leone, 1878; police magistrate, Sierra Leone, 1879.

ADRIAN, ADAM.—Entered the colonial office in 1835; appointed clerk in the registry department, 1848, and clerk to the chief clerk from Jan., 1864, having acted in that capacity on several occasions between 1854 and 1859; clerk to the legal assistant under-secretary, July, 1870, having performed the duties of that office since January, 1867. Retired 80th September, 1880.

ADRIAN, F. O.—Entered colonial office Sept., 1863; appointed an assistant clerk, second class, 28th Dec., 1870; promoted to be a first class assistant

clerk, 26th Jan., 1877; superintendent of the correspondence branch, general department, and clerk for legal instruments, 1st October, 1880.

AIKINS, HON. JAMES COX.—Born 1823; educated at Victoria University, Canada; returned to Canadian Assembly in 1854, where he sat until 1861; elected to the Legislative Council, 1862, and at the union of the B. N. A. Provinces in 1867, was called to the Senate by Royal Proclamation; sworn of the Privy Council, 9th December, 1869, and was secretary of state and registrar-general of Canada from that date until the resignation of Sir John A. Macdonald, in Nov., 1878; re-appointed to same office in Sir John's new administration, 19th Oct., 1878.

AITCHESON, G. W.—Was in the post-office 1850 to 1853, and audit office 1853 to 1857; secretary and accountant-in-general, General Post Office, Cape, 1860 to 1868; civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Tulbagh Division, 1869; Postmaster General, Cape, 1873.

ALEXANDER, ARTHUR HARVEY.—Educated at the University of Aberdeen; entered the Jamaica, constabulary as sub-inspector, Oct. 5, 1867; promoted 3rd class inspector, April, 1869; 2nd class inspector, Nov., 1869; 1st class inspector, Oct. 1870; acted as inspector of prisons, Jamaica, from April to Oct., 1871; appointed one of the commissioners to inquire into the management of prisons in Jamaica, 1873; has acted as agent-general of immigration since April, 1871; confirmed in the appointment of agent general of immigration from October, 1873.

ALEXANDER, HENRY.—Educated at the British Academy, Kingston, and at the Picton Grammar School, Province of Ontario; for some time employed as an electrician in the service of the principal electric telegraph companies of Canada; entered the Canadian civil service as a probationary clerk in the Executive Council Office, April, 1856; junior clerk, May, 1857; promoted to a clerkship of the second class, Oct., 1866, and to the senior second class, July, 1872; promoted to a clerkship of the first class in the office of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, July, 1880.

ALEXANDER, THOMAS.—Entered the Jamaica constabulary as sub-inspector, Jan. 1872; promoted 3rd class inspector, October, 1873.

ALLAN, THE HON. GEORGE WILLIAM, D.C.L. Born 1822; educated at the Upper Canada College; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1846; mayor of Toronto, 1855; elected to the Legislative Council of Canada, 1858; summoned by Her Majesty to the Senate of the Dominion of Canada, 1867, and is

still a member of that body; Lieut.-Colonel of the Canadian Militia; Chancellor of the University of Trinity College, Toronto.

ALLEN, SIR GEORGE WIGRAM, KNIGHT BACHEL. (creat. 1877).—Speaker of the legislative assembly of New South Wales.

ALLEN, THOMAS.—Educated at University College, London; M.D. St. Andrews, 1852; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, 1851; Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, London, 1849; matriculated member of the University of London, 1847; held an appointment under the general board of health as superintending inspector; performed medical services during the outbreaks of cholera in London, Newcastle, and Dundee, in the years 1848, 1849, and 1854; acted as assistant medical officer of the Lincolnshire county lunatic asylum for upwards of nine years; 1863, medical superintendent and director of the Jamaica lunatic asylum; May, 1874, selected to undertake an inspection of the lunatic asylums of certain of the West Indian colonies.

ALLWOOD, JAMES, jun.—Chief clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Jamaica; appointed as second clerk in the governor's secretary's office in July, 1862; was acting second clerk in the executive committee office from February, 1865, to May, 1866; clerk in the immigration department from May to October, 1866; first class clerk in the finance office from October, 1866, to December, 1869; supervisor of district post offices from October, 1871, to March, 1876.

ALLWOOD, WILLIAM.—Second-class clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Jamaica; 8th September, 1866; was a clerk in the general post-office, Jamaica, 1st February, 1864, to 30th April, 1865; second clerk in the government secretary's office 1st May, 1865, to 7th September, 1866.

ALVES, A. F.—Clerk and Draftsman in the Surveyor General's Office, Hong Kong, 1855; Accountant in the Treasury, 1863.

ALVES, JOHN.—Stipendiary magistrate for the colony of British Guiana; entered the Madras army in 1858; lieutenant, 1859; passed in Hindostanee; retired invalided on half-pay, 1866; acting stipendiary magistrate North Essequibo District, British Guiana, 1867; also acting sheriff of Essequibo; acting magistrate Essequibo Island district, 1867; Berbice River district, 1868; Corantyne Coast, 1869; confirmed, 1870.

ALVES, J. M.—Third clerk in the treasury department, Hong Kong, January, 1865; 2nd clerk, 1st December, 1870.

ANDERSON, ANDREW, F., M.D., L.F.P. and S., Glasgow.—Late house physician and surgeon, Glasgow Royal Infirmary, Gewoon Lid Natuurkundige Vereeniging der Nederlandsch, Indie; assistant colonial surgeon, Singapore, 1864; deputy superintendent of vaccination, and medical inspector of seamen for port of Singapore.

ANDERSON, SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, KNIGHT BACHEL. (creat. 1874).—Was appointed an attorney of the general court of Bahamas, 1827; speaker of the house of assembly, 1831; and attorney-general of the colony, 1837; retired from the speakership, 1868; Chief Justice, 1875; appointing acting chief justice of Ceylon, January, 1876; chief justice of the Leeward Islands, 1877; retired, 1880.

ANDERSON, JOHN.—Was appointed a teacher in the government schools at Port Louis, Mauritius, 1845; inspecting officer in immigration department, 1860.

ANDERSON, JOHN.—Educated at Aberdeen University; M.A., 1877; Seafeld gold medal for English, and Fullarton scholarship for Mathematics

in same year; appointed second-class clerk in the Colonial Office after the open competition, 30th June, 1879.

ANDERSON, IZETT WILLIAM.—Graduated as M.D. of the University of Edinburgh in 1859; extraordinary member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh resident assistant surgeon of the Colonial Hospital of Demerara and Essequibo, Oct., 1860; in May, 1862, appointed acting surgeon of General Penitentiary, Kingston, Jamaica, and in Aug. of same year acting medical attendant of the police force; ordinary medical officer of the Public Hospital, Jan., 1865; surgeon of the General Penitentiary and chief medical officer of the Lock Hospital, March, 1874. Is author of several medical papers.

ANDERSON, MAJOR SAMUEL, R.E., C.M.G. (1877).—Was chief astronomer of the British boundary commission, Canada; appointed 1st April, 1879, to be H.M. high commissioner to mark out the boundaries of the principality of Servia, under Article 36 of the Berlin Treaty.

ANDERSON, COLONEL WILLIAM AGLAND DOUGLAS, C.M.G. (1878).—In command of the local military forces in Victoria.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM JOHN.—Educated at Pembroke College, Oxford; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1869; judge of the supreme court, Turks Islands, Feb., 1874.

ANDREE, R., Lic. Med. and Surg. Beng. Coll.—Medical assistant to the government of Ceylon, third class, 1852; second class, 1856; medical assistant, 1858; assistant colonial surgeon, 1865; assistant colonial surgeon, 1st class, Jan. 1, 1867.

ANDREWS, C. W.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Middelburg Division, Cape of Good Hope, Sept., 1870; C. C. and R. M. Burghersdorp Division, 1875.

ANDREWS, RICHARD BULLOCK, Q.C.—Was called to the South Australian bar in 1855; entered Parliament in that colony in 1857, and held the office of attorney-general in the Torrens ministry in that year; Queen's counsel March 18, 1865; from that time till the resignation of the Ayres ministry in Nov., 1868, he from time to time held the office of attorney-general in several ministries, and retired from Parliament in Jan., 1870, when he was appointed to the office of crown solicitor and public prosecutor.

ANGUS, JAMES.—Head clerk, civil store department, Mauritius, 15th July, 1868.

ANSON, MAJOR GENERAL ARCHIBALD EDWARD HARBORD, C.M.G. (1876).—Entered the royal military academy, Woolwich, on 17th May, 1841, and was presented with a sword bearing an inscription for his exemplary conduct whilst at that institution, on obtaining his commission as 2nd lieutenant in the royal regiment of artillery, on 19th June, 1844. Was promoted to 1st lieutenant 1st April, 1846; 2nd captain, 9th July, 1852; 1st captain, 1st Sept., 1855; brevet major, 21st July, 1864; lieutenant-colonel, 12th May, 1866; brevet-colonel, 12th May, 1874; colonel, 28rd Dec., 1875; retired with the honorary rank of major-general 26th Aug., 1879; served at the siege of Sebastopol in 1855, in the trenches with the siege train, and at the bombardments of the 6th and 17th June; for these services he received the Crimean medal and clasp, 5th class of the order of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal; inspector-general of police, Mauritius, Sept., 1858; was employed in 1862 as the responsible member of the British Mission to the court of Radama II of Madagascar, on the occasion of his coronation, and was charged with the presentation of the presents sent by Her Majesty Queen Victoria to that monarch, for which service he received the thanks of the secretary of state for the colonies, and was permitted to accept the

2nd class of the order of Radama; lieutenant-governor of Prince of Wales Island and its dependencies, Feb., 1867; administered the government of the Straits Settlements from March 3rd, 1871, to March 25th, 1872; conducted the successful military operations for repelling the invasion of the state of Sungei Ujong, and for the occupation of the states of Sree Menanti, Moar Ulu, and Jempole, in the Malay Peninsula, in December and January, 1875-76; administered the government of the Straits Settlements 1877 and 1879.

ANSON, ARCHIBALD JOHN GEORGE.—Second clerk lieutenant governor's office, Penang, 5th November, 1874; attached for special duty to the land office, Penang, from 22nd December, 1874, to 1st May, 1875; acted as chief clerk, lieutenant governor's office, Penang, 5th December, 1875, to 6th January, 1876; was attached to General Post Office, Singapore, from 5th December, 1876, to 6th January, 1877, from which date he was placed in charge of the post office, Penang, continuing his duties as second clerk in the lieutenant's governor's office; acting chief clerk, lieutenant governor's office, Penang, 20th June, 1877; postmaster, Penang, 1st December, 1877.

ANSORGE, WILLIAM JOHN, M.A.—Educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge; graduated in 1872 in mathematical honours; appointed April 9, 1872, to be a professor in the Royal College at Mauritius; from 7th July, 1876, to September 23rd, 1876, and again from September 13th, 1878, to May 3rd, 1879, acting senior professor; from May 4th, 1879, acting rector.

ANTELME, CELICOURT, C.M.G. (1880).—Senior unofficial member of the council of government, Mauritius.

ANTHONISZ, P. D., M.R.C.S. England, F.R.C.S. Edinburgh; M.D. and M.R.C.P. London.—Appointed to the civil medical department in Ceylon, 1838; colonial surgeon, 1858; acting principal civil medical officer, 1864; and 1874-5.

ANTIGUA, 3rd BISHOP OF. (Founded.—) (1842) RIGHT REV. WILLIAM WALROND JACKSON, D.D.—Educated at Codrington College, Barbados, where he acquired great distinction, was chaplain to the forces and to the former bishop of Antigua; consecrated 1860. The diocese includes Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Anguilla, Tortola, and Dominica.

ANTON, JAMES.—Sanitary inspector and immigration agent, Grenada, 1875.

ANTROBUS, REGINALD L., B.A.—Educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford, of which he was elected scholar in 1872; first class in classical moderations, 1874; second class in final classical school, 1876; appointed, after an open competitive examination, to be a clerk in the colonial office, May 3rd, 1877; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Kimberley, 1st October, 1880.

ARGENT, WM. CHARLES.—Clerk in the colonial secretary's office at Mauritius, April, 1843; clerk in the audit office, 1844; clerk in the currency office, 1848; clerk in the harbour department, 1849; clerk in the surveyor-general's office, 1856; and chief clerk in the immigration department, May, 1859.

ARMSTRONG, JAMES, C.M.G. (1879).—Born at Berthier, province of Quebec, 27th April, 1820. Called to the bar of Quebec, 1844; created a Q.C., 1867; appointed crown prosecutor for the district of Richelieu, 1864; and chief justice of St. Lucia, 1871; is author of a treatise on the law of marriage in Lower Canada, and since his appointment to St. Lucia has consolidated the laws of the island into one volume, known as the Code of St. Lucia;

has, in conjunction with Mr. Des Vœux, the administrator of the government, prepared a code of the laws of the island, known as the Civil Code of St. Lucia.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM THOMAS.—Inland revenue officer, District D, Barbados, Jan., 1872. J.P.; sheriff of St. Joseph's Parish; lieutenant of St. James troop of yeomanry cavalry, 1859; acted as police magistrate of District D, from 15th April, 1874, to 15th Jan., 1875; has acted on several occasions as inspector of inland revenue officers.

ARNIEL, J. A.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; office assistant and acting provincial assistant, Eastern provinces, 1868; provisional assistant, North-Western province, Feb., 1872; provincia assistant, Eastern province, Nov., 1872.

ARNOLD, JOHN.—Appointed health officer of shipping, Trinidad, 1878.

ARNOTT, SANDFORD, M.D., Edinburgh.—Colonial surgeon and health officer, St. Vincent.

ASHFORD.—See RUBY.

ASHLEY, E. C.—Master government schools, Mauritius, March, 1863; clerk, colonial secretary's office, July, 1864; clerk, railway department, Aug., 1865; corresponding clerk, colonial secretary's office, April, 1866.

ASHLEY, W. H.—Master government schools, Mauritius, 8th Dec., 1860; master of the normal school, June, 1862; acting superintendent and inspector of schools from May, 1867, to May, 1868, and from January, 1875, to April, 1876; senior assistant inspector of schools, Oct., 1877.

ASHTON, EDWARD.—Third class clerk in general post-office, W. Australia, 1867; transferred to customs department, 1869; re-transferred to general post-office, 1871.

ASHTON, T.—Draftsman and framer of estimates, public works department, Ceylon, 1866.

ATCHELEY, C.—Entered the colonial office, August, 1868; appointed an assistant clerk, second class, 1875; superintendent of the Library, 1st October, 1880.

ATHERTON, E. N.—Appointed a writer in Ceylon, 1852; assistant government agent and police magistrate of Mullaitivu, 1853; acting assistant government agent, commissioner of requests and police magistrate of Kegalla, from 1854 to 1858; assistant agent at Kurunegalle, 1861; district judge commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Tangalla, 1862; ditto at Galle, June, 1864; assistant government agent at Puttalam, October, 1865; assistant government agent and district judge, &c., at Mannar, 1868; landing surveyor, Colombo, 1870; acting assistant government agent, Ratnapura, March, 1872, confirmed, Oct., 1873; acting district judge, Batticaloa, 1876.

ATKINSON, NICHOLAS.—Called to the bar Inner Temple, 11th June, 1867; appointed solicitor-general, British Guiana, Oct., 1874. Has acted as puisne judge of the supreme court.

ATTYGALLE, J., M.B.C.M.—Medical assistant, civil medical department in Ceylon, 1866; assistant colonial surgeon, 2nd class, 1867.

AUBERT, GEORGE A.—Sub-collector of road-tax for the first district, St. Lucia, June, 1874; clerk to auditor, April, 1875; second clerk in the treasurer's office, October, 1876.

AUCHINLECK, W. D.—First clerk in treasury, Antigua, 1873; landing surveyor, 1874.

AURET, W. H.—Civil Commissioner and resident magistrate of Pearl, Cape of Good Hope; appointed July, 1864; is also road magistrate; clerk in

the treasury at the Cape, Jan., 1849; clerk to the commissioner at Albany, 1849; clerk to civil commissioner, and magistrate, Namaqualand, August, 1855; civil commissioner and magistrate of Victoria, West, to date of present appointment.

AUSTIN, CHARLES PIERCY.—Receiver-general British Guiana, 1879; clerk of records in the government secretary's office, British Guiana, 1860; acted as assistant government secretary (March to November, 1863, February to June, 1866, and October, 1866, to March, 1867), was private secretary to Governor Sir F. Hincks, K.C.M.G., C.B., September, 1866, to May, 1866; and served in the same capacity under Lieut.-Governor Major Mundy, from Oct., 1866, to Sept., 1867; secretary for militia affairs, Feb., 1867, to Sept., 1867; captain in the Georgetown militia and aide-de-camp to the governor, Sept., 1865; assistant government secretary and assistant receiver-general for Berbice, British Guiana, April, 1868; acted as stipendiary magistrate, British Guiana, February to June, 1872; assistant colonial secretary, 1874; acted as government secretary, British Guiana, July, 1875, to January, 1876, and March to August, 1877.

AUSTIN, HENRY WILLIAM, chief justice, Bahamas, August, 1880.

AUSTIN, H. W.—Has been in the colonial service since 1851, when he held the appointments of acting assistant government secretary, stipendiary justice, and private secretary to the governor of British Guiana; appointed governor's secretary, 1853, and colonial secretary of Jamaica, 1864; receiver-general, 1865; was also a member of the privy council of that island; comptroller of customs and rum duties in British Guiana, 1868.

AUSTIN, JOHN.—Resident magistrate of Cornet Spruit district, Basutoland, Aug., 1871; served as captain of Fingoe levy during Kafir war and Hotentot rebellion, 1851 and 1852; superintendent of Fingoes, Wittebergen Native Reserve, Aliwal N., 1853 to 1870.

AUSTIN, JOHN GARDINER, C.M.G. (1876).—Was acting stipendiary magistrate in British Guiana from Nov., 1849, to May, 1850; assistant government secretary from May, 1850, to June, 1851; acting government secretary, June, 1851, to Dec., 1851; assistant government secretary, Dec., 1851, to Feb., 1853; and immigration agent-general, from Feb., 1853; Lieut.-governor of Honduras, 1864; colonial secretary of Hong Kong, 1868; performs also the duties of treasurer, that office having been abolished in 1871; administered the government during October, 1874, and from March 11th, 1875. Retired on pension, 1878.

AYERS, SIR HENRY, K.C.M.G. (1872).—Was member of the Cabinet of South Australia, without office, in Mr. Dutton's ministry, July, 1863; chief secretary, July, 1863, to October, 1865, and from May, 1867, to Sept., 1868, and again from Oct. 13, 1868, to Nov. 2, 1868; also from Jan., 1872, to July, 1873, and again in 1876.

AYLIFF, WILLIAM.—Secretary for Native Affairs, Cape of Good Hope.

AYRES, PHILIP BURNARD CHENERY, M.R.C.S.E., L.M., L.R.C.P., Edin., July, 1865.—Acting surgeon, Wandsworth Gaol, Nov., 1865; staff-surgeon to the Mauritius coolie emigration, Nov., 1865; acting surgeon superintendent and magistrate of Flat Island, Mauritius, 1866; was acting health officer and surgeon in charge of temporary hospital, Port Louis, Mauritius, during the fever epidemic of 1867 and 1868; resigned from ill-health July, 1868; 1869, civil medical officer and superintendent of labour transport, Kooshia sub-division, also surgeon to the Eastern Bengal Railway, 1869; civil medical

officer and superintendent of gaol, Sibsagar division, Assam, April, 1873; colonial surgeon and inspector of hospitals, Hong Kong, also surgeon of lock hospitals, September, 1873; justice of peace, 1874.

BABY, HON. LOUIS FRANÇOIS GEORGES.—Born 1884; called to the bar 1867; created a Q.C. 1873; entered Canadian House of Commons 1872; sworn of the privy council and appointed minister of inland revenue, 26th Oct., 1878.

BAILEY, ARTHUR.—Was on the ordnance survey of England under Colonel Colby, R.E., from 1835 to 1841; appointed surveyor to the expedition sent to New Zealand under Mr. Liger, in 1841, and served in that capacity till 1847; surveyor-general of the Falkland Islands, in 1848, and retired on a pension in 1873; is registrar of the colony and receiver of wrecks; in 1876, was appointed member of the executive council and police magistrate; administered the government from 15th May, 1878, during the absence on leave of Governor Callaghan, C.M.G.

BAILEY, J. B. A.—Appointed a writer to the Ceylon government, 1863; commissioner of requests and police magistrate of Kalpitya, 1866; assistant government agent, Trincomalee, January, 1866; district judge, Batticaloa, acting 2nd assistant colonial secretary, March, 1867. Assumed appointment as district judge, &c., Batticaloa, Dec., 1867; district judge, &c., Trincomalee, and acting assistant government agent, Puttalam, Jan., 1870; second assistant colonial secretary, May, 1870; acting postmaster-general, December 1871; fiscal for the central province, April, 1872; assistant government agent, Mannar, Sept., 1872; registrar-general, 1875; acting government agent north-western province, 1879.

BAINBRIDGE, HARRY BOORMAN.—Second class clerk attached to audit department, 1st Aug., 1877; engaged in special duty auditing traffic accounts of Natal government railways, Durban; acting second clerk, audit office, 2nd July, 1878.

BAINES, WALTER.—Clerk in emigration office from 8th September, 1848, to 30th June, 1868; transferred to Colonial Office, June, 1868; clerk in the general department, September, 1870; 1st class assistant clerk, July, 1880.

BALL, H. M.—Formerly in the army; stipendiary magistrate at Lytton, British Columbia, 1859; magistrate and gold commissioner of the Cariboo district, April, 1867; also magistrate of New Westminster, October, 1867; is a county court judge.

BALSTON, F. E.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of the Frasersburg division of the Cape of Good Hope, 1860; was clerk to the magistrate and postmaster at East London, Nov., 1848; clerk to the civil commissioner of Colesberg, 1856 to 1860.

BAPTISTE, GEORGE ALBERT CLARENCE.—Educated at the City School, Patna, and at the Patna College, Calcutta, University; attended lectures in law in the same college during the sessions of 1868 and 1869; entered the Bengal Government service on the 24th July, 1868, as an assistant in the office of the commissioner of revenue and circuit, Patna division of the Bengal Presidency; on the 4th December, 1872, appointed to officiate as the sub-deputy magistrate and collector in the district of Tirhoot; in February, 1873, successfully passed at the sub-civil service examination, the test in Hindustani, surveying and engineering, and law; on the 24th April, 1873, appointed salt superintendent for the district of Chumparun; on the 30th April of the same year appointed special deputy collector for the acquisition of land for irrigation purposes in the district of Shahabad; in 1874 successfully passed the departmental higher standard examination in law

and Hindustani; in March, 1875, appointed deputy magistrate and collector, Patna, but continued on special duty; in August of the same year appointed sub-registrar of deeds and assurances in the district of Shahabad in addition to special duty; in June, 1879, deputed on special duty for the acquisition of land for the Tirhoot State Railway in the district of Darbhanga; in July of the same year appointed a stipendiary magistrate in the Mauritius; on the 31st January, 1878, appointed stipendiary magistrate in and for the district of Rivière du Rempart; in August of the same year appointed stipendiary magistrate in and for the two districts of Rivière du Rempart and Pamplemousses.

BARBADOS, 3rd BISHOP OF. (Founded 1825).—**RIGHT REV. JOHN MITCHINSON, D.D., D.C.L.**—Educated at Durham, and at Pembroke College, Oxford, when he was first class in classics, moderations, 1853, and first class both in classics and in natural science on graduating B.A., 1855; he was scholar and is fellow of his college, and proceeded M.A., 1857, D.C.L., 1864; was assistant master in Merchant Taylors' School, 1857; ordained deacon, 1858; priest, 1860; curate of St. Philip's, Clerkenwell, 1858; head master of King's School, Canterbury, 1859; honorary canon of Canterbury, 1871; select preacher, Oxford, 1872; created D.D. (by diploma) at Durham, and consecrated Bishop of Barbados, 1878; is visitor of Codrington College, Barbados.

BARCLAY, COLVILEY A. D., C.M.G. (1878).—Volunteer treasury, Mauritius, 26th March, 1846; extra clerk treasury, 21st Feb., 1848; transferred to savings bank, 15th May, 1848; manager of ditto, 1st April, 1851; acting officer of civil status, 1st Feb., 1860; officer in charge of treasury, 28th Aug., 1860; resumed duties as manager of savings bank, 1st May, 1861; acting treasurer, March, 1863; resumed duties as manager of savings bank, May, 1865; acting collector of customs, July, 1867; collector of customs, May, 1870; acting treasurer and collector of internal revenues, July, 1871; auditor-general of Ceylon, 1876. Retired, 1877.

BARFF, SAMUEL.—Auditor of railway accounts, Ceylon, 3rd Nov., 1868; transferred to Hong Kong as assistant postmaster-general 20th Nov., 1868; acting deputy registrar of the Supreme Court, 1879; acting accountant of the Supreme Court, 1880.

BARKLY, ARTHUR CECIL STUART.—Educated at Harrow; entered the Carabineers, June, 1862; lieut., 1864; retired, Sept., 1865; private secretary to the governor of Mauritius, Nov., 1866; private secretary to the governor of Cape Colony, Dec. 31, 1870, to March, 1877, when he was appointed a magistrate in Basutoland.

BARKLY, SIR HENRY, G.C.M.G. (1874), K.C.B. (Civil, 1853).—Was M.P. for Leominster from April, 1845, to Feb., 1849; governor and commander-in-chief of British Guiana, Dec., 1848; capt.-general and governor-in-chief of Jamaica, Aug., 1853; governor of Victoria, 1856; received the order of the Bath after services in British Guiana; governor of Mauritius, August, 1863; governor, Cape of Good Hope, 1870, to 31st March, 1877; retired on pension. One of the Royal Commissioners on the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad, 8th September, 1879.

BARLEE, F. P., F.R.G.S., C.M.G. (1877).—Served in the ordnance department from 1844 to 1855; on retiring from that department in 1855, was appointed colonial secretary of Western Australia, and is a member of the executive and legislative councils of that colony; resigned seat

in legislative council, November, 1875; Lieut.-governor of British Honduras, 1877.

BARLOW, SIR MORRISON, BART.—Commissioner at Zoutpansburg and Waterberg, June, 1877.

BARNARD, CAPTAIN JOHN HENRY, C.M.G. (1874).—Of the 19th Regiment of Infantry; appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George for service in connection with the Ashantee war, 1878-79, under Sir J. H. Glover.

BARNETT, H. C.—Colonial surgeon, York, West Australia, and medical officer to convicts, York District, 1868; in 1869 made a justice of the peace, colonial surgeon at Fremantle, health officer of the port, and surgeon to Rothurst Island penal establishment, 1872; is member of medical board, district vaccinator, and superintending surgeon lunatic asylum.

BARRAUT, A. R.—Assistant health officer, January, 1860; acting general sanitary inspector of Mauritius, July, 1863; health officer, June, 1864.

BARROW, CAPTAIN ROBERT KNAPP.—Served in Gold Coast artillery, 1862-3; mentioned in colonial despatches in connection with the suppression of the mutiny in that corps in 1862. Present during the Ashanti war of 1863-4; was specially selected by the adjutant-general to raise the 5th West India regiment from the Houssa tribes in and about Lagos. Commanded a detachment of the 5th West India regiment and of the Lagos Houssa police, at the relief and battle of Ikoroda, when the Egha army of 12,000 men was driven out of two intrenched camps and routed with heavy loss by a small force of British troops and allies; was promoted for his services on that occasion to an unattached company, and appointed to the 27th regiment and subsequently transferred to the 57th regiment in Ceylon, from which corps he sold out in 1878. Was sent on various occasions on important political missions to the interior of the Gold Coast and Lagos. Private secretary and A.D.C. to the governor of the Gold Coast, 26th May, 1879.

BARRY, SIR JACOB DIRK, KNT. BACHEL. (created 1878).—Recorder of the high court, Griqua Land West, 1875; appointed temporarily to administer the government, 1875; member of both councils, 1875; judge in the eastern districts, Cape, 1878.

BARTER, CHARLES.—Born 1820; educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, where he was 3rd class in classics in 1843; B.C.L., 1847; emigrated to Natal in 1850; member of commission on native affairs, 1853; member of legislative council, 1865 to 1877; of executive council, 1873 to 1875; commanded mounted volunteer corps, 1866 to 1877; resident magistrate of Inanda Division in 1876.

BASTOW, R. W.—Educated at Repton school, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst; joined 63rd Regiment of Foot; ensign, March, 1866; lieutenant, September, 1867; captain, April, 1875; retired by sale, March, 1878; joined Houssa force as assistant inspector, October, 1878; acted as adjutant from January to August, 1879; is now district commissioner, Badagry; captain in Army Reserve for Officers, 1st July, 1880.

BATHURST (Australia), Bishopric of. **RIGHT REV. E. S. MARSDEN, BISHOP OF, D.D.**—Consecrated 29th June, 1869.

BAUDOT, ERNEST.—District magistrate, Mauritius, 1st March, 1870.

BAUER, J. C.—Commenced his professional studies at the Engineering College of Munich in 1864, and received a practical training as machinist; was five years in the public works de-

partment in India, engaged on constructive designs and estimates for railways, bridges, steam, hydraulic, and other engineering works, and directing works in progress of construction; passed in Hindustani, Ordo, and Devanagari; resigned in 1870 to return to Europe; entered the R.E. department, became a prize-holder for architectural designs in public competition, and is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Germany; colonial engineer at the Gambia, and is a justice of the peace.

BAUMGARTNER, E. C.—Called to the Bar, 1842; registrar of the Supreme Court, Gibraltar.

BAUMGARTNER, G. A.—Appointed writer in the Ceylon Civil Service, 14th July, 1871. Attached to Colombo Kachcheri, 5th October, 1871; additional police magistrate, Kalutara, 8th July, 1873. Attached to colonial secretary's office, 6th October, 1873; police magistrate, Point Pedro, 14th February, 1874; additional commissioner of requests, Colombo, 23rd February, 1876; acting assistant to government agent, Kandy, 21st April, 1876; assistant to government agent, Jaffna, 1st September, 1876; confirmed as assistant to government agent, Kandy, 2nd November, 1876; acting district judge, Badulla, 1st February, 1878; acting assistant to government agent, Jaffna, 9th Feb., 1880.

BAYNES, EDWARD.—Was private secretary to the governor of the Leeward Islands from 1869 to 1873; in 1873 clerk in colonial secretary's office; clerk to federal legislature and executive council, and clerk to local legislature of Antigua.

BAYNES, EDWIN DONALD, C.M.G. (1877).—Private secretary to the president of Montserrat from 1842 to 1850; colonial secretary of Montserrat, 1850, which office he held in conjunction with that of treasurer, to which he was appointed in 1854; was also comptroller of customs and navigation laws, a member of the executive council, a commissioner of public works, and a non-elective member of the legislative assembly at Montserrat; administered the government of Tobago from April to December, 1860, colonial secretary of Antigua, May, 1863; member of legislative council, June, 1867; senior member of executive council, May, 1868; administered the government of Grenada from April to December, 1865, and from May, 1866, to October, 1867; on several occasions administered the government of Antigua; administrator of Dominica, June to Sept., 1871; administrator of the Leeward Islands, Aug. 5, 1871; president, Antigua, June, 1872; colonial secretary, Leeward Islands, June, 1872; holds a commission as lieutenant-governor of the Leeward Islands.

BAYNES, MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT STUART.—Colonial secretary at Gibraltar, 1868; served in the Indian mutiny, and has served on the staff in England.

BEACH, THE RIGHT HON. SIR MICHAEL EDWARD HICKS, 9th Baronet (created 1619), of Williamstrip Park, Fairford, Gloucestershire, P.C., M.P.—Born 1837; educated at Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxon, where he was first class in law and modern history at the final examination, July, 1858; graduated B.A., 1858, M.A., 1861; deputy-lieutenant for Gloucestershire, 1861; first elected to the House of Commons as member for East Gloucestershire (for which he still sits) July, 1864; was parliamentary secretary to the poor law board from February to August, 1868; and from that time to December, 1868, was under-secretary of state for the home department; appointed chief secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and sworn a member of the privy council, February, 1874; admitted to a seat

in the cabinet, 1876; secretary of state for colonies, 4th February, 1878, to 28th April, 1880.

BEANEY, JAMES GEORGE, F.R.C.S.E., L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.M., M.D., and M.R.I.A.—Formerly army surgeon and staff surgeon, Turkish contingent; at present senior surgeon to the Melbourne hospital in Victoria, teacher of surgery and operative surgery; appointed by the premier of the Victorian government—when proceeding to England in 1878—to visit and report upon the present advanced medical and sanitary arrangements as practised in the principal hospitals in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, for the purpose of instituting comparisons with kindred institutions in the colonies, which are largely supported by annual government grants.

BEAUGEARD, O., M.D.—Junior assistant surgeon in the Civil Hospital, Mauritius, July, 1858; senior assistant surgeon, 1861; and surgeon in charge of civil hospital at Mauritius, May, 1868.

BEAUMONT, W. H.—Entered the army as an ensign in H.M.'s 75th (Stirlingshire) Regiment, August, 1870; lieutenant, October, 1871; served on the "Langalibalele Expedition" in 1873; retired from the army, August, 1875; private secretary to Colonel Miles (administering the government of Natal), 12th May, 1873; private secretary to Sir Benjamin Pine (lieut.-governor of Natal), and clerk to the executive council, 16th July, 1873; acting resident magistrate of the Umlazi Division, 1st August, 1874; 1st clerk colonial secretary's office, 1st January, 1875; acting governor's clerk and clerk to the executive council, under Sir Henry Bulwer, 5th October, 1875; resident magistrate of the division of Newcastle, 25th February, 1878; colonial commandant of District No. 1, Natal, at the commencement of the Zulu War, from 1st to 31st January, 1879, during which time he raised levies called the "Newcastle Scouts."

BECKER, F.—Clerk to the resident magistrate, Klip River division, Natal, April, 1862; landing waiter in the customs' department, Dec. 1857, first clerk in the office of colonial secretary of that colony, 1860; postmaster-general of Natal, 1865.

BEDINGFELD, FELIX, C.M.G. (1869).—Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, April, 1849; was private secretary to the governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, 1834; private secretary to the governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, 1836; stipendiary magistrate of Bahamas, 1842; Crown commissioner, Turks Islands, 1843; master of the supreme court of Trinidad, 1849; treasurer of Mauritius, March, 1854; colonial secretary of that island, Aug., 1860; retired on pension, 1st March, 1869.

BEGBIE, SIR MATTHEW BAILLIE, KNT. BACH. (1875), eldest son of the late Colonel Thomas Stirling Begbie, of the 44th Foot; born 1819; graduated B.A., Cambridge, 1841; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1844; judge of British Columbia, mainland, 1858; acting chief justice, Vancouver Island, 1870; chief justice of United Colony, 1870.

BELL, MAJOR CHARLES HARLAND.—Entered the army as an ensign, 63rd Foot, March, 1843; became lieutenant, Sept., 1844; nominated to a captaincy in the Cape Mounted Riflemen, in March, 1855; promoted to brevet major, June, 1856; since retired. Served throughout the Kaffir war of 1850-52 (medal), on the staff of Major-General Somerset, commanding the 1st Division, and was present in every engagement with the division; commanded a detachment of Cape Mounted Rifles at the Kaffir attack on Fort Hare and Alice, 21 Jan., 1851, when the enemy was repulsed with great loss; resident magistrate of district of Leribe, Basutoland, Aug., 1871.

BELL, EDWARD HORATIO.—Inspector of police, British Guiana, 23rd March, 1876; transferred as acting assistant-superintendent of H.M.'s penal settlement, Massaruni, 21st September, 1876; chief inspector of police, Straits Settlements, 4th April, 1877; acting superintendent of police, Penang, 1st September, 1877; acting assistant-superintendent of police, Province Wellesley, 17th April, 1878.

BELL, SIR FRANCIS DILLON, KNIGHT BACH., (1873).—Speaker of the House of Representatives, New Zealand; agent general for the colony in London, 1881.

BELL, H. REID, late lieutenant in East India Company's Service.—Appointed a police inspector at Mauritius, March, 1859; adjutant and detective officer of that force, Oct., 1860; police inspector June, 1865.

BELL, H. C. P.—Educated at Cheltenham College; appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, July, 1873; police magistrate, Matale, 1876; landing and tide surveyor, Galle, 1878.

BELLEAU, HON. SIR NARCISSE F. K.C.M.G. (1879).—Born 1808; called to the bar 1832; created a Q.C. 1854; appointed speaker of the Legislative Council of the province of Canada and minister of agriculture, subsequently premier and receiver-general, 7th Aug., 1865; called to the senate 1867, and was lieutenant-governor of Quebec from 1st July, 1867, to 1873.

BELMORE, EARL OF.—Created Baron, 1781, Viscount, 1789; and Earl, 1797; K.C.M.G. (1872). Somerset Richard Lowry Corry, fourth Earl of Belmore, Viscount and Baron Belmore, of Castle Coole, co. Fermanagh, in the peerage of Ireland, of which he is a representative peer. Born 9th April, 1835; graduated M.A. (hon.) at Cambridge 1856; elected a representative peer for Ireland, Jan., 1857; was Under Secretary of State for Home Department in Lord Derby's third administration, July, 1866; Privy Councillor (Ireland), 1867; governor of New South Wales, Aug., 1867; resigned 1872.

BENNETT, J.—3rd clerk, bonded warehouse, customs department, British Guiana, 1873.

BENNETT, THOMAS ANGELL.—Immigration agent and inspector of schools, St. Vincent, 1872.

BENNETT, WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER, M.I.C.E.—Employed as a pupil on various territorial and railway surveys and other works in Ireland from 1840 to 1845, was engaged as assistant engineer in charge of drainage works under the Board of Public Works in Ireland from 1845 to 1852; during 1852-3 was employed reporting on the navigation of the Rhone and Soame, and making surveys and reports on the navigation of the Magdalena with connecting canals, roads, or railways in New Grenada, in which he was assisted by the late Captain F. A. Ellis, R.N., was engaged on the International (French, American, and English) Ship Canal Survey at Darien in 1854, having charge of the English survey on the Pacific side in the absence of Mr. Forde, M.I.C.E., on which occasion Mr. Bennett received the thanks of the American Government for having, in conjunction with Lieutenant Forsythe and a party from Her Majesty's ship "Virago," relieved Lieutenant Strain, United States navy, and his missing exploring party, at no small personal risk. At the end of 1854 Mr. Bennett proceeded *via* New Zealand, to New South Wales, and was for about 10 months attached to the Survey Department as an assistant surveyor; in April, 1856, he was appointed assistant engineer to the Commission for

the Sewerage and Water Supply of Sydney; was engaged in the Railway Department, New South Wales, from Jan. to Sept. 1857, and then transferred to the Department of Roads, which, as assistant engineer and ultimately as engineer, he assisted Captain, now Colonel Martindale, C.B., R.E., in organising. Mr. Bennett left the colony for Europe in January, 1861, and on his return he was appointed in Nov., 1862, commissioner and engineer-in-chief for roads, New South Wales, which office he has since occupied, having been in addition occasionally employed on the following commissions, namely, the Western Gold Fields and Narrow Gauge Railways, Water Supply of Sydney, and the Drainage of the Hunter River.

BENNETT, WILLIAM HART.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the colonial office 18th November, 1878.

BENNETTS, FRANCIS KENT.—Educated at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, province of Quebec; entered the Civil Service of Canada as a temporary clerk in the Department of the Interior on the 16th February, 1875; third class clerk in the office of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, July, 1875; and promoted to a clerkship of the junior second class in the same department, July, 1880.

BENTHAM, GEORGE, C.M.G. (1879). F.R.S., F.L.S.—Author of the "Flora Australiæ."

BERENGER, GUSTAVE.—Was clerk in the surveyor-general's office at Mauritius, May, 1856; transferred to the audit office, January, 1858; and appointed junior examiner in that department, January, 1860; senior examiner, Aug., 1865.

BERESFORD, GEORGE WILLIAM DE LA POÏRE.—Appointed deputy colonial secretary, registrar of deeds, and deputy clerk of executive and legislative councils, St. Vincent, 1844; acting ditto, 1845; private secretary to the governor of South Australia, 1855; clerk of house of Assembly, South Australia, 1856.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, C.M.G. (1874).—Appointed (1845) colonial secretary and controller of customs, Honduras; administered the government of Dominica from April, 1860, to Dec., 1861; lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent, April, 1864; acting administrator, Lagos, Dec., 1872; governor of the West Africa Settlements, 1873; governor, Leeward Islands, Oct., 1874.

BERKELEY, HENRY SPENCER.—Called to the bar of the Inner Temple, June, 1873, and admitted to practice at the bar of the Leeward Islands in July of the same year; acting attorney-general of the Leeward Islands, August, 1877; solicitor-general, Leeward Islands, June, 1878.

BERKELEY, T. B. H., C.M.G. (1879).—Vice-president of the federal council of the Leeward Islands, and a member of the executive council of the same; is also a member of the executive and legislative councils of the island of St. Christopher, and an elected delegate from that island to the general council of the Leeward Islands, and a magistrate and visiting justice of the jail, the public hospital, poor house, and lunatic asylum.

BERKELEY, W. C.—Clerk in the treasury of British Columbia, 1864; promoted to be auditor.

BERKELEY, WILLIAM HAMILTON (Junior).—Clerk in the Audit Office, Barbados, 1857; promoted to the Customs as second clerk, 1867; chief clerk, Customs, 1869, resigned, 1871; re-entered the service, April, 1874, as secretary and first writer, Gambia; acted as collector and treasurer from July to Dec., 1874, and again in 1875, was at the same time acting superintendent of police; collector of customs and treasurer, March, 1877.

BERKLEY, GEORGE, jun.—District engineer, Natal, 8th October, 1876; had charge of the second section of the main line until the completion of his engagement in October, 1879.

BERNARD, FELIX RAYMOND.—Educated at Beaumont College, Berkshire; matriculated at the London University, 1872; first B.A., ditto with honours in French, 1873; clerk in the audit office, Trinidad, 1st July, 1876; chief clerk to the registrar of the courts, 1st January, 1877; chief clerk in the surgeon-general's department, 4th Feb., 1878.

BERNARD, HEWITT, C.M.G. (1872).—B. 1825; called to the Bar, Upper Canada, 1866; secretary to attorney-general, Upper Canada, 25th February, 1868; chief clerk, crown law department, Upper Canada, 5th March, 1869; was secretary to conference of delegates on the subject of confederation of British North American Provinces, held in Quebec, 1st October, 1864, and also secretary to the conference of delegates on same subject held in London, England, November, 1866; appointed deputy to the minister of justice, 30th May, 1868, an office he resigned in October, 1876, retiring on a pension; and served in 1878-9 as assistant commissioner with Sir Alexander Galt, G.C.M.G., in negotiations with the courts of France and Spain for commercial relations with Canada. appointed by H.M. the King of Spain a Knight Commander of the Order of Isabel la Catolica, 1872; created a Q.C., December, 1872; is an extra aide-de-camp to the governor-general of Canada.

BERNING, F. S.—Clerk in the office of registrar of deeds, Natal, 1849; registrar of deeds and distributor of stamps, 1861.

BERNING, WILLIAM FREDERICK.—Second clerk to registrar of deeds, Natal, July, 1864, second clerk to resident magistrate, June, 1874.

BERRIDGE, JAMES S.—Educated at the Charter House and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; 2nd prizeman at Trinity Hall in 1838 and 1839; president of the legislative council, St. Christopher, 1846; puisne judge, court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, 1847; executive council, 1858; administrative committee, 1858; chairman of board of health, 1860; postmaster, 1860; was deputy postmaster-general, under Imperial Act; president of legislative assembly, St. Christopher, 1870; president of St. Christopher, April, 1872; member of the executive council of the Leeward Islands, 1872.

BERRIDGE, T. PROBYN.—Was a member of assembly, St. Christopher, from 1843 till 1851, when he was appointed clerk to the legislative council. Lieut.-col. commanding the militia, 1861, was A.D.C. to Prince Alfred when His Royal Highness was in St. Christopher; appointed to the magistracy in 1862; one of the clerks of the general legislative council of the Leeward Islands, 1872; acting-postmaster, St. Christopher, 1872.

BERRY, REV. DICBY MARSH.—Acting civil chaplain, Port Louis; Magdalen College, Oxford, Demy, 1866; B.A., 1871; Ellerton theological essay prizeman, 1871; curate of Trowbridge Parish Church, 1872; resident tutor of London College of Divinity, Highbury, 1876.

BERWICK, T.—Admitted an advocate of the supreme court of Ceylon, 1851; appointed to the Queen's advocate's department, 1851; deputy Queen's advocate, Galle, 1851; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1862; acting district judge of Kandy, 1866; deputy Queen's advocate for the island, continuing to act at Kandy, 1867; confirmed as district judge of Kandy, 1868; acting district

judge, Colombo, 1869; confirmed in that appointment, 1872; acting second puisne judge, 1879; has acted on more than one occasion as Queen's advocate for the island.

BESTEL, SIR NICHOLAS GUSTAVE, KNT. BACH. (1880).—Appointed third judge of the court of appeal at Mauritius, Sept., 1832; vice-president of the same, March, 1833; called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1841; additional substitute to the procureur and advocate-general, May, 1843; senior district magistrate of Port Louis, April, 1854; appointed second puisne judge of the supreme court, March, 1855; first puisne judge, Oct., 1858; retired 1879.

BEVISE, W. S.—Railway clerk in the audit office Natal, Oct. 1st, 1878.

BEYTS, H. N. DUVERGER.—District clerk at Flacq, Mauritius, April, 1862; clerk to the magistrate of Port Louis, May, 1864; acting district and stipendiary magistrate at Black River, Oct., 1866; at Grand Port, March, 1867; district magistrate at Flacq, March, 1868; acting protector of immigrants, May, 1869, and confirmed July, 1861; member of the legislative council, 1867; chairman, poor-law commission, 1869; census commissioner, August, 1871; acting treasurer and collector of internal revenues, October, 1878; member of executive council, October, 1873; acting receiver-general, January, 1874; confirmed as such, 1877.

BICKERSTETH, ROBERT.—(B.A., Oxon, 1869). Educated at Eton, and O.C.C., Oxford; inspector of factories, February, 1873, to April, 1880; captain Sherwood Rangers' Yeomanry Cavalry; private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, April, 1880.

BIGGS, REV. LOUIS OUTIER.—Ordained deacon 1864, priest 1866; B.A. (3rd class in Lit. Hum.) of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, 1863; M.A., 1866; curate of Grendon Northants, 1864; rector of Parracombe, North Devon, 1868; Chichester, Dorset, 1870 appointed chaplain of Malacca, 1874.

BIRCH, ARTHUR N., C.M.G. (1875).—Clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Feb., 1856; promoted to 3rd class, Oct., 1859; assistant private secretary to Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, 1858; private secretary to Mr. Chichester Fortescue, from Sept., 1859, until Feb., 1864, when he was permitted, while still remaining on the establishment of the colonial office, to accept the appointment of colonial secretary of British Columbia; was senior member of the executive council, and *ex-officio* clerk of the same; also president of the legislative council; was administrator of the government of the colony from Sept., 1865, to Nov., 1866, during the absence of Governor Seymour; promoted to be assistant senior clerk, colonial office, July 5, 1866; resumed his duties in colonial office in September, 1867; acting lieutenant-governor of Penang and Province of Wellesley, Feb., 1871; returned to England, July, 1872; 1st class clerk, 30th September, 1872; colonial secretary, Ceylon, June, 1873; administered the government during the spring and summer of 1874 and again in 1875-6; appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to the East; lieutenant-governor, Ceylon, 1876; resigned, June, 1878.

BIRCH, ERNEST WOODFORD.—Educated at Harrow; appointed to a cadetship in the Straits Settlements, 4th Jan., 1876; employed as a clerk in the colonial office, Downing-street, from that time to July, 1878, when he proceeded to Singapore to take up his appointment; passed final examination in Malay, Aug., 1880.

BIRCH, J. K.—Appointed to the civil service, Straits Settlements, 1872; magistrate and acting collector of land revenue, province Wellesley, 1874.

BIRD, JOHN.—Clerk, colonial office, Capetown, 1834 to 1840; government surveyor, 1840 to 1844; surveyor, central board of roads, 1844 to 1845; government surveyor, Natal, 1846 to 1850; acting surveyor-general and member of executive and legislative councils, 1851 to 1852; chief clerk, colonial office, 1853; acting surveyor-general and member of executive and legislative councils, 1854; chief clerk, colonial office, 1855 to 1856; acting colonial treasurer and member of executive and legislative councils, 1857; chief clerk, colonial office, 1858; resident magistrate of Pietermaritzburg, 1859; treasurer, 1876.

BISSET, ALEXANDER.—Educated at preparatory academy, grammar school, and University of Marischal College; entered Green's East India mercantile and transport service in 1840; served in the New Zealand war of 1844-6, and mentioned in despatches; acted as assistant commissary; promoted in 1846 to the ship "Agincourt;" commander from 1847 to 1858; appointed special magistrate, British Kaffraria, August, 1861; and approved for services rendered in the New Zealand campaign; commissioner crown reserves, British Kaffraria, Sept., 1865; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, division Stockenström, Eastern province, Cape Colony, December, 1873; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Piquetberg, July, 1876.

BISSET, GENERAL SIR JOHN JARVIS, K.C.M.G. (1877), C.B. (1867).—Administered the government of Natal, 1866-67; has seen much service in the Kaffir wars from 1884 to 1858; commanded the infantry brigade at Gibraltar from 1868 to 1878.

BLACHFORD, 1ST BARON (United Kingdom, created 1871), 8th BART. Eng. Creat. 1698-9), K.C.M.G. (1869). PRIVY COUNCILLOR (Great Britain and Ireland) 1871.—The Right Hon. **SIR FREDERIC ROGERS.**—Educated at Eton, and at Oriel Coll., Oxford, where he obtained a double-first class in 1832; a Craven university scholarship, Oriel fellowship, Vinerian scholarship and fellowship; graduated M.A., 1835; B.C.L., 1838; called to the bar of the Inner Temple, 1837; was appointed registrar of joint stock companies, 1843; and one of the commissioners on the colonial land and emigration board, 1846; assistant commissioner for the sale of encumbered estates in the West Indies, 1857; and permanent under-secretary of state for the colonies, 1860; retired, 1871.

BLACK, F. W.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 5th Nov., 1880.

BLACK, THOMAS GORDON.—Served in two W. I. Regiments, 1868-70; entered the Jamaica constabulary as sub-inspector, Feb., 1870.

BLAINE, B.—Resident magistrate, Umvoti division, Natal, 1862; removed to the Manda division of the county of Victoria in 1857.

BLAKE, Hon. EDWARD, Q.C.—Born 1838; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1856; created a Q.C., 1864; entered Canadian parliament 1867, and has also sat in Ontario assembly; was prime minister of Ontario from 20th December, 1871, until 25th October, 1872, when he resigned; sworn of the privy council, 7th November, 1873, but did not hold office; re-entered the cabinet, 19th May, 1876, as minister of justice, a position he exchanged in September, 1877, for that of president of the council; retired from the cabinet, 31st January, 1878; declined the chancellorship of Ontario, December, 1869, and the chief justiceship of the

supreme court of the Dominion, May, 1875; is chancellor of the University of Toronto.

BLAKE, ERNEST EDWARD.—Appointed clerk in the colonial department, 4th July, 1863, after a competitive examination; 1st junior class, 20th Nov., 1869; 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept., 1872; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Kimberley, 1st Oct., 1872, to 26th Jan., 1874; private secretary from 27th Jan. to 1st Feb., 1874; and private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon from 21st Feb. to 3rd March, 1874; 1st class clerk and head of the general department, 1st May, 1879, to 31st December, 1880; appointed one of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 1st January, 1881.

BLAKE, RICHARD HENRY.—Clerk to the magistrates, Montserrat, 1865; clerk of the market in 1870; clerk to the president, 1877, and clerk to the commissioners of waterworks, 1880.

BLISSETT, HENRY FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1874).—Commissary in charge and naval agent, Sierra Leone, and auditor-general, West Africa Settlements; appointed clerk, Royal Ordnance Factories, at Portsmouth gunwharf, January, 1867; joined the African Commissariat, Aug., 1869, as assistant commissary; was private secretary, 1870-1, to the administrator of the Gold Coast, and clerk of council, 1872; private secretary to acting administrator, and clerk of council, and acted as treasurer and colonial secretary of Gold Coast, 1871-2; served throughout the Ashanti Expedition of 1873-4, as control officer with Capt. Glover's force; mentioned in despatches, C.M.G., and medal; appointed auditor-general of the West Africa Settlements, May, 1875; is a corresponding member of the Zoological Society, London.

BLOOKLEY, C. R. WESTERTON.—Clerk in the office of the Surveyor-General of Crown Lands of British Honduras, 22nd January, 1877; clerk in the Treasury and Post Office Departments, 1st July, 1880.

BLOXSOME, EDWARD REGINALD STIRLING.—Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales; acting private secretary to the Governor, 4th August, 1879, and private secretary, 3rd September, 1880.

BLUNT, CAPTAIN F. T.—Cornet 12th Lancers, August, 1854; joined the regiment in India, and marched with it across Egypt to join the army in the Crimea; served in the Crimean campaign from May, 1855, until the end of the war; was present at the battle of the Tchernaya, and siege and fall of Sevastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal); served as adjutant of the left wing of the regiment with the Saugor and Umbudda Field Force, during the Indian Mutiny in 1858-9, and was present at the battle of Baucala, actions of Zee-gunge, Kobrai, and Lowherre; surrender of the Rajah of Kirwee, and many other minor affairs (twice mentioned in despatches, medal and clasp); exchanged to the 7th Dragoon Guards as captain, in January, 1862, and served with that regiment in India until 1866, when he sold out; appointed to the Mauritius police force in July, 1869, and acting adjutant of it in November, 1869; appointed acting inspector-general of police from November, 1871, to July, 1872, and on the 6th September, 1872, inspector of immigrants; in 1871 was appointed by his excellency the governor, Sir A. Hamilton Gordon, a member of the police enquiry commission, and in January, 1878, poor law commissioner; was in charge of the British consulate in Réunion from April, 1873, to September, 1874, and then returned to Mauritius to his present appointment. Chief Commissioner, Seychelles, September, 1880.

BLYTH, SIR ARTHUR, .C.M.G. (1877).—Has

been twice premier of the government of South Australia, and has held office as a minister of the crown in South Australia several times from 1857 to 1876; appointed agent-general and emigration agent for the colony of South Australia, February, 1877.

BLYTH, CAPTAIN MATTHEW SMITH, C.M.G. (1878).—Chief magistrate Griguland East, Cape Colony, in 1877, having previously been chief magistrate in Fingoland, Transkeian Territory.

BOAKE, W. J. S.—Educated at the Trinity College, Dublin; is Licentiate of Medicine at that University, and holds the double diploma of Medicine and Surgery of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; appointed a writer in Ceylon civil service, 1867; acting police magistrate, Kalpitya, 1868; Baleptimodara, 1869; Dumbara, May, 1870; acting assistant collector and landing surveyor, Trincomalee, Jan., 1871; acting police magistrate, Matara, Nov., 1871; appointment confirmed, May, 1872; acting assistant government agent, Colombo, Jan., 1873; police magistrate, Jaffna, 1875; acting government agent, Nuwara Eliya, 1877; district judge, Negombo, 1878; police magistrate, Colombo, 1880.

BOAST, ALFRED.—Clerk in the Magistrates' Office, Umgeni Division, Natal, January, 1879.

BOAST, HENRY W.—Acted as clerk and Zulu interpreter, Greytown, Umvoti County, from 26th July, 1876, to May, 1878; clerk to resident magistrate, Klip River Division, 25th May, 1878.

BOON, ALFRED PEARL, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), 1880; M., 1871; L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1872; appointed 1878, medical officer, English Harbour, Antigua; 1874, medical officer, District No. 2, St. Kitts; 1878, nominated member of the Legislative Assembly. Formerly house surgeon and assistant demonstrator of Anatomy, St. Mary's Hospital, London.

BOOTHBY, JOSIAH, C.M.G. (1878).—Was under secretary, South Australia, clerk, colonial secretary's office, South Australia, 1853; clerk in audit office, 1854; chief clerk in audit office, 1856; chief clerk in chief secretary's office, 1859; also government statist and superintendent of census, 1860; assistant secretary and government statist, South Australia, 1866; and under-secretary and government statist, 1868 to 1880; elected corresponding member of the Statistical Society, London, 1869; also trustee, savings bank, South Australia, 1869; a commissioner for international exhibitions, 1872; joint editor of a work "South Australia; its History, Resources, and Productions," published by authority of Government, 1876; executive commissioner representing South Australia at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878; elected hon. member of Royal Geographical Societies of Berlin and Vienna, 1878.

BOOTHBY, WILLIAM ROBINSON, B.A. (London University).—Sheriff and returning officer of the province of South Australia, 1854; also marshal of the court of vice-admiralty, 1862.

BORG, V.—Commissary of the Monte di Pietà, including Savings' Bank, Malta.

BORTON, GENERAL SIR ARTHUR, G.O.M.G. (1880), K.C.B.—Appointed governor and commander-in-chief of Malta, June, 1878; served with the 9th Regiment the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan (medal), and that of 1846-6 on the Sutlej, including the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah (medal and clasp), in the latter he succeeded to the command of the regiment, and was severely wounded; served also the campaign in the Crimea, in command of the regiment, from 27th Nov., 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol and assault on the batteries on the 18th June (medal with clasp, C.B.,

Knight of the Legion of Honour, 3rd class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal).

BOUCANT, JAMES PENN.—One of the judges of the Supreme Court of South Australia, entered Parliament, 1862. Held office in several ministries, as attorney-general, October, 1865 to March, 1866, and thence to May, 1867; as attorney-general and premier, and again as attorney-general, in 1872; as premier and commissioner of crown lands and public works, from June, 1875, to June, 1876; as premier and treasurer, from 26th October, 1877, to 25th September, 1878, when he accepted a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court.

BOURINOT, JOHN GEORGE, A.B.—Educated at the University of Trinity College, Toronto. Was appointed in 1867 reporter and shorthand writer to the select committees of the Senate of Canada; clerk assistant of the House of Commons of Canada, 1873.

BOUTON, EDWARD.—Appointed to the colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, Aug. 4, 1857.

BOUTON, LOUIS.—Curator of the museum, Mauritius; appointed June, 1856.

BOWDLEK, EDWARD.—Assistant-surveyor-general, Mauritius, June 20, 1862; acting surveyor-general, 1868-9; assistant surveyor-general, Hong Kong, 1874.

BOWELL, HON. MACKENZIE.—Born in England, 1823; well-known in Canada as a journalist; has sat in Canadian House of Commons since 1867; sworn of the privy council, 19th Oct., 1878, and appointed minister of customs.

BOWEN, C. C.—Was minister of justice, New Zealand; member of executive council, 1874-77.

BOWEN, G.C.M.G. (Creat. 1860.) **SIR GEORGE FERGUSON.**—Educated at the Charterhouse, and at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was elected scholar in 1840; graduated 1st class in classics, 1844; in the same year was elected fellow of Brasenose College, and admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn; graduated M.A. in 1847; created Hon. D.C.L., 1875; chief secretary to the government of the Ionian Islands, 1854-59; C.M.G. in 1855, K.C.M.G. in 1856, and G.C.M.G. in 1860; first governor of Queensland, 1859-68; governor of New Zealand, 1868-73; governor of Victoria, 1873-79; governor of Mauritius, 1879. Is author of 'Ithaca in 1850,' 'Mount Athos, Thessaly, and Epirus,' &c.

BOWKER, JAMES HENRY, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S.—Served in Kaffir war of 1846 and 1847, and in Kaffir war of 1851; inspector, frontier armed and mounted police, 1855; served in the Transkei expedition, 1858, and on the expulsion of Krel from that country remained in command until the withdrawal of the police in 1865; was associated with Sir Walter Currie in locating and settling the Fingoes in the country given to them, and was left to complete arrangements and fix the boundaries of their country; served in expedition to Basutoland, 1868, and was appointed high commissioner's agent, and remained such until the final annexation of Basutoland to the Cape Colony; commandant of the frontier armed and mounted police, 1870; commanded expedition to Hope Town and the Diamond Fields, 1871; one of the three commissioners for the administration of government at the Diamond Fields (Griguland West), and was for some time chief commissioner; commanded expedition to Tembulaud, 1875; while commandant of the frontier armed and mounted police force, was largely instrumental in giving the corps its present character and organization, including the addition to it of a battery of light field artillery; governor's agent, British Basuto-

land, 1877; is a justice of the peace for the Cape Colony.

BOYD, Dr. J. S.—Assistant surgeon to Colonial hospital of Demerara and Essequibo, 1873.

BOYES, EDWARD TAYLOR.—Sub-collector, customs, Tasmania; first appointment Dec., 1839.

BOYES, LORENZO.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Namaqualand division, Cape of Good Hope, 1st December, 1860.

BOYES, R. C. R.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Caledon division, Cape Colony; January, 1859. Was clerk to resident magistrate of Albany, 1845 to 1850; clerk to the civil commissioner of Cradock, June, 1850; clerk to ditto, Albany, December, 1855.

BRABANT, EDWARD YNWD, C.M.G. (1879).—Member of the legislative assembly, Cape of Good Hope; field commandant of Cape volunteers, and late of H.M.'s Cape Mounted Rifles.

BRABOURNE BARON, OF BRABOURNE (created 1880), the Rt. Hon. EDWARD HUGGESS KNATCHBULL HUGGESS, P.C. (1878).—Son of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., who represented East Kent for several years, by his second wife, Fanny Catherine, daughter of Edward Knight, Esq., of Godmersham Park, and Chawton House, Hants. Born at Merham Hatch, 1829; married, 1852, Anna Maria Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. Marens R. Southwell. Educated at Eton and at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated 1850. Assumed the name of Huggess in addition to his patronymic. Is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Kent, and was member of parliament for Sandwich, Deal, and Walmer; was a lord of the treasury from June, 1859, till May, 1866; under secretary of state for the home department, May, 1866; resigned July in same year, and reappointed Dec., 1868; and under secretary of state for the colonies, Jan. 1871, to Feb. 20, 1874. Author of 'Stories for my Children,' 'Crackers for Christmas,' 'Moonshine,' &c., &c.

BRADBERRY, E.—Entered the Indian navy as midshipman, 18 May, 1860. Service abolished, May, 1863. Joined the Straits service, 23 Dec., 1864, as chief officer of the "Pluto;" from April, 1867, to 16 March, 1874, commanded the "Rainbow," "Pei Ho," and "Pluto;" 17 March, 1874, deputy master-attendant, Singapore; 29 August, a shipwright surveyor, member of the Pilot Board, and registrar of boats; 26 September, a justice of the peace and magistrate of police.

BRADDELL, THOMAS, F.R.G.S., F.E.S.L.—Attorney-general Straits Settlements; entered the service as deputy superintendent of police, and justice of the peace, at Penang, on the 1st January, 1849; was transferred to the municipal department as collector of assessment at Penang, on 1st Nov., of the same year; deputy superintendent of province Wellesley, 19th Feb., 1851; assistant resident magistrate of police, coroner, and commissioner of the court of requests at Malacca, 10th Aug., 1851; transferred to the same offices at province Wellesley, 6th Sept., 1854; assistant to the resident councillor, magistrate of police, and commissioner of the court of requests at Penang, 7th Nov., 1856; and accountant-general of the supreme court, 19th Nov., 1856, till Jan., 1862, when he resigned the service to practice at the bar of the supreme court, in the Straits Settlements; crown counsel of the Straits Settlements, Jan., 1864, till April, 1867, when he was appointed to his present office of attorney-general, member of the executive and legislative councils; called to the English bar, by Gray's Inn, 10th June, 1869.

BRADDON, J. C.—Appointed clerk in the office of the colonial land and emigration commissioners in 1847; clerk in the registry department in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies in 1850; clerk in parliamentary department, 1858; superintendent of the registry, 1st September, 1879.

BRADFORD, FRANCIS R.—Ensign and lieutenant H. M. 5th Fusiliers from Dec., 1857, until Jan. 15, 1862, when he retired from the army on appointment at that date as head clerk in the despatch branch of the colonial secretary's office, Mauritius; crown solicitor, Mauritius, July, 1863; registrar supreme court, Penang, Straits Settlements, Feb., 1869.

BRADY, SIR FRANCIS, KNT. (1860).—Called to the Irish bar, 1836; appointed chief justice of Newfoundland and judge of the vice-admiralty, 1847; retired, 1855.

BRAMSTON, JOHN, D.C.L.—Graduated B.A.; at Balliol College, Oxford, 1854; elected fellow of All Souls', 1855; called to the bar, 1857; went to Queensland, 1859, as private secretary to Sir George Bowen; resigned, 1861. Was member of the legislative council of Queensland, 1863 to 1869 and of the executive council, 1863 to 1866. While in England, in 1867, was assistant boundary commissioner for Devon and Cornwall, under the Reform Act of that year. Returned to Queensland, 1868, and became attorney-general, 3rd May, 1870; resigned, 31st December, 1873; represented the Burnett district in the legislative assembly of Queensland, April, 1871, to December, 1873; appointed attorney-general of Hong Kong, 1873; was *ex-officio* member of the legislative and executive councils; acted as judge of the supreme court of Hong Kong, February to May, 1874; appointed an assistant under-secretary of state, Colonial Office, 80th June, 1876.

BRANCH, CHARLES JAMES.—Archdeacon of Antigua, &c.; educated at Codrington College, Barbados; ordained by the Bishop of Barbados, 1857; appointed same year to the curacy of St. Simon's, Barbados; Rector of St. Andrew's, Grenada, 1864; rector of St. John's English Church in the Danish Island of St. Croix, in the Diocese of Antigua, 1866; archdeacon of Antigua and rector of St. John's, 1879.

BRANCH, W. J., M.D., inspector of hospitals medical officer, District No. 1, St. Kitts.

BREEN, HENRY HEGART, F.S.A.—Provost-marshal of St. Vincent, April, 1862; first entered the colonial service in March, 1882, as deputy registrar of the Royal Court of St. Lucia; was appointed registrar-in-chief and registrar of deeds and mortgages in April, 1883; was a member of the executive and legislative councils of that island from Nov. 1835 to Sept. 1888; acting colonial secretary and treasurer, and member of the executive and legislative councils from June 1840 to May 1842; vice-president of the African Institute of Paris in Nov. 1842; was elected first mayor of Castries, on the introduction of municipal institutions into St. Lucia, in Feb. 1851; was colonial secretary and chosen chairman of the trustees of the St. Lucia Public Library and Museum, in Sept. 1855; administrator of the government from Sept. 1857 to Sept. 1861; is author of 'St. Lucia, Historical, Statistical, and Descriptive,' 'The Diamond Rock,' 'Modern English Literature.' Received the special thanks of the Emperor Napoleon for the "cordial and sympathetic part" taken by him on the occasion of inaugurating a statue to the Empress Josephine, at Martinique, in Aug. 1859.

BRETT, SIR WILFORD, K.C.M.G. (1864).—En-

tered the army as ensign in the 76th regiment, May, 1840; lieutenant, Jan., 1848, and captain, June, 1855; private secretary to Sir J. G. Le Marchant, governor of Malta, April, 1858; was also assistant military secretary to Sir J. G. Le Marchant, at Madras, 1865 to 1868.

BRIGGS, SIR THOMAS GRAHAM, 1st BART. (Created 1871).—Educated at Codrington College, and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. 1856; M.A. 1862; J.P. Nevis and Barbados; member of the executive council of the Island of Barbados; appointed member of the executive council of Nevis, 1872; is also a member of the general council of the Leeward Islands; member of the legislative assembly, Nevis, 1878; president of the legislative council, Barbados, June, 1876.

BRIGHT, H. E. R.—Under secretary for native affairs, Cape of Good Hope; gazetted a sworn government land surveyor, 1858; in which capacity proceeded eastwards in November, 1861, and surveyed a large portion of the then Crown Colony of British Kaffraria; on the annexation of British Basutoland, was appointed chief clerk to the governor's agent, and chief magistrate in that territory (Nov., 1871); promoted to be chief clerk to the secretary for native affairs (1874); and to be under secretary (permanent head of the department), July 1st, 1878.

BRISBANE, 2nd BISHOP (Australia). Founded 1859.—**RIGHT REV. MATTHEW BLAGDEN HALE, D.D.**—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1835; M.A. 1838; was appointed archdeacon of Adelaide, 1847; canon there, 1849; and consecrated 1st bishop of that see, 1857; translated to his present bishopric, 1876.

BROOK, JOSHUA ANDERSON.—Entered public service in April, 1886; clerk, court of admiralty sessions, 21st May, 1842, to June, 1863; chief clerk of the colonial parliament, December, 1844, to March, 1866; deputy-registrar, vice-admiralty court, 22nd April, 1843, to 10th July, 1856; called to the Bahama bar, 8th July, 1843; appointed a lieutenant in the colonial field artillery, February, 1844; captain, April, 1846; major, June, 1849; judge-advocate, Bahamas militia, 1848; appointed registrar vice-admiralty court, 15th June, 1866; registrar, court of bankruptcy, 1856 to 1870; general justice of the peace, 6th January, 1868; member of prison committee, 1859 to 1879; acting police magistrate in 1860; acting registrar of records of courts of ordinary and equity 1st September, 1863, to 6th March, 1864; assistant police magistrate, 21st March, 1864, to 15th March, 1867; clerk of crown, and prothonotary, 15th March, 1867 (still holding this office); *ex-officio* registrar of court of divorce and matrimonial causes; also *ex-officio* registrar, court of bankruptcy, and clerk of court of common pleas; acting registrar of records, 14th September, 1876, to 9th December, 1876; also from 4th September, 1878, to 26th November, 1878.

BROOKS, G. H.—Clerk of customs, Accra, June, 1868; transferred to Cape Coast Castle as warehousekeeper, Aug., 1870.

BROOKS, J. H.—Medical officer, Seychelles, February, 1858.

BROOME, FREDERICK NAPIER, C.M.G. (1877).—Secretary to the royal commission on merchant shipping, 1878-4; colonial secretary of Natal, 1875; secretary of Mauritius, November, 1877; lieutenant-governor, 30th Aug., 1880.

BROOME, STEPHEN BERNARD.—Medical officer, Antigua, 1877.

BROTCHIE, J. B. (M.A. Aberdeen).—Appointed Scotch chaplain, Kandyan province, Cey-

lon, 1870, and colonial chaplain, Dutch Presbyterian church, Colombo, 1871.

BROWN, C. CUTHBERT.—Acting chief clerk and book-keeper, treasury department, Gold Coast Colony, 1st March, 1876, confirmed 18th July, 1877.

BROWN, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G. (1879).—Member of the senate of the dominion of Canada.

BROWN, JOSIAH FREDERICK.—Acting 2nd clerk in the customs department, Freetown, Sierra Leone, Nov. 1, 1852; warehouseman in 1853; extra clerk in 1854; tide-waiter in 1856; acting 2nd landing-waiter in 1860; 2nd clerk in 1863; acting 1st clerk in the same year, and confirmed in that appointment in 1866.

BROWNE, ALBERT.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 4th Sept., 1877, to 20th Oct., 1880; clerk in chief secretary's office, Cyprus, 21st Oct., 1880.

BROWNE, GEORGE.—Associate to the Judges of the Supreme Court of Tasmania; registrar of the supreme court in bankruptcy, and marshal of the vice-admiralty court, 1866; was clerk of the peace, deputy sheriff, registrar of the court of requests and of insolvency, Launceston, 1863; was private secretary to administrator of the government, June, 1874-75; was acting private secretary to Governor Weld, 1876, 1877-79; and was appointed private secretary, 1880; was again appointed private secretary to Sir Francis Smith on the departure of Governor Weld from the Colony.

BROWNE, J. C., F.R.G.S.—Superintendent of government schools, Mauritius, February, 1862; is inspector of elementary schools, and secretary *ex-officio* to the council of education; organizing master, October, 1860.

BROWNE, SIR THOMAS GORE, K.C.M.G. (1869), O.B. (1848).—Commanded the 41st regiment during the whole of the campaign in Afghanistan, and was present at nearly all the engagements with the enemy; for this service he was made a brevet lieutenant-colonel and a companion of the Bath; governor of St. Helena, 1851; colonel, 22nd June, 1854; governor, &c., of New Zealand, 1854 to 1861; and governor of Tasmania, March, 1862, till end of 1868; administrator of the government, Bermuda, 1870; retired on pension, 1871.

BROWNE, T. NEWTON.—Chief clerk to the colonial secretary, St. Vincent, 1871; deputy colonial registrar, 1878; acting postmaster, May, 1874.

BROWNRIGG, M. E.—Police inspector, Mauritius, February, 1866.

BRUCE, CHARLES.—Was assistant librarian, British Museum, and professor of Sanscrit at King's College; author of various pamphlets on classical subjects, and has published works on the Indian Veda; rector of the Royal College, Mauritius, August, 1868; director of public instruction, Ceylon, 1878.

BRUMELL, JOHN.—Sheriff of Demerara, and police magistrate of Georgetown, July, 1860; collector of immigrant dues, July, 1862; inspector of roads and bridges, Sept., 1853; stipendiary magistrate, June, 1855; registrar general of population and property for the colony of British Guiana, Nov., 1856; commissary of taxation, July, 1858; is also a director of prisons, and member of the central board of villages.

BYRDON, LEWIS AUGUSTUS.—Served for sixteen years in H.M. 74th Highland regiment. Was present throughout the Kaffir war at the Cape of Good Hope, during 1851-2-3; and name honourably

mentioned in "Division Orders," for conduct in the field; medal; proceeded with his regiment to India, in 1854, and during the mutinies commanded the flank companies of the 74th, attached to the Madras field force, under Major-General Sir G. Whitlock, and was present at the capture of Thorapur; medal. In 1872, he was appointed civil commandant of Trekei and Palma, in the eastern district of the settlement at Lagos, West Africa, and in 1875 was transferred to the Housar constabulary, on the Gold Coast, as assistant inspector.

BUCHANAN, CAPTAIN T. J.—Served in the 9th and 52nd regiments in the Ionian Islands and other Mediterranean stations, also in China and Japan; retired from the army in 1869; joined Notts militia; appointed, August, 1874, first class assistant inspector Gold Coast armed police; acting judicial assessor, Cape Coast, Sept., 1874; is a justice of the peace for the Gold Coast Colony.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, G.C.S.I., (1876), THE DUKE OF (3rd), (Richard Plantagenet Campbell Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville), Earl Temple of Stowe, and Viscount and Baron Cobham of Kent, also Earl Nugent in Ireland, and co-heir of the Barony of Bouchier.—Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, D.C.L.; J.P. Bucks and Oxon; lord-lieutenant Bucks; lieutenant-colonel commanding royal Bucks yeomanry; hon. colonel 1st Middlesex artillery volunteers; lord of the treasury, 1852; keeper of privy seal to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and special deputy warden of Stannaries, 1852; chairman of London and North-Western railway, 1858 to 1861; one of royal commissioners of exhibition of 1851; royal commissioner of that of 1862; ditto Paris exhibition, 1867; lord president of the council, 6th July, 1866; secretary of state for the colonies, March, 1867, to Dec. 8, 1868; governor of Madras, 1875 to 1880.

BUCKLE, J. A. T.—Extra clerk in the royal engineer department, Sierra Leone, 11th Feb., 1871; police clerk, sub-accountant, and clerk of the peace, November, 1873; coroner's clerk, January, 1874; clerk of the court of requests, March, 1874, for the western district, Sierra Leone; chief clerk of the audit department, Gold Coast Colony, 3rd August, 1875.

BUCKLE, S. T. ATHANASIUS.—Chief clerk, post office, Sierra Leone, 31st August, 1872.

BUDGE, WILLIAM.—Chief clerk in the office of the registrar of courts, Trinidad, Feb., 1868; was acting clerk of the peace for the town of Port of Spain and western district of the county of St. George from March to November, 1862; acting clerk of the peace for the eastern district of the county of St. Patrick from November, 1862, to February, 1868; acting registrar of courts from April to June, 1865, and from July, 1866, to May, 1867; acting clerk to the legislative council, and confidential clerk to the colonial secretary from August, 1870, to May, 1871; manager and coroner of the second eastern and Quiah districts, Sierra Leone; police magistrate and commissioner of the court of requests; acted for a short time in 1876 as civil commandant of Sherbro.

BUDGEN, J.—Late captain H.M.'s 95th regiment; served as lieutenant in the 95th regiment at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, Crimea medal and clasp, and Turkish medal; served as lieutenant in the 98th regiment in India, throughout the mutiny of 1857-8, and '59, including the siege and fall of the fortress of Ahwah, as assistant field engineer, Lieut.-Col. Holmes, Bombay infantry, commanding; siege and fall of the fort Kotah, as assistant field engineer, Major-General Roberts, Bombay Army,

commanding; served at the siege and capture of the fort Powrie, mentioned in despatches by Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., for services as assistant field engineer; battle of Beejapore, under Lieut.-Col. Robertson, 25th Bombay Native Infantry; battle of Kotah-ki-Serai, and after three days the eventual capture of Gwalior, mentioned for distinguished service by Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B.; the surprise and defeat of the rebels at Koondrie, under Major-General Smith, C.B., 8rd Dragoon Guards, "almost Tantia Topo's last appearance in the field;" medal and clasp for Central India; served as assistant inspector of roads and bridges in Mauritius, 1866-7, under Lieut.-Col. Morrison, Royal Engineers; appointed 3rd clerk civil engineer department, Natal, Feb. 17th, 1875.

BUGEJA, VINCENZO, C.M.G. (1876).—Founder of the Orphanage for Girls in the Island of Malta.

BULLER, WALTER LAWRY, C.M.G. (1875).—Author of 'The Birds of New Zealand.'

BULWER, SIR HENRY ERNEST, K.C.M.G. (1874) (C.M.G., 1864).—Was one of the official residents under the lord high commissioner in the Ionian Islands, from October, 1860, until the withdrawal of the British protectorate in June, 1864; appointed treasurer and receiver-general for the island of Trinidad, in February, 1866; administered the government of Dominica, Leeward Islands, from March, 1867, to January, 1869; appointed governor of Labuan, and H.M. consul-general for Borneo, in August, 1871; lieut.-governor of Natal, August, 1875, to 1880.

BUNDEY, WILLIAM HENRY, Q.C.—Attorney-general of South Australia, 27 Sept., 1878; entered Parliament in 1871. Held office as minister of justice and education, 2nd July, 1874 to 15th March, 1875.

BURDON, RIGHT REV. JOHN SHAW.—Bishop of Hong Kong, 1873.

BURKE, SAMUEL CONSTANTINE, F.R.G.S.—Admitted an attorney of the supreme court, Jamaica, in 1855; was clerk of the peace for the parish of Metcalfe, from 1858 to 1869; recorder of the city of Kingston, December, 1862, and continued such until the abolition of the corporation of Kingston, in 1866; was a member of the assembly of Jamaica from February, 1863, to 1866; crown solicitor, October, 1869; created advocate of the supreme court of Jamaica, January, 1870; assistant to the attorney-general, 1st February, 1870; acted as attorney-general and *ex-officio* member of legislative and privy councils, 1874; again acted as attorney-general, March to August, 1876; appointed an official member of the legislative council, September, 1878; again acted as attorney-general, November, 1879.

BURNS, JAMES.—Third clerk, Antigua treasury, 1870; clerk, audit office, 1872; clerk and quarantine officer, St. Kitt's treasury, 1873; 1st clerk, Antigua treasury, and accountant of saving bank, 1874; acting magistrate, 1875; acting landing surveyor, 1876 and 1878; landing surveyor and harbour master, 1879.

BURNS, PATRICK.—Appointed auditor, Antigua, 1870; auditor-general, Leeward Islands, June, 1872; acting colonial secretary of the Leeward Islands in 1873-4-5-6; acting president, St. Kitts, July to October, 1876; acting president, Nevis, in 1877-8-9; is a member of the executive council of the Leeward Islands; also of the Leeward Islands and Antigua Legislative Councils.

BURNSIDE, BAUCE LOCKHART, born, July 26, 1833.—Is a member of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar on the 30th April, 1856; solicitor-

general of the Bahamas, May 26, 1864; was acting attorney-general in 1865, 1866, 1869, and 1876; member of Executive Council in 1866, and of Legislative Council in 1872; has been member of the local legislature since 1859, and was speaker of the House of Assembly in 1866; made Queen's counsel in 1874; attorney-general, 3rd September, 1876; Queen's advocate, Ceylon, 1879.

BURPEE, HON. ISAAC, born, 1825.—Entered Canadian House of Commons, as one of the representatives of the city of St. John, New Brunswick, 1872; sworn of the Privy Council, and was minister of customs from 7th November, 1873, until October, 1878, when the Mackenzie government retired.

BURPEE, LEWIS JOHNSTONE.—Entered the public service of Canada in the Halifax branch of the department of marine and fisheries, July, 1867; junior second class clerk in the office of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, Oct., 1873; promoted to a senior second class clerkship, July, 1880.

BURROWES, ABEL ALLEYNE, JUN.—Chief clerk, colonial receiver-general's department, British Guiana, Jan., 1858.

BURROWES, F. W.—Resident magistrate and sub-collector of customs, Simon's Town, Cape Colony; April 19, 1865; was a clerk in the customs department, Cape Town, from 1845 to 1865.

BURT, OCTAVIUS.—Clerk in governor's office, W. Australia, May, 1872; January, 1874, to April, 1874, clerk to executive council and private secretary to acting governor; April, 1874, to December, 1874, private secretary to Governor Weld, May, 1875, to August, 1877, clerk to executive council and private secretary to Governor Sir Wm. Robinson, K.C.M.G.; September, 1877, chief clerk and keeper of records in survey office.

BURTON, G.—Draftsman and framer of estimates, public works department, Ceylon, 1868.

BURTON, HENRY FRANCIS.—Clerk in audit office, Cape Town, 1848 to 1858; clerk to civil commissioner, and acting clerk of the peace, 1858 to 1866; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Clanwilliam, 1866 to 1868; ditto, ditto, Hope Town, Dec. 1, 1868.

BURY, VISCOUNT.—Civil secretary and superintendent of Indian affairs in Canada under Lord Elgin and Sir E. Head; author of report printed for parliament on the condition and prospects of the North American Indian tribes; was the first promoter of the inter-colonial railway; under secretary of state for war, 1878; raised to the Peerage under the title of Baron Ashford, 1876; is eldest son of the Earl of Albemarle.

BURY, F. M.—Revenue officer, Essequibo, 1861; inspector of police, 1863; stipendiary magistrate, 2 February, 1870.

BUSHE, G. F.—Fourth clerk in colonial secretary's office, Trinidad, October, 1878; third clerk, January, 1875; second clerk, 1877; private secretary to the administrator, May to October, 1874; private secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Des Vœux, February, 1877, to January, 1878.

BUSHE, J. SCOTT, C.M.G. (1877).—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; private secretary to the Right Hon. Lord Harris, governor of Trinidad, 1852; private secretary to Sir Charles Elliot, 1855; escribano of the court of intendancy, Trinidad, 1853 to 1859; colonial secretary, Trinidad, provisionally, 1859; confirmed 1861; administered the government of the colony from May to October, 1874, and again in 1876-7.

BUSHE, ROBERT GERVAISE.—Educated at King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained an exhibition on entrance; elected to a foundation scholar-

ship, 1874; was 27th wrangler in the mathematical tripos, 1875; graduated B.A., 1875; 2nd master Queen's Royal College, Trinidad, 1878.

BUTLER, G. M.—Clerk in emigration office, February, 1849; transferred to financial department of Colonial Office, April, 1869, as senior assistant to financial clerk.

BUTTERFIELD, AUBREY G.—Clerk in British consulate, New York, April, 1862; paid vice-consul, Key, West Florida, October, 1862; continued on as unpaid vice-consul to 1871, after the salary was withdrawn from the office in 1868; treasury clerk, Bermuda, 1871.

BYNOE, R. A. D.—Entered post office, Barbados, in 1855; accountant, August, 1862; postmaster, April, 1875.

BYRDE, EVAN.—Educated at Queen Elizabeth's college, Guernsey; writer, Ceylon Civil Service, 1867; police magistrate, Kalpitaya, Dec., 1871; acting landing surveyor, Galle, April, 1878; acting commissioner of requests, Colombo, 1874; police magistrate, Colombo, 1876; district judge, Matara, 1877.

BYRNE, J.—Clerk in the audit office, Natal, 1869; clerk in treasury, 1863.

BYRNE, W. L.—Police magistrate at Gibraltar, 1878; served as a resident magistrate at Navan, in Ireland, 1870-77.

BYRNES, HENRY.—Assistant clerk to the magistrate, Pamplemousses, Mauritius, July, 1856; joint clerk, April, 1860; district clerk, Grand Port, 1869.

CADIZ, C. FITZWILLIAM, B.A.—Of Pembroke College, Oxford, was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1855; appointed acting clerk of council, Trinidad, in 1858; member of privy council of Tobago; stipendiary magistrate in the said island, April, 1862; and coroner and visiting justice of the gaol; member of the executive committee, 1860; attorney-general, 1866; puisne judge, Natal, 1876.

CADOGAN, ARTHUR HODGSON.—Assistant engineer, Natal, 6th January, 1876; district engineer, 1st August, 1878.

CADOGAN, 5TH EARL (Great Britain), (created 1800.—Viscount Chelsea, 1800; Baron Cadogan, 1718; Baron Oakley, 1831 (United Kingdom). George Henry Cadogan, eldest son of the 4th Earl by the 3rd daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D.D., niece of the 1st Duke of Wellington. Born at Durham, 1840; married, 1865, Lady Beatrix Jane, 4th daughter of the 2nd Earl Craven; succeeded his father in 1873; was M.P. for Bath for a few months previous to his succession to the title; Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, May, 1875, to 2nd March, 1878; Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Colonies, 2nd March, 1878, to 28th April, 1880.

CADOGAN, WILLIAM PAUL.—Assistant draughtsman to resident engineer, Natal, 1st Aug., 1880.

CAIRNS, Sir WILLIAM WELLINGTON, K.C.M.G. (1877), (C.M.G. 1874).—Appointed a writer in the civil service of Ceylon, Dec., 1852; and was attached to the cutcherry of the government agent, Southern Province, at Galle; acting assistant government agent, Galle, 1853; commissioner of the court of requests and police magistrate, Calpentyn, North-western Province, 1855; assistant government agent, Trincomalee, Eastern Province, 1856; acting assistant government agent, Colombo, Western Province, 1859; promoted in the same year to the assistant agency of Matara, Southern Province; acting postmaster-general of Ceylon, 1864; assistant government agent, Badulla, Central Province, 1865; continuing to act as postmaster-

general until Dec., 1866, when proceeded on leave of absence to Europe; lieutenant-governor of Malacca, 20th Feb., 1867, on the transfer of the Straits Settlements from the Indian to the Colonial Department; lieutenant-governor, St. Kitts, Nov., 1868; lieutenant-governor, Honduras, 1870; governor, Trinidad, March, 1874; governor of Queensland, Nov., 1874; governor of South Australia, 1877; resigned same year.

CALDWELL, WILLIAM JAMES.—Master government schools, Mauritius, February, 1848; professor in the royal college, June, 1849; interpreter to the crown, June, 1856; special commissioner to visit dependencies, April, 1859; member of embassy to king of Madagascar, Sept., 1861; in charge of Her Majesty's presents to king of Madagascar, June, 1862; provisional district and stipendiary magistrate for St. Brandon, June, 1868; acting inspector of immigrants, June, 1872; acting stipendiary magistrate, Sept., 1872; acting district magistrate, Feb., 1873; and acting assistant colonial secretary, May, 1878; emigration agent at Calcutta for Natal, 7 Feb., 1878.

CALLAGHAN, THOMAS F., C.M.G. (1877).—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, took honours in classics, held the appointment of Barrington Lecturer on Political Economy to the Dublin Statistical Society; was counsel to the attorney-general for Ireland; chief magistrate, Hong Kong, 1860. Called to the Irish bar, 1854; governor of Labuan, and consul-general for Borneo, July, 1861, till 1867; administrator of the government, Gambia, 1871; governor, Falkland Islands, 1876; governor of the Bahamas, 1880.

CAMERON, MAJOR DONALD R., C.M.G. (1877).—Accompanied the Hon. William McDougall, C.B., to Fort Gan, as a member of executive council, 1869; was chief officer of the British boundary commission, Canada.

CAMERON, H. H.—Educated at Charterhouse and Univ. Coll., Oxf.; writer Ceylon civil service, 1868; commissioner of requests, &c. Haputala; acting assistant government agent, Kandy, 1869; Colombo, 1869; and Kandy again, Feb., 1871; assistant government agent, Kandy, April, 1872; acting assistant government agent, &c., Nuwara-kalawiya, Nov. 1872; acting second assistant colonial secretary, Oct. 1873; private secretary to the governor, 1874; fiscal, central province, 1875; police magistrate, Colombo, 1875; assistant government agent, Kalutara, 1876; assistant government agent, Nawara Eliya, 1879.

CAMPBELL, SIR ALEXANDER, K.O.M.G. (1879).—Called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1843; Q.C., 1857; dean of the faculty of law in the University of Queen's College, Kingston, 1860; elected to the legislative council of Canada, 1868; speaker of that body, 1868; commissioner of crown lands for Canada, with a seat in the executive council, 1864; was a member of the preliminary conference at Quebec, which assembled to settle the terms of confederation. When the British North America Act, 1867, came into operation, he was appointed postmaster-general of the Dominion, with a seat in the privy council; minister in the interior in 1873, resigned in the November of that year; receiver-general, 1878; postmaster-general upon the abolition of that office; minister of militia, January, 1880.

CAMPBELL, CAPTAIN ALEXANDER AUGUSTUS MELFORT.—Provost marshal of St. Kitts, Nov., 1867; and stipendiary magistrate, Anguilla, Jan., 1868; president of Turks and Caicos Islands, Feb., 1869; president of Nevis, 1872; collector and receiver of H.M.'s revenues, Gibraltar, May, 1876.

CAMPBELL, COLIN TURING.—Entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1847, proceeded to the Cape in 1848; admitted a notary public of the Supreme Court, November, 1849; justice of the peace for Albany, December 24, 1849; served with volunteers in the Hottentot rebellion of 1850 at Theopolis; registrar of the diocese of Grahamstown from its creation to 1871; secretary to the law of inheritance commission for the eastern districts, 1868; secretary to the commissioners for administering the government of Griqualand West, November, 1871 to December, 1872, remaining in the secretary's office till June, 1873; when appointed sheriff of the province; whilst holding this appointment, was acting civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Barkly, from February to July, 1874, justice of the peace for Griqualand West, June 28, 1874, and from December, 1874, to April, 1875, acting master and registrar of the high court of Griqualand; and also registrar of deeds for the province during the same period; secretary to the administrator, October, 1875; still holding the office of sheriff of the province; additional resident magistrate of Kimberley at Du Toits' Pan, March, 1876; master and registrar of the High Court of Griqualand West, November, 1877.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE W. R.—Ensign in the Argyll and Bute Rifles (embodied), January, 1855; lieutenant, same year; assistant-superintendent in the revenue survey, India, 1856; on the outbreak of the Indian mutiny, was appointed adjutant of the Ahmedabad Koli Corps, and assistant-superintendent of police, 1857, and an assistant magistrate; was several times out on field service (awarded a medal) in command of 400 men, and received the thanks of Government; superintendent of police, and commandant of the Rutnagherry Rangers, December, 1859; promoted in 1863, and selected to reorganize the Canara police force; this duty occupied three years, and with it was combined the command of the guard of some 1,400 Chinese, Malay, and other convicts; promoted to the command of the police force in Upper Scinde, but allowed to decline the appointment, 1866; in the same year, on account of virulent fever contracted in Canara, was transferred to the command of the Belgaum police force; also, in the same year, was selected to reorganize and command the police of Ceylon as inspector-general; in 1868 was voted a bonus of 1,000*l.* by the Ceylon Government for approved service; acting lieutenant-governor of Penang and Province Wellesley, April, 1872; resumed duties as inspector-general of police in Ceylon, Oct. 1873; has passed examinations in Goojerathi, Marathi, and Canarese.

CAMPBELL, H. C.—Second clerk in the deeds' registry office, Natal, April, 1861; second clerk audit office, January, 1863; first clerk, resident magistrates' court, county of Pietermaritzburg, March, 1868; resident magistrate, division of Ixopo, March, 1876; acting resident magistrate, division of Mugerri, November, 1876.

CAMPBELL, ISRAEL HAZLEY.—Extra clerk, registrar-general's department, Sierra Leone, 10th July, 1866; Queen's advocate's clerk, 17th March, 1871; clerk to acting chief justice, 7th October, 1878, to 12th December, 1879; clerk to chief justice of the West Africa Settlements, 1st April, 1880.

CAMPBELL, JOHN.—Was clerk of the peace at Colesberg, 1837 to 1851; clerk of the peace for Albany, July, 1851 to 1857; civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Port Elizabeth, 1857 to 1870; special commissioner at the Diamond Fields, Griqua-

land West, 1870-2; resident magistrate, Cape Town, 1872.

CAMPBELL, J. N.—Clerk in public treasury, Jamaica, 1859 to 1865, when he was appointed to post-office in that colony.

CAMPBELL, JOHN WILLIAM.—Appointed April, 1852, to the customs at Hobart Town, Tasmania; holds the office of senior landing waiter in that colony.

CAMPBELL, ROBERT.—Clerk in police office, Western Australia, 1866; sub-inspector of police, 1865; inspector of police, 1877.

CAMPBELL, SIR THOMAS COCKBURN.—Member of the legislative council, Western Australia, 1873.

CAMPBLEJOHN, GEORGE COURTNEY.—Second master of King's College (connected with King's College, London), Nassau, N.P., Bahamas, in 1848; after the dissolution of the establishment, was appointed resident justice and collector of revenue of the district of Eleuthera in April, 1857; police magistrate of the district of Abaco, April, 1860; acting resident justice of Magua from October to April, 1861. In November, 1862, appointed police magistrate of the district of Long Island, including the islands of Exuma, Watlings, and Rum Cay; in Jan., 1867, acted as police magistrate for Harbour Island, St. Salvador, and Eleuthera; acted again at Abaco from January to May, 1869; in July, 1869, acted as police magistrate for Nassau; judge of the court of common pleas, 11th November, 1869.

CAPE TOWN, 2nd BISHOP.—THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM WEST JONES, D.D.—Consecrated, 1874.

CARBERRY, JOSEPH, M.B.C.M.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1867.

CARBONE, GIUSEPPE, LL.D.—Crown Advocate, Malta, November, 1880.

CARDWELL, VISCOUNT (United Kingdom, 1874), EDWARD CARDWELL, 1st Viscount.—Educated at Balliol Coll., Oxford, of which he became a fellow; took a double first-class degree in 1835, and was made an honorary D.C.L. 1863; called to the bar at the Inner Temple 1838; was secretary to the Treasury from Feb. 1845 till July 1846. President of the Board of Trade from Dec. 1852 till Feb. 1855; chief secretary for Ireland from June 1859 till July 1861, when he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; sat for Clitheroe from 1842 (when he was seated on petition) till July 1847; for Liverpool from the last date till July 1852, when he was an unsuccessful candidate for that town and for Ayrshire; for Oxford city from Jan. 1853, till April, 1857, when he was an unsuccessful candidate there; again returned for Oxford July following; secretary of state for the colonies, April 4, 1864, to July 6, 1866; secretary of state for war in Mr. Gladstone's first administration, 9th Dec., 1868, to 20th Feb., 1874.

CARLINGFORD, BARON (United Kingdom 1874) **CHICHESTER PARKINSON FORTESCUE.**—1st baron, P.C. (England 1864, Ireland 1865).—Educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where he was first class in classics in 1844, and obtained the chancellor's prize for the English essay in 1846; was a lord of the Treasury from Jan. 1854 to April, 1855; under secretary of state for the colonies, May, 1857, to Feb. 1858, and re-appointed June, 1859. Has been M.P. for Co. Louth since 1847. Privy councillor 1864; chief secretary for Ireland, Nov. 1865, and again 9th Dec. 1868 to Dec. 1870, when he was appointed president of Board of Trade. Resigned on change of ministry, 20th Feb. 1874.

CARNARVON, 4th EARL of (creat. 1793); Baron Porchester, 1780 (Great Britain).—(HENRY HOWARD

MOLYNEUX HERBERT.)—Succeeded his father in 1849; educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was 1st class in classics, 1852; appointed a deputy-lieut. of Hants, and capt. Hants yeomanry 1853; constable of Carnarvon Castle, 1854; high steward of the University of Oxford, 1859; was under-secretary of state for the colonies during Lord Derby's second Administration, 1857 to 1859; secretary of state for colonies in Lord Derby's third administration, from 6th July, 1866, to 7th March, 1867; and in Mr. Disraeli's second administration, 21st Feb., 1874, to 3rd Feb., 1878; president of the Royal Commission on the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad, 8 September, 1879.

CARR, MARK WILLIAM, Assist. M. Inst., C.E., district engineer, Natal, 28rd August, 1876.

CARRINGTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1880).—24th Regiment; commander of the "Frontier Light Horse" in the Transkei War, South Africa, 1877-78; served in the Transvaal against Sikukuni, 1878-79; Lieut.-Col. commanding wing of Cape Mounted Riflemen, 1879.

CARRINGTON, JOHN W., D.O.L.—Was educated at Codrington College, Barbados (S.C.C., 1866), and elected to an open classical exhibition at Lincoln College, Oxford (B.A., 1872); was called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 6th June, 1872; acted as judge of the assistant court of appeal, Barbados, Dec.-Jan., 1874-75; J.P., 1874; was a member of the house of assembly from Oct., 1874, to Dec., 1878, when he was called to a seat in the legislative council. In Dec., 1878, was appointed solicitor-general of the colony; again acted as judge of the assistant court of appeal, Aug.-Oct., 1879; and was appointed in June, 1879, acting attorney-general. In June, 1879, was created an hon. D.C.L. of the University of Durham; was secretary of the education commission, 1874-75; of the rainfall commission, 1874; and of the poor relief commission, 1875-79. Is a member of the consolidated board; of the education board; and president of the board of health; is also a trustee of the public library and museum; a director of the general hospital; government director of the Barbados Railway Company; and a member of various other boards and committees.

CARTER, HON. SIR F. B. T., K.C.M.G. (1878).—Barrister, Newfoundland, 1842; Q.C., 1859; member house of assembly, 1855; speaker 1861 to 1865; premier and attorney-general, 1866 to 1870, and in February, 1874; delegate to Quebec, 1864, in arranging terms for establishing the dominion of Canada; again at Ottawa, 1869, for the admission of Newfoundland into the dominion; and several delegations respecting treaty rights of the trade on the Newfoundland coast; entitled to the prefix "Honourable" within the colony; chief justice, 1878.

CARTER, G. T.—Entered the Navy as assistant clerk, December, 1864; paymaster of Her Majesty's Ship "Sherbro," Sierra Leone, August, 1870; served on the Gold Coast during a part of the Ashanti Campaign; and was appointed one of the commissioners for valuing the stores left behind by the Dutch at the transfer of Elmina; private secretary to the governor of the Leeward Islands Sept., 1875; collector of customs and treasurer, Gold Coast, 1879.

CAETWRIGHT, HON. SIR RICHARD JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1879).—Born, 1835; entered Canadian Parliament, 1863; sworn of the privy council, and was minister of finance 7th November, 1873, until the resignation of the Mackenzie cabinet, October, 1878.

CARVALHO, J. A.—Accountant, Hong Kong Treasury, 1855; cashier, 1860.

CASE, E.—Superintending officer public works department, Ceylon, 1866.

CASEY, JAMES JOSEPH, C.M.G., 1878.—Was president of the Victoria commission and executive commissioner for the colony at the Paris Exhibition, 1878.

CAUCHON, HON. JOSEPH EDOUARD.—Commissioner of crown lands, Canada, 27th Jan., 1855, to 30th April, 1857; commissioner of public works, 18th June, 1861, to 23rd May, 1862; member and speaker of the senate, 6th Nov., 1867; sworn of the privy council, and appointed president of that body, 7th December, 1875, and became minister of inland revenue, 8th June, 1877; and lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, 2nd Dec., same year.

CAULFIELD, MARCUS P. F.—Appointed to a clerkship in the secretary's department, Admiralty, Whitehall, after competitive examination, June, 1863; private secretary to the late Vice-Admiral G. Henry Seymour, O.B., M.P., when on the Board of Admiralty, June, 1866, to Feb., 1868; assistant private secretary to the Right Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks Beach, chief secretary for Ireland, June, 1874, and private secretary, April, 1877; private secretary to the Right Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks Beach, secretary of state for the colonies, Feb. 4th, 1878, to 31st March, 1880; appointed Captain Mid-Ulster Artillery Militia, Sept., 1869; and major, Oct., 1877; retired, April, 1878.

CAUNTER, J. A. H.—Entered the registrar's office, Penang, as copying clerk on the 1st Feb., 1868; junior sworn clerk in April, 1866, and second sworn clerk on the 1st Feb., 1869.

CAUTLEY, NATHANIEL.—Assistant director of gardens and forests, Mauritius, Oct., 1872; formerly served in Kew Gardens.

CAYLEY, RICHARD, M.A., and formerly scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge.—Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 11th June, 1862; advocate supreme court of Ceylon, 7th June, 1863; acting deputy Queen's advocate, from Jan. 1867, to May, 1868, when he was confirmed in that appointment; puisne judge of the supreme court, 1873; Queen's advocate, 1876; chief justice, 1879.

CHADWICK, F. M.—Chief clerk at the royal goul, Trinidad, Nov. 1, 1859; sub-inspector of police, Trinidad, Jan. 1, 1861; and superintendent of military police; and immigration agent at St. Lucia, June 8, 1864; also inspector of prisons; on the cessation of immigration to the colony was, in July, 1869, chief revenue officer in conjunction with his duties as superintendent of police; and inspector of revenue and police, January 1, 1872; treasurer of Grenada, October, 1872.

CHADWICK, JOHN COURTENAY CHAMMAN.—Clerk and interpreter to the resident magistrate, Manda division of the county of Victoria, Natal, on 7th Jan., 1868; clerk of the court, sub-distributor of stamps, and examiner of licences on the amalgamation of those offices with that of clerk and interpreter, 3rd October, 1870; acted as resident magistrate and administrator of native law on various occasions between the 19th November, 1872, and 6th September, 1875, at Inanda; a justice of the peace for the Inanda division of the county of Victoria, 14th August, 1875; registrar of the native high court, and secretary to the board constituted under the native administration law, No. 26, 1875, 6th Nov., 1876.

CHALMERS, SIR DAVID P., KNT. BACH. (1876)—Magistrate of Gold Coast, and judicial assessors, Aug. 1869; Queen's advocate, Sierra Leone, Dec. 1872; Queen's advocate, Gold Coast, February,

1874, chief justice, 1876; chief justice, British Guiana, 1878.

CHALMERS, W. B.—Entered the Kaffrarian civil service, Jan., 1856; magistrate Transkeian territory, Sept., 1861; civil commissioner and resident magistrate at Hopetown, 1864; ditto at Clanwilliam, 1868 to 1871; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Swellendam, July, 1871; C. O. and R. M. of Cradock division, Sept., 1872.

CHAMBERS, JOHN R.—Second clerk to the president of St. Christopher, 1875.

CHANDLER, HON. EDWARD BARRON.—Lieut.-governor of New Brunswick, July, 1878.

CHAPAIS, HON. J. C.—Commissioner of public works, Canada, 30th March, 1864; minister of agriculture, 1st July, 1867; receiver-general, 16th November, 1870; retired from government, January, 1873; called to the senate, 1868.

CHAPMAN, MAJOR-GEN. SIR FRED. EDWARD, G.C.B. (1877), (K.C.B. 1867), R.E.—Entered the army as ensign in 1835; became captain royal engineers in 1846; lieutenant-colonel in that corps, April, 1859; colonel in the army, 1855; proceeded on a special mission to Constantinople, Jan., 1854; was employed in surveying the positions in Turkey previous to the arrival of the British army there; was also present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman; served throughout the siege of Sebastopol, during the early part of which he was director of the left attack, and in the latter part was executive engineer to the forces; was several times mentioned in despatches; received a medal with three clasps; made officer of the legion of honour; received the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the third class of the Medjidie; created for his military services, C.B., 1855; and advanced to K.C.B., 1867; governor and commander-in-chief at Bermuda, 1857; and brevet major-general same year. Resigned the government of Bermuda, 1870.

CHAPMAN, GROVE H.—Called to the bar, 1865; went on the Norfolk circuit; stipendiary justice, Trinidad, June, 1873.

CHASTEANEUF, JOHN AUGUSTUS.—Clerk in the registration office at Mauritius, August, 1840; examiner and comptroller of revenue audit office, July, 1847; chief clerk, June, 1854; officer in charge of audit office, May, 1861; acted as collector of internal revenue, Oct. 1861; protector of immigration, Oct. 1862; auditor-general, Jan., 1867; collector of customs, Aug. 1868; auditor-general, Dec. 1868; collector of internal revenues from July, 1869; collector of customs, 1871.

CHASTELLIER, DR.—Surgeon-superintendent Cannonier Point, Mauritius, 1866; poor-law medical officer, Sept., 1869.

CHANTRELL, HENRY WILLIAM.—Secretary and accountant, Royal College, Mauritius, 30th May, 1868; senior clerk and accountant, treasury May, 1864; acting chief clerk, Dec., 1872; head accountant, Nov., 1875; acting storekeeper-general, May, 1877.

CHILDERS, RT. HON. HUGH CULLING EARDLEY, P.C.—(Appointed 1868).—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated B.A., 1850, M.A., 1857; was a member of the government of Victoria, Australia, from 1851 to 1857; commissioner of customs there; was in the first Legislative Assembly, 1856; has been M.P. for Pontefract since 1860; lord of the admiralty, 1864-5; secretary to treasury, 1865-6; first lord of Admiralty, December, 1868; duchy of Lancaster, 1872, until February, 1874; served as one of the Commissioners appointed under the Compulsory Sale of Land Act in Prince Edward Island, 1875; one of the Royal Commissioners on

the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad, 8 Sept., 1879; Secretary of State for War, April, 1880.

CHILDS, CAPTAIN G. COULSON, late 7th Queen's Own Hussars and King's Own Lt. Infantry Militia.—Assistant-inspector, Housea constabulary, Sep., 1875; district commissioner of Elmina, Oct., 1875, acting collector and treasurer, Gold Coast Colony, from Nov., 1876, to July, 1877, and as such member of the executive and legislative councils; first class inspector, Housea constabulary, Jan., 1877; was acting colonial secretary and acting assistant colonial secretary from 8th August, 1878, to the 15th April, 1879, and as such acted in both councils.

CHIPCHASE, HENRY.—Postmaster-general of Trinidad, 13 Oct. 1866; supervisor of excise, 1st Jan. 1849.

CHITTENDEN, DR.—Appointed resident surgeon San Fernando Hospital, Trinidad, 1878; district medical officer, 1876.

CHITTICK, JOHN J.—2nd clerk, Antigua Treasury, August, 1878; landing waiter, Dec., 1878.

CHOPPIN, JAMES CLEMENT.—Was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 1843; acting police and stipendiary magistrate in St. Vincent, 1845; solicitor-general 1853; was for some years speaker of Assembly; attorney-general of St. Vincent, 1863; member of Legislative Council, 1863.

CHRISTCHURCH (New Zealand), 1st BISHOP of. Founded 1856.—**RIGHT REV. HENRY JOHN CHITTY HARPER, D.D.**—Born at Gosport, 1807; educated at Hyde Abbey, Winchester, and at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1826, M.A., 1840; officiated for many years as "conduct" or chaplain to Eton College, by which body he was presented in 1840 to the vicarage of Stratfield Mortimer, near Reading, whence he was appointed, in 1856, first Bishop of Christchurch. The diocese includes a portion of the middle island of New Zealand, the whole of the southern island, the Auckland islands, and other smaller islands; is metropolitan of New Zealand.

CHRISTY, EDWIN.—Junior clerk treasury department, Grenada, September, 1874.

CHUBB, E. F.—Clerk in the central board of villages department, British Guiana, January, 1875; accountant in provost marshal's office, 5th September, 1878; acted as first marshal from 5th February to 2nd September, 1879.

CHURCHILL, J. F.—Assistant civil engineer and commissioner of roads, Ceylon, 1856; acted as civil engineer, &c., of the island, 1859 to 1861; proceeded to England, July, 1861, where he was employed, under the direction of the secretary of state, on duty connected with the proposed Ceylon railway; provincial assistant, southern province, March, 1866; acting provincial assistant, central province, north, July, 1866; resumed duties in the southern province, March, 1868; appointed to central province, 1874; acting director public works, 1876.

CIANTAR, COUNT GIORGIO SERAFINO (Barone di San Giovanni), C.M.G. (1880), president of the Assembly of the Maltese nobility.

CLARENCE, ARTHUR.—Served as captain of Cape volunteers, Kafir war, 1846 and 1847; justice of the peace, Natal, Oct., 1854; chief clerk, resident magistrate's office, Pietermaritzburg, Nov., 1858; chief clerk registrar of deeds, April, 1861; sheriff of Natal, Nov., 1861; marshal of vice admiralty courts, 1877.

CLARENCE, BEVERLEY CHARLES.—Clerk to registrar, supreme court, Natal, April, 1875; assistant clerk of the peace, and prosecutor of the native high court, Natal, April, 1880.

CLARENCE, L. B.—Educated at Milton Abbas school and Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated B.A., 1861; called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1864; deputy Queen's advocate for the island, Ceylon, 1878; puisne judge of the supreme court, 1876.

CLARK, JAMES HENRY, M.R.C.P., R.C.S., L.M. AND L.S.A.—Fellow Obstetric Society, London, prizeman St. Thomas's Hospital, London, appointed, 1st January, 1870; government medical officer, St. Elizabeth (1870 to 1877), Jamaica; G.M.O. (1877 to 1878), Maudeville District of Manchester, in charge of hospital, prison and constabulary; medical superintendent lepers' house, parochial hospital and almshouse, Spanish Town, District of St. Catherine's, March, 1878, to September, 1878; transferred to Kingston hospital, September, 1878, to April, 1879; acting medical officer, Kingston constabulary force, (1878 to 1879); member quarantine board; re-appointed G.M.O., Santa Cruz, district of St. Elizabeth, 1st May, 1879.

CLARKE, COLONEL SIR ANDREW, R.E., K.C.M.G. (1878). C.B. (1869).—Was director of works of the navy in 1864; was in 1846 aide-de-camp to Sir William Denison when governor of Van Dieman's Land; served in New Zealand during 1848-9, and was at the close of the war sent on a mission to Hiki; subsequently, in the same year, he rejoined Sir William Denison as private secretary, member of the legislative council, 1851; surveyor-general of Victoria, 1853; on the proclamation of the new constitution he was returned to the assembly for the city of Melbourne, and joined Mr. Haines' cabinet as minister for public lands, resigning with it in 1857, but not rejoining it again on its re-formation; on its second resignation, in 1858, he declined the request of Sir H. Barkly to form a new administration, and returned to Europe the same year. He was commanding royal engineer of the eastern and midland districts till 1863, when he proceeded on special service to the West Coast of Africa; appointed governor of the Straits Settlements, 1873 till 1876; public works member of Council of India, March, 1875.

CLARKE, JOSEPH.—Formerly a non-commissioned officer in the Army; served three years on the West Coast of Africa; entered the civil service as intendant and dispenser at the colonial hospital, British Honduras, January, 1872; appointed quarantine officer, and in charge of the station, August 1874; transferred to the gaol as chief warder, July 1876; acting-keeper of the common gaol, September, 1877, to March 1878; sub-inspector of police, March, 1878; keeper of the common gaol, 1st June, 1878.

CLARKE, MARSHALL JAMES, C.M.G. (1880).—Captain royal artillery; resident magistrate and administrator of native law, county Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 1874; served as aide-de-camp to Sir Theophilus Shepstone, K.C.M.G., her Majesty's special commissioner in South Africa, 1876; on the mission to the chief Sikukuni, March, 1877; commissioner at Lydenburg, Transvaal, April, 1877.

CLARKE, SIR ROBERT BOWCHER, O.B. (1848) and B.C.L.—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated LL.B., 1827; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1827; was solicitor-general of Barbados from 1837 to 1842, and speaker of the house of assembly there; chief justice of Barbados, 1842. Was also chief justice of St. Lucia from 1848 to 1869; was knighted by patent, 1840, in recognition of his services in promoting the termination of the apprenticeship system and other

measures connected with the emancipation of the slaves; retired, 1874.

CLAVIER, ALEXANDER.—Educated at Stonyhurst; supernumerary clerk in the colonial secretary's office, St. Lucia, March, 1860; transferred to the audit office as clerk, January, 1862; acting second revenue officer, March, 1864; returned to the audit office in January, 1865; comptroller and auditor of public accounts, June, 1868; discharged the duties of registrar of the royal court and of deeds and mortgages, together with those of auditor, from March, 1870, with the title of deputy registrar and accountant; registrar and accountant, July, 1875; is also registrar-general of births and deaths, a member of the Castries town board, and a justice of the peace.

CLAVIER, JOHN L. F.—Supernumerary clerk in the treasurer's office, St. Lucia, March, 1869; acted as clerk in that office from May, 1871, to July, 1872; transferred to the colonial secretary's office as fourth clerk; returned to the treasury as second clerk, in June, 1874; first clerk, March, 1875.

CLAWSON, EDWARD G.—Harbour and shipping-master, Barbados, May, 1855.

CLEMENTS, JOHN.—Educated at Winchester; entered H. M. 2nd dragoon guards (Queen's bays), as cornet by purchase, in 1848; lieutenant, Aug., 1850; adjutant to the regiment, April, 1852; resigned the adjutancy, and exchanged to the 15th King's hussars in 1854; retired from the army by the sale of his commission in 1855; was a captain in the royal Sherwood foresters in 1856-58; inspector-general of police Barbados, Sept., 1858; and colonel and adjutant-general of militia, Feb., 1860.

CLIFTON, L. W.—Clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Western Australia, 1857 to 1859, when he was removed to the customs department, as first clerk; acting collector of customs, 1862; confirmed, 1868.

CLIFTON, ROBERT C.—Landing waiter and postmaster, Bunbury, Western Australia, 1873; third class clerk in survey department, 1876; transferred to customs, 1876.

CLIFTON, W. J.—Chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, Western Australia, 1856; resident magistrate of the Toodyay district, 1865.

CLIFTON, W. P.—Resident magistrate of the Wellington district, Western Australia, Sept., 1870.

CLOËTE, SEBASTIAN VALENTYN.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Richmond division, Cape of Good Hope, appointed 1866; clerk to R. M., Bathurst, 1853 to 1854; ditto R. M., Albany, 1854 to 1858; acting C. C. and R. M., Bathurst, Jan. to July, 1858; ditto C. C., Worcester, 1858 to 1860; clerk of the peace, Somerset and Bedford, 1860 to 1865; acting C. C. and R. M., Somerset, 1865 to 1866; C. C. and R. M., Somerset East, May, 1872.

COAKES, C. J.—Messenger to the magistrates' court, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 1851; clerk to the resident magistrate, Upper Umcomas, 1859; and clerk in the post-office, 1861; and postmaster at D'Urban, March, 1863.

COBLEY, WALTER HENRY, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.—Assistant engineer, Natal, 5th Feb., 1876; acting maintenance engineer, traffic department, 1st Jan., 1880.

COCHRANE, C. S.—Graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, 1868; was employed on railway works in South America, 1871-74; assistant engineer on the Cape Government railways, 1874; acting district engineer, 1877; and engineer in the public works department, Trinidad, 1878; engineer in charge of surveys, 1879.

COCHRANE, KNT. BACHEL (creat. 1845.)—SIR JAMES COCHRANE.—Admitted student at the Inner Temple, 1818, and called to the bar, 1829; chief justice of Gibraltar, 1840; retired, 1877.

COCKBURN, JAMES.—Speaker of house of commons of Canada, from 6th November, 1867, until dissolution of second parliament, January, 1874; created Q.C., 1863.

COCKLE, SIR JAMES, KNT. BACHEL (1869.)—Called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 1846; special pleader, midland circuit; appointed chief justice of Queensland, Nov., 1862; retired, 1879.

CODRINGTON, G.C.B. (1865.)—SIR WILLIAM JOHN CODRINGTON.—Descended from Christopher Codrington, who, temp. Charles I., emigrated to Barbados; entered the army in 1821; became lieutenant-colonel Coldstream Guards in 1836; commanded an infantry brigade in the early portion of the Crimean campaign; and subsequently commanded the light division at the capture of Sebastopol; commander-in-chief of the British forces in the East, with the local rank of general, 1855, and received the brevet of lieutenant-general in 1856 "as a mark of royal approbation;" made a K.C.B. 1855, grand cross of the Sardinian order of Savoy, and commander of the legion of honour, 1856, for his services against the Russians; M.P. for Greenwich from February, 1857, to May, 1859; governor and commander-in-chief at Gibraltar, May, 1859; retired, 1865.

CODY, BRYAN ARCHDECKAN.—Private secretary to the governor of Labuan, 1867; magistrate, judge of the general court, and coroner, February, 1868; assistant and acting treasurer, Jan., 1869; administered the government for a short time in 1868, and again in 1869; colonial treasurer, Jan. 1, 1870; 1876, magistrate of the northern district of British Honduras; author of a 'History of Cork,' 'A Discourse on the Koran,' and a paper on 'Artic Discoveries.'

COGHILL, J. D. MACKAY, M.D., C.M., L.R.C.P. Edinburgh, L.F.P.S.G., and L.M.—Assistant colonial surgeon, second class, Matalé, Ceylon, 23rd Dec., 1867; transferred to medical charge of the Colombo convict establishments at Welikada and Huttisdorf, police, and judicial duties, 17th Sept., 1869; superintendent of the convict establishments, Ceylon, 1871; formerly assistant surgeon, and surgeon 2nd royal Lanarkshire militia, during embodiment; lately medical officer imperial Chinese maritime customs, Hankow; proceeded on special service to the Straits Settlements, 1873, in connection with the outbreak of cholera; resumed duties as medical inspector of coffee districts, 1874.

COLE, JOSEPH W.—Temporary clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Sierra Leone, Nov., 1864; was clerk to the queen's advocate from June, 1868, to July, 1869; transferred to the customs department as second clerk and locker, in July, 1869.

COLE, ROWLAND.—Supernumerary clerk in the queen's advocate's department, August, 1867, Sierra Leone; postmaster, Cape Coast, November, 1870.

COLE, SAMUEL SILVANUS.—Government second printer, Lagos, 20th January, 1865; acted as head printer from December, 1866, to February, 1867, and again from May to October, 1874; government head printer, Gold Coast March, 1875.

COLE, W. E.—Landing-waiter, Gold Coast, Lagos, July, 1865; post-office clerk in 1871; copying clerk, treasury, 1872; 3rd clerk, 1873; and postmaster, August, 1874.

COLLARD, J. HEWLETT.—Deputy assistant-treasurer, Cape of Good Hope, Feb., 1879; clerk third class, colonial secretary's office, Jan., 1858;

promoted to second class, Feb., 1859; to first class, Jan., 1867; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Prince Albert, Jan., 1870; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Tulbagh, Dec., 1873.

COLLEY, BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR GEORGE POMEROY. See Pomeroy-Colley.

COLLIER, FREDERICK WILLIAM.—Third Clerk government secretary's office, British Guiana, Nov., 1869; second clerk, Dec., 1870; record clerk, Jan., 1877; chief clerk and secretary to the quarantine board, Dec., 1879; acted as assistant government secretary, July, 1880.

COLLINS, JOHN WRIGHT, F.S.S., M.C.P.—Educated at George Watson's College Schools, Edinburgh University, and King's College, London; passed in June, 1867, as a senior candidate, the Edinburgh University local examination with honours in mathematics and modern history; obtained, in April, 1873, the Edinburgh Merchants Company's prize for an essay on "The Comparative Merits of Direct and Indirect Taxation;" was, 24th Dec., 1874, Government schoolmaster of the Public School at Stanley, Falkland Islands; in May, 1878, a J.P., and acting colonial secretary and treasurer, also collector of customs, &c., and registrar of the supreme court.

COLOMBO, 4th BISHOP of.—**RIGHT REV. REGINALD STEPHEN COPLESTON, D.D.**—Educated at Oxford. Consecrated, December, 1875.

COLQUHOUN, SIR P. (M.A., LL.D.), Q.C., Kt. (created 1861).—Educated at Westminster and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated, B.A., 1837; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1838; a member of the supreme council of justice of the Ionian Islands, Dec., 1858; chief justice, 1861; retired in 1864, on cession of Ionian Islands to Greece; resumed practice at English bar; Q.C., 1868.

COLUMBIA, BRITISH.—1st BISHOP. Founded 1859. This see was endowed by the liberality of Lady Burdett Coutta. —**RIGHT REV. GEORGE HILLS, D.D.**—Was perpetual curate of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, 1848; and honorary canon of Norwich cathedral, 1850.

COMBES, EDWARD, O.M.G. (1878).—Was executive commissioner for New South Wales at the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

CONNAL, M. C. E.—Chief assistant engineer, Mauritius railways, April, 1862; engineer in charge, 1866; surveyor-general, 18th May, 1870.

CONNOR, SIR H. KNT., BACH. (1879), LL.D., Dublin University.—Called to the bar in Ireland, 1839; was chief justice and judicial assessor at the Gold Coast, 1854; was for some time acting governor of that settlement; fourth puisne judge, Cape of Good Hope, 1868; first puisne judge, Natal, 1858, acting chief justice, 1864; chief justice, 1874, also member of the executive council and judge of the vice-admiralty court.

CONOLLY, P. W.—Writer, Ceylon Civil Service, 1866; acting police magistrate, &c., Haputalé, 1867; confirmed, 1868; acting assistant government agent, Galle, Feb., 1868; confirmed in that appointment, 1869; police magistrate, Colombo, Dec., 1871; district judge, Negombo, 1875; acting fiscal, central province, 1878; assistant agent, Trincomalee, 1879; acting ditto, Ratnapura, 1880.

COOPER, SIR CHARLES, KNT. BACHEL. (creat. 1857).—Called to the bar of Inner Temple, February, 1827; was senior judge of the supreme court of South Australia, appointed chief justice there, June, 1856.

COOPER, BART. (1868), K.C.M.G. (1880) (Knight Bach. 1857).—**SIR DANIEL COOPER.**—Elected to the

legislative council of New South Wales, 1849; chosen 1st speaker of the legislative assembly under the new constitution, 1856; is member of the senate of the Sydney University, and president of the Bank of New South Wales.

COOPER, H. E. GILBERT.—Appointed a cadet in the service of the Straits Settlements, April, 1878.

CÔTÉ, JOSEPH OLIVIER.—Admitted a notary public for Lower Canada, 1841; was deputy registrar of the county of Berthier, province of Quebec, 1842-43; clerk in the executive council office, Canada, 1845; assistant clerk of the privy council, July, 1872; sworn as clerk of the Queen's privy council for Canada, January, 1880; author of several papers, &c.

COULL, W.—Clerk in the office of the colonial secretary of the Leeward Islands, March, 1878.

COULI, W. A.—Member of the executive council, Antigua, in 1860, and from 1863 to 1867; and of the administrative committee, 1861; 2nd police magistrate, 1864; acted as colonial secretary of the Leeward Islands, in August, 1872, also as president and island secretary of Antigua, October, 1873; district magistrate for District B, Leeward Islands, May, 1874; escheator-general, presidency of Antigua, Dec., 1877; deputy judge of the vice-admiralty court, June, 1878; nominated member of the legislative council of Antigua.

COULSON, J. F.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; acting estimator and draftsman, 1872.

COURT, HENRY.—Member of the Middle Temple; called to the English bar in 1844; a graduate of the Law University of Paris; member of the legislative council, Trinidad, 1866; second puisne judge of the supreme civil and criminal court of the island in 1870.

COURTHOPE, EDWARD L.—Clerk in audit office, Western Australia, 1847; secretary to board of education, 1854; acting auditor-general, 1863; resumed duties as clerk in audit office, 1865; registrar-general, 1871; auditor-general, 1872.

COURTNEY, JOHN MONTIMER.—Assistant secretary to the treasury board, and accountant, Canada, 2nd June, 1869; previously in the service of the Agra Bank in India and Australia; accompanied the minister of finance to England as secretary, 1874.

COVINGTON, M—Lic. Med. and Surg., Bengal College. Medical sub-assistant to the government of Ceylon, 3rd class, June, 1849; 2nd class, 1855; medical assistant, 1858, and assistant colonial surgeon, 1859, ditto, 1st class, 1867.

COWAN, JAMES.—Clerk to resident magistrate, York, Western Australia, 1864; clerk to police magistrate, 1870; clerk to legislative council, 1874.

COWAN, WALKINSHAW.—Resident magistrate of York district, Western Australia, 1863. For many years was guardian of aborigines in the colony.

COWARD, CAPT. GEORGE F.—Sub-agent of immigration, Jamaica, 1878; inspector of constabulary, 1st August, 1878.

COWPER, WILLIAM MACQUARIE, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.—Dean of Sydney, New South Wales. Is son of the late Archdeacon Cowper, of Cumberland, New South Wales.

COX, CHARLES.—Appointed to the colonial office, 1829; was private secretary to the following under-secretaries of state:—to Mr. G. B. Hoare, from 1841 to 1845, Lord Lyttleton, from 1845 to 1848, and Sir B. Hawes, from 1846 to 1851; was Her Majesty's commissioner for the New Zealand Company's affairs, 1848 to 1850; promoted to a

senior clerkship, 1860, and a principal clerk and chief clerk, 30th September, 1872; was secretary and registrar of the Order of St. Michael and St. George from Sept., 1872, to May, 1877, when he was appointed chancellor of the Order; retired April, 1879, retaining the appointment of chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

COX, J.—Wharfinger at bonded warehouse, British Guiana, 1873.

COX, NICHOLAS.—Inspector-general of police force, British Guiana; has been acting stipendiary magistrate; superintendent of the fire brigade.

COX, WILLIAM HENRY LIONEL.—Substitute procurer, and advocate-general, Mauritius, Feb., 1880; puisne judge of the supreme court, Aug., 1880.

COXE, K. H.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1866.

CRANE, S. LEONARD, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., F.R.G.S.—Surgeon-general, Trinidad, consulting surgeon, colonial hospital, and medical attendant of the police force, Port of Spain, April, 1871; member of general board of health, May, 1871; member of quarantine board, December, 1871; and medical officer of health for the colony, and secretary to the general board of health, Jan., 1872; one of the directors of the botanic gardens, July, 1874; entered the colonial service, July 25, 1880, as assistant-surgeon "Tenedos" hospital ship, convict establishment, Bermuda; compelled to resign the appointment, Oct. 20, 1883, by ill-health; entered the service of Her Majesty's commissioners of emigration as surgeon superintendent of an emigrant ship, August, 1885, and retired from this service, April, 1871, having in that capacity made nineteen voyages to the Australian colonies, India, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and West Indies.

CRAW, JAMES.—Secretary to the immigration board, and acting third clerk in the colonial office, Natal, 1863; and first clerk in the registry of deeds and stamp office of that colony, 1866.

CRAWFORD, MARCUS SYNNOT.—Educated at Exeter College, Oxford; open scholar; first class classical moderations, 1876; second class, final classical schools, 1878; a writer in the Ceylon civil service, July, 1877.

CRAWFORD, R. C.—Postmaster, Bahamas, 1876.

CREAGH, C. V.—Was assistant district superintendent of the first class in the Punjab police; in 1866 passed the highest police examination, and the second standard in oriental languages; in 1867 raised the Sikh police for the Hong Kong government, deputy superintendent of police; in 1868 was made a justice of the peace; sheriff in 1874; acted as captain superintendent of police in 1869-70 and 1877-78; acting aide-de-camp in 1877; acting police magistrate, coroner, and superintendent of fire brigade, 1878, to end of 1879.

CREASE, HON. HENRY P. FELLEW.—Graduated at Clare College, Cambridge, B.A., 1847; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, June, 1849; attorney-general of British Columbia, July, 1868 to 1870; subsequently appointed a puisne judge of the court of Queen's Bench of that province.

CRISSEN, JOHN C.—Cashier of the public bank, Turks Islands, in March, 1864; clerk of the crown and prothonotary, and clerk in colonial secretary's office, June, 1867; acting colonial secretary and clerk of the council, during the absence of colonial secretary; is a justice of the peace.

CROOKS, ASSIST.-COMMISSARY JOHN J.—Commissioned in control department, 8th September, 1873; served throughout the Ashantee campaign, 1873-74; awarded the testimonial of Royal Humane Society for saving a brother officer from drowning in the surf at Gold Coast, October, 1875; acted as

auditor-general of the West Africa settlements from November, 1876, to June 1877; as colonial treasurer, Sierra Leone, July, 1877, to April, 1878; as assistant colonial secretary, January to May, 1879; as auditor-general, May to September, 1879; as assistant colonial secretary and treasurer, September, 1879.

CROOKS, ROBERT.—Inspector-general of police at Tobago, 1854; member of privy council, 1874.

CROPPER, ROBERT P.—Superintendent of emigration, Barbados, 1873.

CROSBIE, LINDESAY.—Entered the Jamaica constabulary as sub-inspector, 5th May, 1870.

CROSBY, JAMES MICHAEL.—High sheriff of Cape Colony, October, 1877; was clerk to resident magistrate, Simon's Town, 1857 to 1860; clerk to civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Prince Albert, 1860 to 1864; 2nd clerk, attorney-general's office, 1864 to 1869; master and registrar eastern districts court, 1869, to April, 1872; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Humansdorp, April to December, 1872; chief clerk, attorney-general's office, and clerk of the peace for Cape Town, Dec., 1872, to Oct., 1877.

CROSS, J. W.—Clerk, Zulu interpreter, and sub-distributor of stamps in the resident magistrate's office, Ixopo, Natal, 23rd October, 1876; deputy clerk of the peace for Ixopo, 2nd March, 1877; confirmed 1st March, 1878; and on 3rd March, 1879, appointed in command of the Ixopo Natal native foot contingent, 800 strong; and subsequently transferred to command of the mounted contingent during the Zulu war.

CROSSMAN, COL. WILLIAM, R. E., C.M.G. (1877).—Commissioner to inquire into the resources, finances, and administration of Griqualand West, 1875.

CULBERT, JOHN ALEXANDER.—Tidewaiter, port of Nassau, October, 1853; acted as warehouse keeper, February, 1856; second clerk, receiver-general and treasurer's department, December, 1856; acting market clerk, October, 1859; warehouse keeper from August, 1863, to December, 1869, when he discharged the combined duties of warehouse keeper and examining officer, until his promotion to the office of collector, March, 1870; acted as president justice, Inagua, from December, 1873, to June, 1874; returned as a member of the House of Assembly, for the district of Harbour Island, in May, 1875.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN.—Fourth clerk in colonial secretary's office, Trinidad, January, 1875; 3rd clerk, 1st February, 1877.

CUNYNGHAME, SIR ARTHUR AUGUSTUS THURLOW, G.C.B.—Lieut.-governor, Cape, Feb., 1874; general in the army, in command of Her Majesty's troops at the Cape, Natal, and St. Helena from 1874 to 1878.

CURRIE, DONALD, C.M.G. (1877).—An eminent shipowner, member of a firm owning a line of mail steamers running between Dartmouth and the principal ports of South Africa. Mr. Donald Currie is well known for the interest he takes in South African politics. In July, 1876, at the time of the negotiations between the Earl of Carnarvon and President Brand, he assisted by his good offices in bringing about the success of these negotiations, and thus ending the long dispute between the British Government and the Orange Free State in reference to the Diamond Fields.

CURTIS, ALFRED P.—Third class clerk, June, 1864, in public works department, Western Australia; removed to survey office, 1865; second class clerk, post office, 1872.

CURTIS, OSWALD.—Member of the provincial

council of the province of Nelson, New Zealand, from 1858 to 1867; elected superintendent of the province of Nelson in 1867; re-elected in 1869, and again in 1873; member of the House of Representatives for the city of Nelson from 1865 to the present time (1788); postmaster-general, telegraph commissioner, commissioner of customs, commissioner of stamp duties, 1872; fellow and member of the senate of the University of New Zealand, and one of the council of governors of Nelson College.

DADSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM FREDERICK PORTLOCK.—Entered the Royal Marines, 6th Aug., 1849; promoted 2nd lieutenant, 30th Dec., 1850; 1st lieutenant, 24th Feb., 1854; quartermaster, 2nd division, 23rd Dec., 1859; captain, 27th March, 1862; retired on half-pay, 25th Aug., 1862; sold out of the service, 21st July, 1870; served with the combined expedition to the Baltic, from 11th March to 10th Dec., 1854, being present at the blockade of all the Russian ports, and during the bombardment of Hango, the landing of the R.M. battalions, under Sir F. Graham, in the Åland islands (when he was attached to the company in support of the skirmishers), the battering of fort Nottick, and the bombardment and capture of the forts of Bomarsund; remained with the blockading force in the Baltic until the close of the year (medal); joined the allied forces before Sebastopol, on 30th Jan., 1855, and served at the siege of that town until 22nd May, when detached with the expedition to the Sea of Azoff; was appointed to the R.M. battalion under Sir Thomas Holloway, and landed with the combined force on 24th May; present in the advance on and occupation of Kertch and Yeni Kalé, and commanded the 8th company in camp before Yeni Kalé, during the construction of the lines for its defence; also present at the occupation of Anapa by the allies; rejoined the blockading force before Sebastopol on 15th June, and was engaged in all the demonstrations before that place during the bombardments in April, June, and August, until its fall on 8th Sept.; served before Eupatoria, and off Odessa, and appointed to the 1st battalion at the landing of the combined force, on 15th Oct.; present during the bombardment and taking of fort Kinburn; also accompanied the force on its advance to Pat-towfka (medal with clasp, and Turkish medal); served with the allied forces in the Piraus in Dec., also in Jan. and March, 1856; and from the 28th of July to the 17th of October, was employed on special service at St. Petersburg, on the occasion of the coronation of the Emperor Alexander II; embarked with the 1st battalion in Aug., 1857; was present at the blockade of the Canton River, the occupation of Honan Island, the landing before and storming of Canton, 29th Dec., being dangerously wounded by a gingal ball in the right arm and elbow, while carrying the scaling ladders to the front; was employed on out-piquet with the French during the advance, on the 28th of Dec., and in carrying orders alone through the enemy's country that night (medal and clasp) was recommended for the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and granted a pension for wounds of 70*l.* a year, by Her Majesty in Council, 18th May, 1859; embarked in June, 1859, in command of a detachment of royal marines, and proceeded to China, being ordered home in March, 1860, on appointment to the staff; commanded the 7th Kent rifle volunteers, from 1st July, 1863, to 29th Jan., 1869; served as captain west Kent militia light infantry, from 22nd March, 1869, to 22nd

Dec., 1872; and in Her Majesty's royal body guard, honourable corps of gentlemen-at-arms, from 25th Oct., 1865, to 9th Nov., 1877, when he resigned on appointment 5th Oct., 1877, to the colonial service as superintendent of the government reformatory in Jamaica.

DALE, AUGUSTUS CHARLES.—2nd class clerk, colonial secretary's office, Cape of Good Hope, January, 1878; entered the service, August, 1870.

DALE, LANGHAM.—Graduated in honours, B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, 1847, selected by Sir John Herschel to be professor of classics, S. A. college, Capetown, 1848; superintendent-general of education for the Cape Colony, 1859; vice-chancellor of the university of the Cape of Good Hope, 1873 M.A., Oxford, 1873; Hon. LL.D., Glasgow.

DALE, WILLIAM.—Served in the police department, Western Australia, from 1859 to 1873; immigration agent and officer in charge of poor houses, 1874.

DALGARNO, JAMES.—Clerk in the general post-office at Sydney, New South Wales, 1860; chief clerk, 1869; subsequently visited England, America, and New Zealand, as secretary to the Hon. Saul Samuel, who was specially commissioned by the New South Wales government to organise a mail service between the United Kingdom and the Australasian colonies by way of the United States.

DALMAS, G.—Clerk to the commissary of the Monte di Pietà, Malta.

DALTON, EZRA.—Assistant civil engineer, Ceylon, December, 1856; superintending officer, 1st March, 1866; officer in charge of Hamantota road (acting), Feb., 1869; ditto, Badullab district, Nov., 1872; ditto, Kandy Road, 1875.

DALTON, E. H. G.—Assistant government secretary, and assistant receiver general for Berbice, May, 1874; was clerk to stipendiary magistrate, east and west banks, Demerary river in 1857 and 1858, clerk in the customs, Georgetown, Demerary, in 1859. Entered the registrar's office, Demerary, and Essequibo, as sworn clerk in 1860; passed as notary public for that office by the judges in 1862; became first clerk in the office in 1864; acted as registrar in 1867, again in 1868 and 1872; colonial postmaster for British Guiana, 1875. Captain in the Georgetown Militia. Justice of the peace, and commissioner of affidavits; registrar of the supreme court, May, 1876.

DALY, DOMINICK DANIEL.—Aid-de-camp to Sir Dominick Daly, Governor South Australia, January 2, 1865; surveyor under South Australian government, May, 1866; took part in northern territory expedition as surveyor, December, 1868, to May, 1870; joined engineer-in-chief's department, South Australia, February, 1874, till March, 1875, when appointed surveyor for native estates in the Malayan Peninsula; superintendent of public works and surveys in state of Sélángor, June, 1878; magistrate and member of state council, Sélángor, July, 1878.

DALY, JOHN GEORGE.—Educated at St. Mary's, Oscott, 1858; graduated in law at McGill College University, in Montreal, Lower Canada; called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1859; private secretary to governor of South Australia, 1862; in 1864 admitted to the bar of South Australia; in 1869 employed by the South Australian government to prepare and compile the "Justices' Manual," or guide for the use of the magistracy, which work was published as a text-book by the government for general use in the inferior courts; 10th February, 1871, district and stipendiary magistrate, Mauritius; 1872, appointed, in addition, pour law

guardian, and in 1873 poor law commissioner; 1st January, 1878, protector of immigrants, and member of council of government, Mauritius; 22nd December, 1880, agent-general of immigration, and member of the court of policy, British Guiana.

DALZIEL, JOHN ARTHUR.—Appointed first marshal in the office of provost-marshal British Guiana, June 30th, 1879; acted as chief clerk in the office of the police magistrate, Georgetown, from 11th May to 3rd August, 1880.

DAMPIER, FREDERICK ELLIOT.—Superintendent of rivers and creeks, Essequibo, British Guiana, 1860; stipendiary magistrate, 1865.

DANBY, WILLIAM.—Was articled to a civil engineer at Leeds; after holding post of assistant borough engineer and resident waterworks engineer at the above town; draughtsman and clerk of works, Hong Kong, September, 1873.

D'ARCY, COLONEL GEO. ABRAS KOOLL.—Was adjutant of the 94th regiment for three years, in which corps he served 16 years; author of a work on "Light Infantry Drill;" commanded the 3rd West India regiment for several years; served in the Southern Maharatta and Sawant-Warree campaign, E. I., 1845-6, under Brigadier Outram; was aide-de-camp and assistant private secretary to five successive governors of Bombay, and also to General Sir Willoughby Cotton when he commanded the Bombay army; sold out in 1858; appointed governor and commander-in-chief of the Gambia, June, 1859; organised a successful expedition against the powerful robber-king of Baddiboo, on which occasion he received the thanks of the secretary of state; commanded the Gambia militia artillery in the field, and was present at the battle of Sabba, 21st Feb., 1861; in 1866 the Marabouts, a fanatical sect of Mahommedan negroes, invaded the ceded mile on the north side of the river, an integral part of the settlement, investing the British town of Banteng, Killen, by sea and land; at 48 hours' notice Colonel D'Arcy embarked to repel the invaders, and, after a sanguinary engagement, defeated the enemy with great slaughter, driving them from their entrenched position, but, with a loss of two officers (Lieuts. Kelly and Jenkins, 4th West India regiment) killed by his side, together with four soldiers, two volunteers, and four of the native contingent, besides 61 of all ranks badly wounded. Private Samuel Hodge, who followed Colonel D'Arcy through the stockade, received the Victoria Cross. On leaving the Gambia in Jan., 1867, Colonel D'Arcy was presented by the European merchants with an address and a sword of honour, value 120*l.*, "for devoted bravery at the storming of Tubabecolung, and to mark their appreciation of his administration of the government." Governor of the Falkland Islands, 1870. Retired, 1876.

D'ARCY, EDWARD STUCKLEY.—Clerk in the office of the secretary to government, and auditor of British Kaffraria, September, 1861; 2nd class clerk, customs department, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, June, 1866; first clerk, principal controller's office, June, 1870; acting resident magistrate and sub-collector of customs, Simon's Town, 1874; chief clerk, cash branch, and warehousekeeper, Cape Town, January, 1875.

DARRELL, JOHN H., C.M.G. (1871).—Chief justice of Bermuda, 1856; retired 1871. Formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge; a barrister of Lincoln's Inn. Was a member of the executive and legislative councils; entered the colonial service in 1819; was attorney-general from 1834 to

1856. Published an edition of the laws of Bermuda in 1861.

DARRELL, NATHANIEL JOSEPH.—District commissary of taxation, British Guiana.

DARTNELL, MAJOR J. G.—Late of the 27th and 86th regiments; commandant of the volunteer and mounted police, Natal, 1874.

DARVALL, Sir JOHN BAYLEY, K.C.M.G. (1867), (C.M.G., 1868), (M.A., Q.C.)—Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; M.A. in 1836; was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1837; went to New South Wales in 1839; practised at the bar, Sydney, till 1867; was made queen's counsel in 1853; was in 1844 appointed a non-elective member of the legislative council of New South Wales; at the first general election in 1848 was elected a member of the legislative assembly for Bathurst, and was twice returned at subsequent elections to the colonial parliament; was appointed a life member of the legislative council in 1861, but shortly after resigned his seat, and subsequently represented the electoral districts of West Maitland and West Sydney respectively; in 1851 was offered a judgeship in Victoria, which he declined; in 1856 was made solicitor-general in the first ministry under responsible government, with a seat in the executive council; in 1857 was made attorney-general and a member of the executive council; and during the time that he remained in New South Wales was a member of two subsequent governments as attorney-general and member of the executive council; in 1850 was appointed a member of the first senate of the University of Sydney; in 1867 returned to England, and in 1868 was made C.M.G., and in 1877 K.C.M.G.

DAVEY, WILLIAM B.—Second clerk, Antigua treasury, December, 1878; landing waiter, September, 1879.

DAVIDSON, ANDREW, F.R.C.P., Edinburgh; M.R.C.S. England; Fellow of the Royal Physical Society.—Formerly physician to the court of Madagascar; appointed visiting and superintending surgeon of the civil hospital, Mauritius, February, 1877, and government analyst, December of the same year; acted as police and prison surgeon in 1878; appointed professor of chemistry in the royal college, April, 1879; superintendent of the lunatic asylum, November, 1879; author of numerous medical works; secretary to the cattle plague commission, &c., &c.

DAVIES, JAMES BRIGHT.—Chief clerk, colonial secretariat, Gold Coast, 13th July, 1880.

DAVIES, WILLIAM, C.M.G. (1880).—Commissioner at the International Exhibition held in Sydney in 1879-80.

DAVIS, GATEWARD COLERIDGE.—Called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Jan. 26, 1860; secretary of the executive council and administrative committee in Antigua, June 13, 1860; and private secretary of the governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, April, 1861; and acting attorney-general of Antigua, and crown law officer, Montserrat, July, 1862.

DAVIS, 1st BART. (United Kingdom, created 1845); K.C.B. (Civil) 1854.—Sir JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS.—Was for some years British plenipotentiary and chief superintendent of British trade in China, governor and commander-in-chief of the colony of Hong Kong; received his baronetcy for services in China; is author of a general description of China and its inhabitants; was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of Gloucestershire, 1852.

DAVIS, NICHOLAS DARNELL.—In Grenada: was for some years in the private secretary's office of Lieut.-Governor Kortright, Lieut.-Governor

Mundy, and Administrator Baynes, and private secretary to the last for a short time. In British Guiana: served as a clerk in the several departments; from the 25th of August, 1870, to the 23rd of February, 1871, was secretary to the commissioners of inquiry into the treatment of immigrants; was appointed on the 17th of February, 1872, secretary to the royal commissioners of inquiry into the treatment of immigrants in Mauritius; appointed commandant, British Sherbro, Sierra Leone, 1874; postmaster-general, British Guiana, 1876.

DAVIS, PHILIP DARNELL.—Is chief clerk, treasury, Grenada; served previously as audit clerk, 1867-1870; junior clerk, treasury, 1873; acted as immigration agent in 1874; has acted on three occasions as treasurer; acting auditor, 1st Nov., 1877.

DAVIS, SOLOMON S.—Third clerk, customs, Lagos, Oct., 1871; acting clerk of the powder magazine, Oct., 1873; acting second clerk of customs, Feb., 1874; acting chief clerk and warehouse keeper, Sept., 1876.

DAWSON, A. R.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1866; acting assistant government agent, Colombo, Sept. 1866; acting police magistrate, &c., Panaduré, Dec. 1866; acting assistant government agent, Colombo, Jan. 1867; police magistrate, &c., Point Pedro (to continue to act at Colombo), May 1867; assistant government agent, Colombo, June 1868; police magistrate, &c., Jaffna, Jan. 1869; acting assistant government agent, Mátara, Aug. 1869; acting district judge, &c., Badulla, 1870; resumed duties as police magistrate, Jaffna, 1871; acting landing surveyor, Colombo, March, 1872; acting district judge, Negombo, June, 1872; district judge, Kégalla, June, 1873, to continue to act at Negombo; acting assistant government agent, Kégalla, Oct., 1873; confirmed, 1875; acting assistant government agent, Ratnapura, 1876; assistant agent, Mannár, 1878; grain commissioner, 1879.

DEALTRY, W.—Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, April, 1837; assistant clerk, April, 1854; senior clerk, May, 1867; principal clerk, 30th September, 1872; chief clerk, 2 April, 1879; retired, 30 June, 1879.

DEAN, E. C.—Was employed at the great Exhibition of 1851; on the survey of England and Ireland, 1852 to 1863; appointed draftsman to the convict establishment, Fremantle, W. A., 1863; and draftsman in the Survey Office, Perth, Western Australia, 1867.

DEANE, W. M.—Graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1862; M.A. 1866; elected student interpreter, Hong Kong, March 28, 1862; acting registrar-general, June, 1865; acting captain superintendent of police, Oct., 1866; confirmed, July, 1868.

DEERING, SAMUEL.—Clerk in the census office, London, 1851; clerk in audit office, South Australia, 1855; chief clerk, 1859; clerk of executive council, 1863; aide-de-camp to Sir D. Daly, governor-in-chief, 1867; captain volunteer military staff, 1867; aide-de-camp to the Right Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Bart., 1869; also clerk to the court of appeals, Jan., 1869; resigned the foregoing appointments on being made secretary to the attorney-general, July, 1869; secretary to the commissioner of crown lands, Nov., 1870; a magistrate of the province, February, 1874; a commissioner in London for taking affidavits in the supreme court of South Australia, August, 1874; assistant agent-general and assistant emigration agent in London, August, 1874.

DEFFELL, GEORGE HIBBERT.—Educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge; gra-

duated B.A. 1842; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Nov. 1846; a commissioner of the court of claims in New South Wales, Aug. 25, 1856; and the master in equity of the supreme court of New South Wales, April 1, 1857.

D'EMMERZ DE CHARMOY, P. F.—District and stipendiary magistrate, Grand Port, Mauritius, 1857; acting officer of the civil status, Port Louis, Sept. 1860; district magistrate, Sept. 1861.

DEIGHTON, H.—Principal of the Queen's collegiate school, Trinidad, 1860; principal of Harrison's College, Barbados.

DE JOUX, C. M.—Clerk in the government schools office, Mauritius, May, 1854; head clerk in D. Branch, colonial secretary's office, August, 1857; and secretary to council of that Island, January, 1862; storekeeper-general and commissioner of stamps, November, 1867; acting auditor-general, May, 1877.

DELAMERE, CAPTAIN PETER HERBERT.—Police magistrate, District A, and city of Bridgetown, Barbados; entered the army, 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, 1854; served in the Crimean War; was present at the siege of Sebastopol and the capture of Kinburn, Southern Russia (Crimean medal and clasp and Turkish medal); captain 21st Fusiliers, 1863; exchanged to the 3rd West India Regiment, 1865; served in Jamaica at the close of the rebellion, 1866, and in British Honduras, 1866, 1867, and was appointed a civil magistrate of that colony; commanded an expeditionary force against the hostile Indians of Yucatan in 1866; made a forced march of 286 miles in twelve days to prevent the junction of Canul, chief of the Ycaike tribe, with the forces of Assumption Ek, chief of the San Pedro Indians; encountered 400 armed men in San Pedro, effected the object, and received the submission of Ek; served with an expeditionary force under Brigadier General Harley in British Honduras in February and March, 1867; commanded a flying column of detachments, 3rd and 4th West Indian Regiments, and a rocket battery Royal Artillery, effected the total destruction of the Indian villages of Naraujal and Cero, was mentioned in despatches; appointed acting police magistrate for the city of Bridgetown, Barbados, and subsequently acted as inspector-general of police, 1871; inspector of inland revenue, Barbados, January, 1872. Police magistrate, March, 1874.

DE LANEY, J.—Postmaster, Newfoundland, 1861; formerly inspector of roads, under board of works, and many years a member of the assembly.

DE LAROCHE, CHARLES.—Clerk in the audit office, Mauritius, July, 1830; inspector of distilleries, Oct. 1845; superintendent of same, Oct. 1848, and chief clerk of internal revenue department, Oct. 1860.

DE LIVERA, F. J.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1868; acting magistrate, Panadura, 1869; police magistrate, Balapitmodara, 1870; acting police magistrate, Jaffna, March, 1873; acting commissioner of requests, Colombo, May, 1873; police magistrate, Jaffna, June, 1873, to continue to act at Colombo; acting district judge, Ratnapura, 1875; acting police magistrate, Colombo, 1878; confirmed, 1879; district judge, Negombo, 1880.

DE LIVERA, G.—Deputy queen's advocate, north-western provinces, Ceylon, June, 1868.

DE MALHERBE, LOUIS CHARLES.—Extra clerk in the internal revenue office at Mauritius, May, 1838; senior clerk in the customs department, Feb., 1859.

DEMPSEY, JOHN.—Inspector of prisons at Mauritius, April, 1863.

DENNEHY, CHARLES, M.R.C.S.I., L.A.R.C.S.I.,

L.A., Rotunda, Dublin.—Medical officer, St. Mary's District, Antigua, January, 1871; medical officer, St. Philips, August, 1875; registrar, St. Philips, August, 1875; acting colonial surgeon, St. Lucia, July, 1876; colonial surgeon, St. Lucia, May, 1877; health officer, Castries, St. Lucia, September, 1877.

DENNY, NICHOLAS BELFIELD, Ph. D. (Germany), F.R.G.S., &c.—Entered the civil department of the Navy in 1855, and was present at the bombardment of Sveaborg. Resigned on 30th Sept., 1862, and passed a competitive examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, and obtained an honorary certificate, 27th Jan., 1863; was appointed student interpreter in China, 14th Feb., 1868. Resigned, 31st December, 1865, and edited the Hong Kong "China Mail" from 1866 to 1876. On 23rd April, 1877, assistant protector of Chinese emigrants at Singapore. Is the author of several works on the topography, language, and customs of China. Gazetted J.P. for Straits Settlements, 22nd June, 1877. Appointed secretary, librarian, and curator of the Raffles (Public) Library and Museum, 1st Aug., 1877; 18th March, 1878, gazetted a police magistrate for Singapore; April, 1878, received the Chinese order, *Pao Sing*, conferred by Imperial edict of 12th February, 1878, for services rendered in 1867-70 towards the suppression of the Macao coolie trade.

DERBY, 15th EARL OF (England, created 1486); **BABON STANLEY, 1832 (United Kingdom);** **BART. 1627 (England);** Privy councillor, 1868.—**EDWARD SMITH-STANLEY.**—Succeeded his father in 1869, was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was 1st class in classics, 1848, taking also mathematical honours; elected M.P. for Lynn Regie, Dec. 1848; appointed a deputy-lieut. of Lancashire, 1848; was under-secretary of state for foreign affairs from March to Dec. 1852; appointed secretary of state for the colonies, Feb. 1858, and "Her Majesty's commissioner for the affairs of India," May, 1858; secretary of state for India and president of the council of India, August, 1858, to June, 1859; foreign secretary in Lord Derby's administration, and also in Mr. Disraeli's first administration from 6th July, 1866, to Dec., 1868, and in Mr. Disraeli's second administration from Feb., 1874 to 1st April, 1878.

DE RICCI, JAMES HERMAN, F.R.G.S.—Acted for some time as private secretary to the Rt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I., late under secretary of state for foreign affairs, and governor of Bombay. Called to the bar, Middle Temple, appointed first attorney-general of Fiji, and a member of the executive and legislative councils of that colony in 1875; took a principal part in the establishment of its government after annexation; substitute-procureur and advocate-general, Mauritius, 1876; acting judge of the supreme court, 1877; acting procureur and advocate-general, and member of the executive and legislative councils of that government, 1878; chief justice, chancellor, judge of Admiralty, and president of the legislative council of the Bahamas, 1878. Author of "Fiji, our new Province in the South Seas," &c.

DE ROBECK, G. W. B., M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, August, 1860; private secretary to Mr. Chichester Fortescue, 16th February, 1864; to Mr. Adderley, October, 1866; junior clerk, 1st class, 20th May, 1867; private secretary to Rt. Hon. W. Monell, 9th December, 1868, to January, 1871, and private secretary to Right Hon. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, January, 1871, till 29th

September, 1872; 2nd class clerk, 30th September, 1872; 1st class clerk, 13th Jan., 1877.

DE SARAM, D. E.—Acting commissioner of requests, &c., Gampola, Ceylon, 1852; a writer in the service of that colony, 1856; confirmed as commissioner of requests, Gampola, 1857; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Kandy, 1862; police magistrate, Colombo, January, 1863; district judge, Kurunégala, 1868; acting district judge, Jaffna, May, 1873; confirmed, 1875.

DE SARAM, J. H.—Writer to the government of Ceylon, 1865, and acting police magistrate of Matelle and Dambula; police magistrate of Balapitimidara, continuing to act at Matalla and Dambula, 1866. Has held an acting appointment as police magistrate of Chavakacheri since 1863; district judge, Badulla, October, 1867; commissioner of requests, Colombo, 1868; acting district judge, Kurunégala, May, 1873; confirmed, 1875; acting judge, Kalutara, 1877.

DE SOUZA, F. S.—Fourth clerk to the registrar of the court of judicature at Singapore in July, 1862; 3rd clerk, November, 1863; 2nd clerk in May, 1870; 1st clerk in Oct., 1872; and at the reorganisation of the supreme court in 1874 was appointed 3rd clerk; and in November, 1875, was promoted to be acting chief clerk.

DESBARRES, Hon. W. F.—Born 1800; one of the puisne judges, Nova Scotia, 14th November, 1848; was previously solicitor-general of that province.

DESLADNES, H. J.—Superintending office, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; draftsman and framer of estimates, 1870.

DE SMIDT, A.—Assistant surveyor-general, Cape of Good Hope, 1863; has served in the department since 1848; surveyor-general, 1872.

DE SMIDT, P. J.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Bredasdrorp division, Cape Colony appointed Sept., 1871; was in master of supreme court office, 1851 to 1852; central road board office, 1852 to 1856; accountant in office of superintendent general of convicts from 1856 to 1866; C. O. and R. M. of Calvinia, 1866 to 1871.

DE SMITH, HENRY.—Chief clerk colonial secretary's office, Cape of Good Hope; entered the service, March, 1865; promoted to 2nd class, Jan., 1870; to 1st class, January, 1874; and to chief clerkship, July, 1876.

DE VILLIERS, Sir JOHN, KNT. BACH (1877).—Chief justice of the supreme court, Cape of Good Hope, 1874; attorney-general from 1872 to 1874; for several years member of the legislative assembly; member of the council of the university of the Cape of Good Hope in 1873; made Knight Bachelor in 1877 in recognition of his position as chief of the Cape Bench.

DES VCEUX, G. WILLIAM, C.M.G. (1877).—Educated at Charter House and Balliol College, Oxford. Called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1861. Was appointed stipendiary magistrate, British Guiana, 1863; administrator of the Government and Colonial Secretary, St. Lucia, 1869; and while holding that office prepared, in conjunction with Mr. Armstrong, chief justice, "The Civil Code of St. Lucia," now in force. Was acting governor of Trinidad (with commission of lieutenant-governor), Feb., 1877, to January, 1878; acting governor of Fiji, June, 1878, to September, 1879; nominated governor of the Bahamas, 1880; governor of Fiji, 1880.

DEVENISH, SYLVESTER, A.M.—Inspector of roads, Trinidad, 1st October, 1850; secretary to

central road board, 1854; since 1856 secretary to Trinidad corresponding committee of the society of arts of London; director of government forests, 1857; director of government steam saw mills, Port of Spain, 1860; engineer of Port of Spain wharf improvement, 1861 to 1864; received a gold medal for show of native woods at Trinidad exhibition of 1865, and Paris exhibition of 1867; is a member of committee of management of Trinidad public library; a director of botanical gardens, and crown surveyor, 1869; retired, 1879

DE VOGEL, JOHN ADAM.—Postmaster-General, Transvaal, 1st May, 1875; clerk to auditor, August, 1873; sworn translator for modern languages, November, 1873, clerk to Landdrost, public prosecutor, and postmaster, Wakkerstroom, June, 1874.

DE VOS, C. P. G.—Deputy postmaster-general at Galle, 1866.

DE WET, J. P.—Chief clerk of surveyor-general's department, Cape of Good Hope, 1855.

D'HOTMAN, HENRI JULIUS JOSEPH.—Joined Mauritius civil service in 1865 as volunteer, procureur general's department; March, 1865, passed examination for admission into civil service, and appointed official volunteer and extra mechanical clerk (same office); 1866, acting junior clerk, depot stipendiary magistrate's office; 1867, acting clerk police magistrate's court; March, 1867, acting assistant-clerk, senior stipendiary magistrate's office; 1868, second clerk, stipendiary magistracy, Plaines Wilhems; May, 1876, acting chief clerk; August, 1876, registrar and clerk (same office); 1878, joined Natal civil service as clerk and Creole interpreter, resident magistrate's court, Inanda division.

DIAS, W., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London.—Medical assistant, Ceylon, 1862; assistant colonial surgeon, 2nd class, 1867; ditto, 1st class, 1862.

DICK, ROBERT JOHN.—Clerk in the registrar's office, St. Lucia, November, 1846; clerk in the colonial secretary's office, July, 1857; and landing waiter, July, 1868.

DICKMAN, C.—Assistant auditor-general, Ceylon, 1868.

DICKSON, J. F.—Educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a studentship, 1855; was first class in classics, moderations, Easter, 1857, and graduated B.A., 1859. Writer to the government of Ceylon, Feb. 1859; attached to the colonial secretary's office, Sept. 1859; acting secretary to the school commission, 1860; continuing to do duty in colonial secretary's office, and acted early in 1862 as 2nd assistant colonial secretary; police magistrate at Dambulla, Oct. 1862; acting 2nd assistant colonial secretary, Dec. 1863; secretary to the commission June, 1865, to inquire into the military expenditure and establishments of Ceylon; police magistrate of Galle, continuing to act as assistant colonial secretary, Oct. 1865, and confirmed in that appointment, Dec. 1867; service tenures' commissioner, Feb., 1870; assistant government agent and district judge, Mannar, May, 1870; to continue to act as service tenures' commissioner; acting government agent, Central Province, in conjunction with his own duties as service tenures' commissioner, from July to November, 1872; assistant government agent and district judge, Anuradhapura, continuing to act as government agent, Central Province, July, 1872; assumed duties at Anuradhapura, July, 1873; government agent, North-Central Province, September, 1873; acting government agent, Southern Province 1879.

DICKSON, ROBERT, Jun.—Acting clerk in the police magistrate's office, Bridgetown, Barbados, January, 1864; confirmed, March, 1864; 4th class landing waiter in the customs, after a competitive examination, January, 1867; 3rd class landing waiter, Sept., 1869; 2nd clerk, May, 1871; 1st clerk and ware-house keeper, Nov., 1876.

DIDIER, ST. AMAND E.—District stipendiary magistrate, Mauritius, 17th Aug. 1869.

DILLET, THOS. WM. HENRY.—Educated at King's College, London. Entered as a student of the Inner Temple, 19th Aug., 1838; lieutenant in the Bahamas Militia Field Artillery, Feb. 1844. Called to the bar of the Bahamas, 18th April, 1848; was secretary to the Board of Education, 5th June, 1850, to 31st October, 1851. Was acting Queen's advocate at the Turks and Caicos Islands, April to November, 1852. Was in the legislative assembly of Bahamas from 24th March, 1857, to Sept., 1865, when he was called to the legislative council. Master in chancery, Bahamas, 11th Feb., 1868. From 28th Oct., 1859, to 17th May, 1860, was legal adviser to the military department. Was acting assistant justice of the general court of the Bahamas from October, 1864, to October, 1866; clerk of the courts and keeper of records, British Honduras, Nov., 1869; acted as attorney-general there from 25th July, 1870, to 24th Dec., 1871, and again from 10th April to 13th Dec., 1875; and as such was a member of the executive council.

DINGLI, G.C.M.G. (1860); C.B., (1859).—SIR ADRIANO.—Created doctor of law, 1836; received at Malta bar, 1837; elected member of the council of Malta, 1849; crown advocate, legal adviser of the government, and *ex-officio* member of council, July, 1854; chief justice and President of the Court of Appeal, 1880.

DINZEY, J. K. (M.D.).—Medical attendant, St. Kitts, district No. 4; member of board of health, Cayon.

DIX, THOMAS H.—Supernumerary clerk in the colonial secretary's office, St. Lucia, Jan. 1862; acting chief of the excise department May, 1867; acting stipendiary magistrate, January, 1871; magistrate Dominica, September, 1871; held in conjunction with this office, that of reviser of voters; stipendiary magistrate, 2nd district, St. Lucia, May, 1872. Is *ex-officio* judge of the court of requests; chairman of the poor law committee and coroner of the district; is also, *ex-officio*, a member of the road committee; has on several occasions sat as a commissioner on commissions of inquiry. Called to the bar in Jan., 1879.

DIX, MACNAMARA.—Colonial treasurer, St. Lucia, 1860. Is member of the executive and legislative councils, and comptroller of customs and navigation laws; was auditor-general of Dominica from 1849 to 1860; has administered the government of St. Lucia on several occasions.

DOBSON, WILLIAM LAMBERT.—Attorney-general at Tasmania, Feb. 11, 1861. Called at the bar of the Middle Temple, June 6, 1856; is also member of the executive council; puisne judge of the supreme court, 1870.

DOMBREU, J. E.—Was clerk to the procureur-general, Mauritius, from Feb. 1858 to 1863; district clerk at Pamplemousses, 1863.

DOMETT, ALFRED, C.M.G. (1880).—Late secretary for crown lands and prime minister for New Zealand.

DONALD, JAMES, S. B.—Guiana, district medical officer.

DONNAN, J.—Master attendant, Colombo, Ceylon, 1863; was previously commander of government steamer 'Pearl.'

DONOUGHMORE, 5TH EARL OF, K.C.M.G., (1879).—**JOHN LUKE GEORGE HEALY HUTCHINSON.** Educated at Balliol College, Oxford; second class in law and modern history, 1870; honorary private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, May, 1876, to 3rd Feb., 1878. Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Tipperary. Appointed in 1878 H.M.'s assistant-commissioner to Sir H. Drummond Wolff, G.C.M.G., M.P., H.M.'s commissioner on the European commission for the organization of Eastern Roumelia under the 18th Article of the Treaty of Berlin.

DORION, HON. SIR ANTOINE AIME, KNT. BACHELOR (creat. 1877).—Born 1818; called to the bar of L. C., 1842; created a Q.C. 1863; was commissioner of crown lands, Canada, from 2nd to 4th August, 1858; provincial secretary from May, 1862, to January, 1863; attorney-general of L. C. from May, 1863, to March, 1864; and minister of justice of the dominion from 7th November, 1878, to 1st June, 1874, when appointed chief justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada; was administrator of the government of the Province of Quebec for some weeks in 1876.

DOUGLAS, BLOOMFIELD.—Lieut. R. N. R., served in the Royal and Indian navies; was officially mentioned by Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B., and Admiral Sir E. Belcher, K.C.B., for services against the pirates in Borneo in 1848-4; served in the coast guard from Oct., 1847, to Sept., 1862; naval officer and harbour master, South Australia, 1854; collector of customs and naval officer, 1858; received recognition of services in surveying the coast from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, colonial secretary in 1859; president of marine board and stipendiary magistrate (retaining collectorship of customs), 1860; in Oct. and Nov., 1867, officially attached to the suite of the Duke of Edinburgh during his visit to the colony, and attended His Royal Highness on his passage to Melbourne in H.M.'s 'Galatea.' On separation of offices, resigned presidency of marine board in 1869, retaining the higher appointment of collector of customs; receiving addresses from chamber of commerce, the merchants, and a testimonial from the officers of the marine department for his services; is a special magistrate for the province, and a major in the volunteer military force; government resident, Northern Territory, South Australia, 22nd March, 1870; resigned on account of ill health, 9th June, 1873; employed by South Australian government to introduce Chinese labourers for development of northern territory, April, 1874; appointed acting police magistrate, Singapore, Oct., 1874; second police magistrate, May, 1875; H.B.M.'s assistant resident to the Sultan of Selangor, 17th Nov., 1875; judge of the supreme court of Selangor, Feb., 1876; promoted to H.B.M.'s resident of Selangor, April, 1876; member of state council, Oct., 1876; joint commissioner with H.B.M.'s resident of Sungai Ujong for settlement of boundaries of Selangor and Sungai Ujong, 1877; report adopted by the Straits government in Oct., 1877.

DOUGLAS, JOHN, C.M.G. (1875).—Educated at Rugby, Cheltenham College, and University College, Oxford, B.A. Clerk in the audit office at Mauritius, Feb., 1859; provisional secretary, railway department, Jan. 1862; acting assistant secretary, May, 1865; railway clerk, March, 1866; junior assistant colonial secretary, 1867; secretary to

council, 1867; poor law commissioner, June, 1868 and auditor-general, Ceylon, Dec. 1869; held acting appointment of colonial secretary, in conjunction with his own office of auditor-general, from March to July, 1873, and again in 1874; colonial secretary of the Straits Settlements, 1876; lieutenant-governor and colonial secretary, Ceylon, July, 1878.

DOUGLAS, JOHN, C.M.G. (1877).—Lately first minister of Queensland.

DOUGLAS, SIR ROBERT PERCY, BART.—Succeeded to the baronetcy in 1861; entered the army 1820; colonel 98th Foot, 1864; lieutenant-general, 1867; general, 1874; governor of Jersey from 1858 to 1863, when he was appointed to command the forces at the Cape of Good Hope; in July, 1864, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of that colony; resigned the Cape command, 1868.

DOWNER, R. J.—Paid magistrate, Southern District, British Honduras, 1865; commissioner superior court, 1865; paid magistrate and sub-agent of immigration of North Western Frontier, 1866; paid magistrate, Southern District, 1874; health officer of Southern District, 1877.

DOWSON, R. W.—Accountant, Mauritius railways, 19th Sept., 1867.

DOYLE, GENERAL SIR CHARLES HASTINGS, K.C.M.G., (1869).—Colonel of the 87th Foot; lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, Oct. 1866, to Oct. 1867; lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, Oct. 1867 to 1st May, 1873.

D'O'LY, JOHN.—Police magistrate, Windward district, St. Vincent, 1872; acting postmaster from 1869 to 1872; immigration agent, 1870 to 1872. Is an assistant justice of the supreme court of judicature.

DRAGON, WM. A.—March 1 to August 31, 1857, acting assistant clerk, land department, P. W. Island; Sept. 1, 1857, to Sept. 29, 1861, assistant clerk resident, councillor's office; May 1, 1861, to Nov. 21, 1862, assistant clerk, land department, province Wellesley; November 22, 1862, to March 31, 1867, chief clerk, resident councillor's office; April 1, 1867, to Dec. 31, 1869, chief clerk lieutenant-governor's office.

DRINKWATER, REV. M. J.—Stipendiary curate, Antigua, March, 1864; rector of St. George's, January, 1871; inspector-general of schools for the Leeward Islands, November, 1876.

DUBISSET, ALEXANDER.—Clerk to magistrate, and district registrar of births and deaths, St. David, Grenada, 1873.

DU CANE, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1875).—Formerly M.P. for Essex, and civil lord of the admiralty, 1866 to 1868; governor of Tasmania, 1868 to 1874; chairman of H.M.'s board of customs, June, 1878.

DUCKETT, EDWARD.—Cashier in the receiver-general's office, Nova Scotia.

DUFF, GRANT, THE RT. HON. M. E., M.P.—Parliamentary under secretary of state for the colonies, 29th April, 1880.

DUFFERIN, 1st EARL OF (created 1871).—Viscount Clandeboye, 1871 (United Kingdom); Baron Dufferin, 1800; Baron Clandeboye, 1800 (Ireland); Baron Clandeboye, 1850 (United Kingdom); Bart., 1763; Privy Councillor, 1868; K.P., 1863; G.C.M.G. (1876); K.C.B. (civil), 1862; Frederick Temple Hamilton-Blackwood, appointed governor-general of Canada, and governor of Prince Edward Island, May, 1872. Ambassador at the Court at St. Petersburg, February, 1879.

DUFFY, SIR CHARLES GAVAN, K.C.M.G. (1877), (knight 1878).—Was called to the Irish bar in 1845, but was early engrossed in politics as editor of the "Nation" newspaper, and one

of the leaders of the national party known as Young Ireland. Was a state prisoner along with O'Connell in 1844, and O'Brien in 1848. Became member for New Ross in 1852, defeating Sir Thomas Redington, chief secretary for Ireland. Emigrated to Australia at the commencement of 1856, and practised for a short time at the bar in Melbourne. Was elected a member of the first parliament of Victoria, and in 1857 became minister of public works in the first responsible government. In 1858 became president of the board of land and works (having control of public lands, railways, roads, and public works). In 1861 was recalled to the same office. In 1867, after two years absence in Europe, was re-elected to Parliament for the first vacancy, and shortly afterwards was appointed chairman of a royal commission to devise the best means for effecting a federation of the Australian colonies. In 1871 became prime minister; and in the same year was chairman of an intercolonial conference of cabinet ministers from New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria, to urge on the colonial office the removal by an Act of the Imperial Parliament of restrictions on the right of intercolonial legislature, which change has since been effected. In 1873 received the honour of knighthood for his public services. In 1876, after two years absence in Europe, was again re-elected to Parliament by one of the largest constituencies in the colony without personally visiting the district, and on the assembly of a new parliament in May, 1877, was unanimously chosen to the office of speaker.

DUNN, ROBERT ENST.—Clerk and interpreter to the resident Umein Division, Natal, June, 1880.

DUNCOMBE, FREDERICK, M.D., M.R.C.S., Edinburgh.—Staff-surgeon, New Providence militia, Bahamas, 1844, until the disbandment of the same; acting physician to N. P. asylum and prison, 1844; officiating health officer, 1854; medical inspector of the colony, from July, 1856, to present time; member of house of assembly, 1852; executive councillor, April, 1860; physician to asylum, 1873; legislative councillor, 1874.

DUNEDIN, 2nd Bishop of (founded 1854).—Rt. Rev. SAMUEL T. NEVILLE, D.D.—Appointed, 1871. The diocese includes the provinces of Otago and Southland.

DUNLOP, C. E.—Appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, April, 1871; police magistrate Galagala, 1873; assistant collector of customs, Jaffna, 1876; office assistant at Batticaloa to government agent Eastern Province, 1877; acting district judge, Badulla, 1878.

DUNLOP, MAJOR S., R.A.—Appointed acting commissioner of police and justice of the peace, Straits Settlements, 2nd November, 1870; acting police magistrate and commissioner of Court of Requests, Province Wellesley, 14th April, 1871; acting-deputy commissioner of police and coroner, Province Wellesley, 20th April, 1871; acting deputy commissioner of police, Singapore, fire commissioner and deputy coroner, 27th August, 1871; acting inspector-general of police, Straits Settlements, 29th December, 1872; commissioner to Perak, in January, 1874. In November, 1874, appointed commissioner with the British forces sent to quell the disturbances in the native state of Sungai Ujong. In November, 1875, on the murder of Mr. Birch, the resident in Perak, appointed special commissioner (temporarily) for Perak affairs; organized the expedition which captured the Passir Salak stockades, and was present at the capture, 15th November, 1875;

appointed commissioner to Her Majesty's forces during the operations in Perak, December, 1875; accompanied General Colborne's force up the Perak River, and across country to Kiuta, entering that town, 17th December, 1875. In January, 1876, handed over the duties of commissioner to the senior commissioner, and returned to Singapore.

DUPONT, IVANOFF.—Clerk to the district magistracy at Mauritius, 1852; district cashier, Grand Port, April, 1866; district clerk, Black River, 1867.

DUPOUX, C. H. E.—District magistrate, Seychelles, June, 1857; district magistrate, Mauritius, March, 1863; police and stipendiary magistrate, 1st Aug., 1868.

DURNFORD, CAPT. C. C.—Deputy assistant-commissary, Kandy, Ceylon, 1863; deputy post-master-general, Kandy, 1866.

DUSMANI, SIR ANTONIO LEPOCCHILLO.—COUNT DUSMANI, K.C.M.G.—Entered the service of Malta, Feb. 16, 1829, assistant in the senate office, Ionian Islands, March 6, 1833, under-secretary of the senate; Nov. 3, 1834, secretary of the senate for the political department; Aug. 8, 1833, secretary of the senate for the general department; Dec. 26, 1834, general archivist; March 7, 1836, secretary of the general agricultural society, and directing secretary of its central committee, established by act of parliament; Nov. 17, 1841, secretary of the general commission on public instruction, until 1857, when the act of parliament establishing it was repealed; also member of the same from 1853; 1843, member of a commission to revise the judicial organization and procedure; 1855 and 1856, member of a commission to inquire into all the departments of the state; 1856, member of an extraordinary central sanitary commission during the prevalence of cholera in the Ionian Islands, 1859, member of a commission to examine the establishments and the departments of the state. May 30, 1844, appointed companion of the most distinguished order of Saints Michael and George, Dec. 1849, promoted knight commander; Nov. 23, 1852, appointed, under Her Majesty's warrant; officer of arms of the said order.

DUTHIE, GEORGE REX.—C. C. and R. M. of Oudtshoorn division, Cape Colony, December, 1869; was clerk to R. M. Bathurst, 1855 to 1857; ditto to C. C. Riversdale, 1858 to 1865; C.C. and R. M., Bathurst, and visiting magistrate to convict station, Port Alfred.

DWYER, EDWARD.—B.A. and LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1857; practised as special pleader and conveyancer on northern circuit, and at the Yorkshire, Preston, and Meester Sessions; one of the puisne judges of the supreme Court, Cape of Good Hope, June, 1868.

DYETT, RICHARD H.—Provost-marshal of Montserrat; private secretary to the late Sir John Macgregor, Bart., Lieutenant-Colonel Chads, Mr. Kortright, Mr. Robinson, and Captain Shaw, R.N., at the Virgin Islands and Montserrat; president of the Virgin Islands, March, 1851; coroner for the Virgin Islands in 1853; held the office of coroner of Montserrat, August, 1862, to September, 1865, as provost-marshal.

EALES, CHARLES.—Entered the late H.E.L.C. Bengal Marine as third officer on the 22nd Sept., 1846; served in Burmah during the war of 1852-53, at the capture of Rangoon, and in the various operations on the Irrawaddy River with the flotilla under Admiral Austin and Commodore Lambert (medal); agent for government transports at Calcutta for the expedition despatched to China

in 1860-61; protector of Indian emigrants at Calcutta in November, 1860, and emigration agent for the Mauritius government by the secretary of state for the colonies in July, 1863.

EBDEN, RICH. POWNEY.—Formerly Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1856, (31st wrangler), M.A. 1859. Appointed, after a competitive examination, a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Jan. 1858; private secretary to Lord Blackford, Oct. 1864; assistant senior, July, 1866; first-class clerk, 30 Sept. 1872; principal clerk, Nov. 1874; chief clerk, 1st July, 1879.

EDWARDS, ARTHUR ELLIOTT, M.R.C.S. Eng.—Medical officer, Antigua, 1875.

EGAN, CHARLES JAMES.—District surgeon of King William's Town; graduated as B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, March, 1851; licentiate of midwifery, Dublin lying-in hospital, Feb. 14, 1857; member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, June 12, 1857; assistant colonial surgeon, British Kaffraria, Sept. 9, 1857.

EGG, JOHN TYLER.—Assistant sworn clerk, registrar's office, Berbice, British Guiana, Feb., 1868. Was first clerk in the customs from Jan. to July, 1859; then transferred to the registrar's office in Aug., 1859, acting assistant sworn clerk 23rd Nov., 1864.

EGGETT, W. H.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 10th Nov., 1880.

EITEL, ERNEST JOHN.—Educated in Württemberg at the Pedagogium of Esslingen (1846-52), in the Cloister School of Schonthal (1852-56), and in the Stift of Tübingen (1856-60); passed the M. A. examination at Tübingen (1860), and ordained as vicar of the State Church of Württemberg (1860); author of several works; member of the board of examiners in Hong Kong (1874); director of Chinese studies (1875); acting inspector of schools (1878); translator to the colonial secretary, and acting Chinese secretary to the governor (1878); confirmed as inspector of schools (1879); sworn in as translator and interpreter to the supreme court (1879), private secretary to Sir John Pope Hennessy, 1880.

ELDER, SIR THOMAS, KNT. BACHEL. (1878).—Member of the legislative council of South Australia.

ELDRIDGE, CHARLES MONROE.—Member of assembly for city of St. John's, Antigua, from 1852 to 1863; member of the administrative committee in April, 1861, resigned in 1862; member of the executive council in March, 1863, and reappointed to the administrative committee at same time; immigration agent in 1864; acted as colonial secretary from April to December, in 1865, and again from May, 1866, to September, 1867; secretary to government in St. Christopher, February, 1869, and charged with the additional duties of colonial secretary in Nevis, in June same year; president of Dominica, 1872; appointed to the executive council of the Leeward Islands, 1875; president of Nevis, April, 1872, to May, 1873.

ELDRIDGE, M. D. B.—Acting Landing Waiver Treasury, Antigua, June, 1879; acting overseer roads, May, 1870; seizing officer, November, 1871; 3rd clerk and assistant excise officer, 1873; landing waiter and clerk water commissioners, 1878; acting 1st clerk, 1878; 1st clerk, September, 1879.

ELIOT, GEORGE.—Resident magistrate of the Wellington district, Western Australia, in 1840; transferred to Victoria district, March, 1870.

ELIOT, LAWRENCE.—Clerk to magistrates,

Western Australia; landing and tidewaiter at Bunbury, 1863; also postmaster and assistant district registrar; clerk in colonial secretary's office, 1872; secretary to central board of education, and assistant clerk in legislative council, 1873; registrar-general, registrar of deeds, and registrar of brands, 1876.

ELLIOT, E.—Writer in the Ceylon civil service, 1863; appointed to act as commissioner of requests, Jaffna, Sept. 1864; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Point Pedro, 1865; assistant government agent, Nuwara Eliya, March, 1867; at Galle, April, 1867; at Matara, June, 1867; acting inspector-general of prisons, 1876; confirmed, 1878.

ELLIOT, MAJOR HENRY GEORGE, C.M.G. (1879).—Chief magistrate of Tembuland, Cape of Good Hope, lately in command of Tembullevies.

ELLIOT, JOHN WILLIAM.—2nd revenue officer, Tobago, 1st April, 1871; clerk of peace, district No. 3, 13th October, 1871; registrar of births and deaths, 18th October, 1871; acting colonial secretary, &c., February 23rd to March 22nd, 1872; clerk of peace, district No. 1, April 24th, 1872; appointed provisional colonial secretary, registrar, and clerk of emoluments, 17th October, 1873, and held said offices until 31st July, 1874; private secretary to the administrator of the Government, July 12th, 1874.

ELLIOT, JOHN WILLIAM.—Entered public service at Tobago, February, 1869; filled various offices there until February, 1872, when he was appointed acting colonial secretary; clerk of peace, district No. 1, April 24th, 1872; provisional colonial secretary, registrar, and clerk of enrolments, 17th October, 1873, until 31st July, 1874; private secretary to the administrator of the Government, July 12th, 1874; acting stipendiary magistrate, May, 1876; clerk of petty sessions, district No. 1, August, 1876; lieutenant (February, 1877); adjutant and quartermaster (January, 1878), Scarborough volunteer corps; 1st revenue officer, May, 1879; district magistrate, Dominica, February, 1880.

ELLIOTT, GLANVILLE O'BRIEN, M.D.—Medical officer of District No. 4, Presidency of Dominica, September, 1877; was also medical officer of the Prince Rupert's Yaws Hospital until that institution was closed in 1878.

ELLIOTT, JOHN, COLONEL R.M.L.L., C.B. (1877).—Entered the Royal Navy in 1838, and served on board H.M.S. "Rover" until 1840, and subsequently on board H.M.S.'s "Hecla" and "Swift;" second lieutenant Royal Marines, 16th June, 1846; colonel, 1869; served in the China expedition, 1842 (medal); was in H.M.S. "Fox" during the action with the stockade batteries and destruction of the Burmese war-boats in the Rangoon River, 10th January, 1852; commanded the Royal Marines at the destruction of the same stockades, 4th April, 1852; landed in command of the Marines during the whole of the operations against Rangoon, from the 11th to the 13th April; commanded the expedition to Mobee against the army of the governor of Rangoon (officially thanked), and afterwards at the storm and capture of the city of Bassein (wounded, and honourably mentioned in both naval and military despatches), also commanded the Royal Marines embarked in the steam flotilla on the Irrawaddy, and severely wounded on the advance to Promé (honourably mentioned in governor-general's despatch, medal with clasp for Pegu). Served in the Royal Marine battalion in co-operation with the French army at the bombardment and surrender of the forts of Bomarsund, in

Aug., 1854 (Baltic medal); with the combined force during the siege of Sebastopol, in 1855; the expedition to Kertch and Yeni-Kale, and action with the outer forts of Sebastopol, on the 17th June (medal with clasp, 5th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal); has also the medal for the Kafir war. Served as major of brigade to the force of Royal Marines landed in Mexico in 1863, and subsequently commanded two companies of the Marines, who latterly represented the English portion of the garrison of Vera Cruz. In 1870 gazetted lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd Devonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, forming part of the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Devon Rifle Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant the Earl of Mount Edgcombe, and was subsequently adjutant of that administrative battalion; in 1871 appointed J.P. for Plymouth; in 1874 called to the bar at the Middle Temple and joined the western circuit; in 1876 government inspector of prisons and stipendiary justice of the peace in the colony of British Guiana.

ELLIOTT, JOHN BUCKNOR.—Manager of the Western, or Sea District, Sierra Leone, 15 Aug., 1863; is also magistrate, coroner, and commissioner of the court of requests, for the same district; has been acting manager of the 2nd Eastern and Quiah districts since June, 1866.

ELLIOTT, THOS.—Clerk, customs, London, Nov. 1868; clerk, treasury, London, April, 1859; registrar, colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, July, 1860; and chief clerk, April, 1866; acting secretary to council, March, 1868; chief clerk and secretary to council, Feb., 1870; acting immigration agent, 1871; auditor general, 1878.

ELLIS, ADAM GIB.—Admitted a member of the Scottish Faculty of Advocates in 1866; substitute procurer and advocate-general, Mauritius, 1871; puisne judge, supreme court, 1876; procurer and advocate-general, Mauritius, Aug., 1877; puisne judge supreme court, August, 1878; chief judge supreme court, August, 1879.

ELLIS, F.—Writer in the Ceylon civil service, July, 1871; additional police magistrate, Kurunegala, 1874; office assistant to government agent northern province, 1876; acting police magistrate, Kandy, 1878; acting assistant agent, Matale, 1879; ditto, Mullaitiva, 1880.

ELLIS, Rev. W.—Colonial chaplain, Nuwara Eliya, and acting colonial chaplain, Kandy, Ceylon, 1871; acting colonial chaplain, Trinity Church, Colombo, 1872. Assumed duties at Nuwara Eliya 1873.

ELWYN, THOMAS.—Formerly in the army; assistant gold commissioner and stipendiary magistrate British Columbia, June, 1859 to April, 1863; second in command of gold escort, June, 1863; deputy provincial secretary, British Columbia, Nov., 1877.

EMLY (BARON, United Kingdom, Dec. 1873).—WILLIAM MONSELL, 1st Baron, P.C. Was M.P. for Limerick Co.; educated at Winchester, and at Oriel College, Oxford. Clerk to the ordnance from Dec., 1852, till Feb., 1857, when the office was abolished; president of board of health from Feb. to Sept., 1857; a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Limerick, of which county he was high sheriff in 1835; a director of the Limerick and Waterford railway; has published several letters on the condition of Ireland; first returned for Limerick in 1847; parliamentary under-secretary, colonial department, in Mr. Gladstone's administration, Dec., 1868; Postmaster-general, 1871; resigned, 1873.

EMMERSON, JOHN THOMAS, C.M.G. (1877).—Appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael

and St. George, for his services in connection with the construction of a new dock at Malta.

ENGELBACH, A. H. H.—Appointed 29th December, 1869, after passing an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, clerk in the accounts branch in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, having acted in that capacity since March, 1868; first-class assistant clerk, 1st Sept., 1879.

ERNST, WILLIAM.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, January, 1853, and joined the home circuit; author of a "Treatise of Marriage and Divorce;" appointed district court judge, Jamaica, April, 1878; appointed judge of the Port Antonio district court, May, 1878; acted, in addition, as judge of the Kingston district court, during July, August, and September, 1879; acted also as judge of the central district court in May and July, 1880.

ESNOUF, CHAS. VICTOR.—District and stipendiary magistrate at Black River, Mauritius, August, 1854; junior district magistrate, at Port Louis, Aug. 1857; master of supreme court, July, 1866.

ESNOUF, E. ARMAND.—District magistrate, Seychelles, 1870.

EVANS, FREDERICK.—Entered the civil service, Admiralty, Somerset House, 13th December, 1867, transferred to the secretary's department at Whitehall, 1st January, 1872; assistant colonial secretary and treasurer at Sierra Leone, May, 1878; private secretary to governor Rowe, C.M.G., Feb., 1879; acting clerk of legislative council, Sept., 1879.

EVELYN, CHARLES GREY.—Acting 2nd master, grammar school, St. Christopher, January, 1867; 4th clerk revenue department, June 8, 1869; 3rd landing waiter treasury department, Dec. 1, 1873; clerk to magistrate, district C., May 5, 1875; acting magistrate, district C., October 13, 1877; acting magistrate, district D., Jan. 19, 1878; acting magistrate, district C., July 6, 1880.

EVELYN, G. J.—Served in commissariat from August, 1828, to Dec. 1836; treasury clerk at St. Kitts, Aug. 1850, sub-treasurer, Sept. 1867; acting treasurer, 1850, 1851, and again in 1862; immigration agent, 1857; an inspector of hospital; quarantine officer; receiver general, St. Kitts, 1878; also postmaster, 1875.

EVELYN, W. T.—Police magistrate, St. Joseph's and St. Andrew's parishes, Barbados.

FADELLE, F. S.—Excise officer, Dominica, 1873.

FADELLE, JOSEPH.—Provost-marshal, Dominica, 1849; interpreter, 1878; administrator of unrepresented estates, 1873; colonial registrar, 1874.

FAILLE, EDWARD ANTHONY.—Clerk to the revenue department, St. Kitts, 1866; clerk to the treasury, St. Kitts, 1866; clerk to the water commissioners and civil engineer, St. Kitts, 1872; acting treasurer and comptroller of revenue and shipping master, Antigua, 1873; magistrate for District G., Dominica, June, 1874; member of the local legislative assembly, Dominica, 1877; member of the general legislative council of the Leeward Islands, 1877; magistrate for District F. Dominica, January, 1878.

FAIR, CHARLES BASS.—Clerk in the office of Her Majesty's special commissioner in connection with the abandonment of the Orange River sovereignty, 1854-55; clerk in H.M.'s Commissariat Department, 1855-76; assistant examiner of accounts in the audit office, Cape of Good Hope, 1876; examiner of accounts, 1877.

FAIRBAIRN, ROBERT.—Second master, boy's school, Perth, Western Australia, 1859; clerk to bench of magistrates, landing waiter, and post

master, Vasse, 1862; acting resident magistrate, magistrate of local court, and district registrar, 1873; confirmed, 1875; resident magistrate, &c., Newcastle, 1875; acting resident magistrate, deputy treasurer, sub-collector of customs, and chairman, quarter sessions, Albany, 1876; resumed duties as magistrate, Newcastle, 1876.

FAIRFIELD, E. D.—Educated at Harrow; appointed, after a competitive examination, clerk in Colonial Office, Nov., 1866; 2nd class clerk, 30th September, 1872; called to the bar by the Inner Temple, Michaelmas, 1872; having been previously awarded a certificate of honour of the 1st class (Trinity, 1872), and an exhibition (Michaelmas, 1872) by the council of legal education; editor of the "COLONIAL OFFICE LIST." Sent by the Secretary of State on a mission to Gibraltar, in 1875, to inquire, in conjunction with the Senior Control Officer, into the constitution of the civil departments; acted as secretary to the London South African Conference, August, 1876; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Kimberley, 30th April, 1880, to 30th Sept., 1880; first class clerk, 1st Oct., 1880.

FALCONER, ALEXANDER.—Formerly master in the Presbyterian School, Woolwich. Second master in Hong Kong Central School, March, 1869.

FALKLAND, 10th Viscount (Scotland, creat. 1620); **BARON HUNSDON**, 1832 (United Kingdom), by which title he holds his seat in the House of Lords; Privy Councillor, 1837; G.C.H., 1831. **LUCIUS BENTINCK CARY.**—Succeeded his father in 1809; appointed a lord of the bedchamber, Dec. 1830; elected a representative peer for Scotland, 1831; was governor of Nova Scotia from 1840 to 1846; captain of the yeoman of the guard from 1846 to 1848; governor of Bombay from Feb. 1848, to Dec. 1853.

FALLS WILLIAM, T.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.M., Dublin Lying-in Hospital, formerly in the P. & O. service. Held the appointment of assistant colonial surgeon, Province Wellesley, from January, 1877 to February, 1879. Appointed assistant colonial surgeon, Malacca, April, 1879.

FARNUM, CHARLES.—Appointed in 1846; assistant storekeeper, Trinidad, Sept. 1850; acting deputy assistant commissary-general 1856 to 1859; assistant-storekeeper, 1860; fourth clerk in the receiver-general's office, Sept. 1863; third clerk 21 May, 1872; second clerk in receiver-general's department, Nov. 1, 1872; first clerk; acting harbour master, Trinidad, 27th May, 1872, to 31st December, 1872; chief clerk, receiver-general's department, July, 1874; and in charge customs branch of that department from 1866 to 31st Jan., 1877; transferred to the customs as chief clerk on the separation of that department from the receiver-general's department on the 1st Feb., 1877; acting collector of customs, Trinidad, 27th Sept., 1877, to 2nd Feb., 1878; acting collector of customs from 28th June, 1879, to 31st Oct., 1879.

FARQUHARSON, C. A. F.—Assistant district clerk, Mauritius, March, 1852; inspector of distilleries, March, 1854; clerk in colonial secretary's office, Dec. 1855; district clerk at Seychelles, Aug. 1856; district clerk, Pamplemousses, Mauritius, 1858; stipendiary magistrate, Dec. 1864; district magistrate, May, 1868.

FAWCETT, WILLIAM L'ESTRANGE.—Station master at Bellair, Natal, in Oct., 1878; transferred to traffic manager's office as acting cashier in May, 1872; clerk to resident engineer on 23rd Nov., 1879.

FEILDEN, ARTHUR E. C.—Clerk to the senior judge of the eastern district court, Cape of Good Hope; 2nd clerk to the civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Queenstown, Cape of Good Hope, in February, 1874; second clerk to C. C. and R. M., Cape.

FERDINANDS, CHARLES L. (Ceylon), acting Queen's advocate and member of the executive council, 10th January, 1879 was admitted advocate of the supreme court in 1861, acting deputy Queen's advocate for the island and law officer for the crown, 1st October, 1871; acted as such till March, 1873; appointed member of the legislative council, 1873; confirmed as deputy Queen's advocate for the island, 4th April, 1876.

FERGUSON, PETER JOSEPH KINNIR.—Attorney-general, St. Lucia; educated at Stonyhurst; admitted to the bar, June, 1855; appointed justice of the peace and deputy-coroner, June, 1855; member of the legislative council, March, 1869; acted as attorney-general from August, 1869, to January, 1872, and subsequently at different times during the absence on leave of the chief justice; appointed attorney-general, May, 1876, on the resignation of Mr. La Case, and confirmed in August of the same year; member of the legislative and executive councils; member of the poor law committee; acting chief justice, Sept., 1877.

FERGUSON, RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, Bart., P.C., K.C.M.G. (1874), of Kilkerran, Ayrshire.—Succeeded his father, 1849; member of privy council, 1868; lieutenant-col. commandant of Royal Ayrshire militia; educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford; was lieutenant and captain of the grenadier guards; served in the Crimean campaign, including the battles of Alma and Inkermann (wounded), and siege of Sebastopol; was M.P. for Ayrshire 1854-57, and 1859-68; unsuccessfully contested Sandwich, 1859; was under secretary of state for India and the home departments in Lord Derby's third, and Mr. Disraeli's first administration; governor South Australia, 1868; and governor of New Zealand, 1873; resigned 1874; governor of Bombay, March, 1880.

FERREIRA, P. J., C.M.G. (1880).—Was commandant of local cavalry in the Transvaal against Sikukuni.

FESTING, COLONEL SIR FRANCIS WORGAN, R.M.A., K.C.M.G. (1874), C.B., held a dormant commission to administer the government of the Gold Coast whilst commanding the regular troops during the earlier stages of the Ashanti war, and was of the executive council; commanded at the repulse of the attack by the Ashantis on Elmina, June, 1873; took a distinguished part in the subsequent operations under Sir G. Wolseley. Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, 15th July, 1879.

FESSENMEYER, GEORGE ALPHONSO.—Appointed clerk in audit office, South Australia, 1857; chief clerk, 1868; assistant auditor-general, 1870.

FFINCH, H. M.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; provincial assistant, 1878.

FIELD, GEORGE E. C.—Entered the 3rd W. I. regiment as ensign, 1865; retired by sale of commission, March, 1870; entered the Jamaica constabulary as sub-inspector, February, 1870.

FIELD, JOSEPH JAMES.—Clerk and Zulu interpreter to the resident magistrate, Klip River Division, Feb. 6, 1874; sub-accountant and sub-distributor of stamps, Ladysmith, Feb. 19, 1876; clerk of the court of the resident magistrate; registrar of the circuit court; and clerk of the peace, Klip River Division, March 27, 1876.

FINNEMORE, ROBERT ISAAC.—Entered civil service, Natal, 1858; second clerk, surveyor-general's department, 1st March, 1859; passed examination and admitted as government land surveyor, 18th Nov., 1863; chief clerk and draughtsman, and examiner of diagrams, surveyor-general's department, 1st Oct., 1864; transferred to the attorney-general's department, 22nd Dec., 1865; admitted advocate of the supreme court, 8th Jan., 1868; acted frequently as clerk of the peace, 1867-73, and as master and registrar supreme court, 1873-75; postmaster-general, 2nd Feb., 1876; acting resident magistrate and administrator of native law, city division, 27th Jan., 1877, to 31st July, 1878; acting colonial treasurer, 19th Feb., 1877; has acted also as surveyor-general and as resident magistrate for Umgeni and other divisions; has acted at various times as member of commissions and boards on sundry subjects; edited Natal Almanac and Register, 1876-78; editor Natal Law Reports from 1879, &c.; master and registrar, supreme court, and registrar, vice-admiralty court, 1878.

FINNISS, JOHN HENRY.—Was clerk in the police office at Mauritius, Oct. 1849; assistant in the registration department, Aug., 1842; first assistant, Aug., 1848; receiver of registration dues and conservator of mortgages in that colony, June, 1854.

FIRTH, HENRY ALOYSIUS.—Sub-immigration agent for Berbice, 1858; assistant sworn clerk in the registrar's office of Demerara and Essequibo, 1859; sub-immigration agent for British Guiana, 1861; emigration agent at Calcutta for British Guiana, 1872; compiled the laws of British Guiana, 1864, and a supplement 1870, for both the combined court granted an amount in support thereof; in March, 1875, visited China on a special mission relative to the resumption of emigration; acts as emigration agent for Nevis and St. Vincent.

FISCHER, R. LE S.—Chief clerk, deeds registry, Cape of Good Hope, 1863.

FISHER, F. C.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1866; commissioner of requests at Chavakacheri, and acting ditto at Harrispatu, Aug. 1867; acting police magistrate, Jaffna, July, 1868; acting assistant government agent, Kurungala, 1869; Newra Eliya, Jan. 1870; Jaffna, May, 1872; acting police magistrate, Colombo, Nov. 1872; district judge, Chilaw, September, 1873; to continue to act at Colombo.

FITT, H. A.—Registrar-general, Trinidad; appointed 1860; acted as receiver general, 1865 and 1866, and is at present 3rd commissioner of assessed taxes.

FITZGERALD, HORACE.—Educated at the Royal Colleges of Caen and Amiens, in Paris, and at Trinity College, Dublin; is a member of the Irish bar; appointed a puisne judge of Trinidad in 1862.

FITZGERALD, JOHN PATRICK, M.D.—M.R.C.S.; assistant colonial surgeon and coroner for Wellington, New Zealand, 1840; colonial surgeon, and magistrate of the province of Wellington, 1850; superintendent of native hospitals British Kaffraria, 1856.

FITZHERBERT, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1877) (C.M.G., 1872).—Was educated at Cambridge; elected a fellow of Queen's College, and holds a diploma from the Royal College of Physicians, London; emigrated to New Zealand in 1842; was appointed treasurer of the colony in 1864; resigned in 1865; was reappointed treasurer in 1866; and was sent to England in 1867 as special agent for

the colony of New Zealand; speaker of the house of assembly.

FITZSIMONS, R. H.—Sub-inspector of police, Trinidad, Feb. 8, 1865.

FLEMING, C. W.—Police magistrate and visiting justice, district A, Barbados.

FLEMING, FRANCIS.—Was called to the bar, Middle Temple, Nov., 1866; crown solicitor for Mauritius, 1869; district and stipendiary magistrate, 1872; acted as district judge Seychelles, 1874; district judge, Jamaica, 1876; attorney-general, Barbados, 1878; acted as chief justice of Barbados, Sept., 1878, to March, 1879.

FLEMING, SANDFORD, C.E., C.M.G. (1877).—Engineer-in-chief of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FLEMING, SIR VALENTINE, KNT. BACHEL. (Created 1856.)—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. 1834, and took honours; was called to the bar at Gray's Inn, 1838; appointed commissioner of the insolvent court for Hobart Town, 1841; solicitor-general of Tasmania, 1844; attorney-general, Jan. 1848; chief justice of the supreme court there, Aug. 1854 and knighted by patent, 1856. Retired 1870.

FORD, CHARLES.—Appointed superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, Hong Kong, May, 1877.

FORD, EDWD. S.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of the Malmesbury division of Cape Colony; Dec. 1866; was magistrates' clerk at Richmond, 1848 to 1854; clerk to the civil commissioner, Graaff-Reinet, Sept. 1854 to 1858; clerk of the peace for Graaff-Reinet, 1858 to 1859; C. C. and R. M. Clanwilliam, 1859 to 1866.

FORD, FRANCIS CLARE, C.B. (1877), C.M.G. (1877).—Cornet in the 4th Light Dragoons, May 8th, 1846; Lieutenant, April 20th, 1849, and sold out June 9th, 1851; attaché at Naples, July 9th, 1852; at Munich, July 20th, 1855; at Paris November 8th, 1855; and paid attaché at Lisbon, March 9th, 1857; was transferred to Brussels, January 6th, 1859; to Stuttgart, July 5th, 1862; 2nd secretary in Her Majesty's diplomatic service, October 1st, 1862. Was resident as chargé d'affaires at Carlsruhe from October 15th, 1862, till September 26th, 1863; was transferred to Vienna, June 25th, 1864; secretary of legation in Japan, June 20th, 1865, but did not proceed thither. Was transferred to Buenos Ayres, Aug. 10th, 1865, where he was in charge of the mission from Dec. 13th, 1865, till Oct. 13th, 1866; was transferred to Copenhagen, June 26th, 1866, where he was acting chargé d'affaires from March 8th till May 18th, 1867, and was transferred to Washington, March 28th, 1867, where he was acting chargé d'affaires from Sept. 19th, 1867, till Feb. 8th, 1868; was transferred to Brussels, Nov. 30th, 1868, but did not proceed; Secretary of embassy at St. Petersburg, March 30th, 1871, where he was acting chargé d'affaires from Nov. 16th, 1871, till Feb. 8, 1872, and was transferred to Vienna, Oct. 26th, 1872; chargé d'affaires at Carlsruhe and Darmstadt, Oct. 11th, 1873; was appointed Her Majesty's agent to attend the commission at Halifax, under the 22nd and 23rd Articles of the Treaty of Washington of May 8th, 1871, July 26th, 1876; H.M.'s envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, 22nd Feb., 1878; H.M.'s envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil, 14th June, 1879.

FORD, THEODORE THOMAS.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 26th January, 1866, junior puisne judge supreme court, Straits Settlements, March, 1874; presiding judge of Penang division of that court until 17th July, 1874; acting judge of Penang

from 17th July, 1874, to April, 1876; resigned and returned to England. Re-appointed senior puisne judge, November, 1876; acting chief justice from December, 1876, to February, 1878.

FORDER, JAMES, graduated at the University of Cambridge, as B.A., in 1860; head-master of High School, Pietermaritzburg, July, 1868; acting master and registrar, supreme court, March, 1878; acting chief clerk, colonial office, Aug., 1878; resident magistrate for the colony, 18th March, 1880.

FORREST, JOHN, F.R.G.S.—Honorary Fellow of the Italian Geographical Society; Honorary Fellow of the Imperial Geographical Society of Vienna; knight of the Italian crown; entered the survey department of Western Australia, 1865; in 1869 was selected to command an exploring expedition into the interior in search of the remains of Dr. Leichardt; in 1870 commanded an exploring expedition from Perth to Adelaide along the south coast, and proved the practicability of a telegraph line being erected; in 1874 commanded an exploring expedition from Champion Bay, on the west coast, to the overland telegraph between Adelaide and Port Darwin, without the aid of camels (with horses only); for these services received the thanks of the governor and legislative council, and was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, 22nd May, 1876, and was also presented by the imperial government with a grant in fee of 5,000 acres of land; in 1876 was appointed deputy surveyor-general of Western Australia; from April to Sept., 1878, conducted the trigonometrical survey of the Nickol Bay district in North Western Australia; from Sep., 1878, to Jan., 1879, acted as commissioner of crown lands and surveyor-general, with a seat in the executive council of the colony.

FORSTER, H. MATHLEY.—Clerk and Zulu interpreter in the resident magistrate's office, Umgeni division, Natal, in May, 1875; acting government interpreter and interpreter to the native high court, 1st January, 1877; clerk and interpreter to the resident magistrate, Umgeni division, March, 1878; government interpreter and interpreter to the native high court, 12th May, 1880.

FORSTER, NASSAU WILLIAM.—1st clerk, post office, St. Vincent, from 1850 till 1856; clerk in the colonial secretary's office, 1857 to 1859; acting aid waiter, customs, Demerara, British Guiana, 1867-68; 3rd clerk in the immigration department British Guiana, 1868; now 1st clerk, immigration department, British Guiana; appointed protector of immigrants and inspector of schools, Saint Vincent, April, 1877.

FORSTER, WILLIAM.—Formerly treasurer of New South Wales, Agent-General of New South Wales in England.

FORSTER, WILLIAM EDWARD, The Rt. Hon., M.P.—Privy councillor, 1868; a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the West Riding of York; unsuccessfully contested Leeds, April, 1859; first elected for Bradford, Feb. 1861; under-secretary of state for the colonies, Nov. 1865; vice-president of the committee of privy council for education in Mr. Gladstone's administration, 9th Dec. 1868; Secretary to Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, with a seat in cabinet, April, 1880.

FORTESCUE, CAPTAIN EDMUND.—Was appointed ensign in the rifle brigade, 13th Feb., 1856; lieutenant, 22nd June, 1855; captain, 7th Sept. 1861; served in the Indian mutiny campaign, including siege and capture of Lucknow, affair of Kooree and taking of Fort Oomera (medal and

clasp), served on the north-west frontier in 1863-64, including action of Shubkhudder (medal and clasp); appointed station staff officer at Nowshera, including duties of cantonment magistrate, 1st January, 1865; brigade major, Mooltan, 13th Oct., 1865; brigade major, Umballa, 17th Oct., 1867, till Sep., 1871; superintendent of the penal settlement at Massaruni, British Guiana, July, 1878; passed P.H. in Hindustani at Mean Meer, in July, 1868; acted as inspector of prisons, British Guiana, from April till September, 1879.

FOSTER, COL. FOSTER.—Assistant magistrate, Gold Coast, educated at Sandhurst; entered the army in 1848; served with the Austrian army through the campaigns in Italy of 1848, 1849, 1850; served throughout the Russian campaign in the Crimea, and was assistant quartermaster-general for the Turkish forces in the Crimea. In January, 1856, was promoted to the rank of major, and commanded the 12th battalion of military train; and was specially employed under the command of Col. Weatherall in the reorganisation of the transport service in the Crimea. In 1860 proceeded to British Columbia, to take up military grant of land. In 1862, at the desire of the imperial government, and with the loyal aid of the inhabitants of the colony, organised a volunteer rifle corps and a company of artillery, which were equipped and armed by Her Majesty's government; was appointed to the command of this force as colonel commandant; was magistrate and gold commissioner; in November, 1870, was appointed assistant magistrate and inspector of police, Gold Coast; acting colonial secretary and collector of customs, 1872, 1878 and 1874; stipendiary magistrate. British Guiana, 20th April, 1876.

FOURNIER, A.—Assistant clerk, petty civil court of Port of Spain, Trinidad.

FOURNIER, HON. TELESPHORE.—Born 1824; called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1846; created a Q.C., 1863; sat in the House of Commons and the Quebec Assembly for several years; sworn of the privy council, 7th November, 1878; and was minister of inland revenue from that date until 8th July, 1874, when appointed minister of justice; transferred to postmaster-generalship, 19th May, 1875; retired from government on his appointment as a puisne judge of the supreme court of the dominion, 8th October, same year; the supreme court act and the insolvency act, 1875, were carried by him as minister of justice.

FOWLER, HENRY.—Entered the colonial secretary's office, Vancouver Island, in 1864, and on the union of that colony with British Columbia was appointed deputy registrar of the supreme court; appointed first writer at the Gambia in 1868; acted as private secretary to Admiral Patey; has been acting collector of customs on several occasions, and held the appointments of superintendent of police and colonial engineer; administered the government of the Gambia, 22nd April, 1872; acting collector of customs, Lagos, 28th June, and administered the government of that colony from 10th July to 23rd December, 1872; resumed duties at the Gambia, January, 1873; received a commission as captain of the Combe militia; commanded the forces in the field which were raised for the protection of the frontier; publicly received the thanks of the local government for drilling and bringing the militia into such an efficient state of discipline; receiver-general, comptroller of customs and navigation laws, Bermuda, 5th May, 1874; member of the legislative and executive council, 15th August, 1874; president of a commission of inquiry into the wreck of the

"Stella," and practices connected with distressed vessels resorting to Bermuda (report published by Board of Trade); colonial secretary, British Honduras, 18th July, 1877, with dormant commission as administrator, 18th Aug., 1877; crossed the unexplored portion of the colony, 1878-9, with a party of Indians; captain commandant Belize volunteer corps, 20th June, 1878; major, 1st Aug., 1879.

FOX, REV. GEORGE, A.M.—Principal of Queen's college grammar school, British Guiana.

FOX, THOMAS AUGUSTUS.—Entered the naval service in 1854, and served on board the 'Hilton,' 'Dudbrook,' 'Berhampooter,' 'Fire Queen,' 'Aracan;' commander of the Straits Settlements steamer 'Tonze,' 1862; of the 'Pluto,' 1864 to 1867; and of the 'Peiho,' Aug. 1867: served as a volunteer in the Bengal yeomanry cavalry, 1858, 1859, during the Indian mutiny; has a medal for that service, and also for service in China in 1860; and received a Lieutenant's commission for services rendered during that war; lieutenant. Royal naval reserve, 1868; acting harbour-master and marine magistrate, Penang, May, 1871; deputy master Attendant of Singapore, January, 1873, was confirmed in the appointment of harbour-master and postmaster, at Penang in April, 1874; elected a member of the Royal Geographical Society, 1870.

FOX, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1879)—Formerly prime minister of New Zealand.

FRANCES, H.—First revenue officer, Tobago.

FRASER, ALEXANDER.—Magistrate's clerk, Berbice, British Guiana, 1858; aid-waiter, customs, 1861; was also sworn weigher and gauger, 1866; first clerk to sub-controller of customs, and sub-bookkeeper, 1867; acted as sub-comptroller and sub-bookkeeper, 1868; promoted to audit department, Demerara, as second clerk, 1872; acting sub-comptroller of customs and sub-bookkeeper 1875.

FRASER, HON. CHRISTOPHER FINLAY.—Born, 1838; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1865; created a Q.C., 1876; has sat in the Ontario Assembly since March, 1872; became an executive councillor in November, 1873; was provincial secretary and registrar from that date up to April, 1874, when he was appointed commissioner of public works.

FRASER, F. BLACHE.—Second clerk, attorney-general's office, Trinidad, 1st January, 1865; promoted to colonial secretary's department as third clerk, 12th September, 1867; third landing waiter, customs department, 16th January, 1875; now first landing waiter.

FRASER, LIONEL M.—Ensign H.M. 25th Regiment, July, 1852; embarked for India, Aug. 1853; lieutenant H.M. 41st regiment, April, 1855; returned from India, Aug. 1855; proceeded to the Crimea, 12th Sept. 1855; returned to England, June, 1866; embarked with his regiment (the 41st) for the West Indies, Jan. 1857; sold out of the service, July, 1859; was adjutant of the 41st and fort adjutant of Trinidad from Nov. 1858, till July, 1859; clerk in the colonial treasury, Trinidad, 24th March, 1865; sub-inspector of police and inspector of weights and measures at San Fernando, 16th Feb., 1866; acting inspector of police, inspector of prisons, and inspector of weights and measures for Port of Spain, 24th Aug. 1867; inspector commandant of police, inspector of prisons, and inspector of weights and measures 22nd of Aug. 1868; justice of the peace for the county of St. George, 1867; justice of the peace for the whole island (by ordinance) 22nd Aug. 1868; acted as private secretary to C. H. Kortright, Esq., administrator of the government of Trinidad; registrar of the courts, 1876.

FRASER, MALCOLM, C. E.—Surveyor in the province of Auckland, New Zealand, in January, 1857; district surveyor, native land purchase department, New Zealand, February, 1859; district surveyor in Canterbury and on West Coast Gold Fields, New Zealand, August, 1863; chief surveyor for Westland, New Zealand, February, 1867; commissioner of crown lands and chief surveyor, Westland, New Zealand, May, 1869; in charge of the land and works' department, Westland, New Zealand, in 1869 and 1870; Surveyor-general of Western Australia, December, 1870; is a member of the executive and legislative councils.

FRASER, SIMON JAMES.—Barrister-at-law; 1st June, 1868, a stipendiary magistrate of Tobago, and also a justice of the peace on the general commission; coroner for the island, July, 1868; acted for three months in 1869 as stipendiary magistrate for No. 1 district; was acting attorney-general, 1869; resumed his duties as acting magistrate, 1870.

FREDERICTON, 1st BISHOP of. Founded 1845.—RIGHT REV. JOHN MEDLEY, D.D.—Was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he was 2nd class in classics, 1826, graduated M.A. 1830, and D.D. 1845; vicar of St. Thomas's, Exeter, in 1838; prebendary of Exeter cathedral in 1842; and consecrated 1st bishop of this see in 1845. Is author of a tract on episcopacy, an address to Sunday-school teachers, and has published several sermons. The diocese includes the province of New Brunswick.

FREELING, SIR SANFORD, K.C.M.G. (1878), (C.M.G., 1871).—Entered the royal artillery, as 2nd lieutenant, May 2, 1847; 1st lieutenant, June 30, 1848; captain, Sept. 21, 1854; colonial secretary and inspector of revenues, Gibraltar, 1st June, 1859; employed on the staff as military secretary at Malta and Gibraltar from April, 1855, to June, 1859; lieutenant-governor, Dominica, 1868; lieutenant-governor, Grenada, 1871; administered the general government of the Windward Islands, 1875; governor of the Gold Coast Colony, 1876; resigned, 1878; governor, Trinidad, 1880.

FREMANTLE, CAPT. THE HON. EDMUND ROBERT, R.N., C.B., C.M.G. (1874).—Appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George, for service during the Ashantee war 1873-74, having been some time senior naval officer on the station.

FRENCH, C. W.—Clerk to the police magistrates, rural district, St. Kitts.

FRENCH, CAPTAIN GEORGE ARTHUR, R.A., C.M.G. (1877).—Was commissioner of the north-west police, Canada.

FRERE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY BARTLE EDWARD, 1st Baronet, created 1876; G.C.B. (1876); G.C.S.I. (1866); P.C. (1873).—Educated at King Edward VI. grammar school, Bath, and at Haileybury college; entered the civil service of the H.E.I.C. in 1834; after holding some revenue appointments became secretary to Sir Geo. Arthur (governor of Bombay) in 1842; created K.C.B. for his services as British resident in the province of Scinde, 1859; appointed member of council of the governor-general of India, 1859; chief commissioner of Scinde, 1860; twice received the thanks of parliament for his services during the mutiny; was president of the council of the governor-general (during his absence) in 1860; subsequently first ordinary member thereof; was governor of Bombay, March, 1862 (when he resigned the Bombay civil service), to January, 1867; appointed a member of the council of India, November, 1866; received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford, 1867; the honorary degree of LL.D. at

Cambridge, 1874; is vice-president of the Royal Geographical Society; on leaving India received numerous complimentary addresses, including one from 20 native princes; was appointed in October, 1872, by Her Majesty's government, special commissioner to proceed to East Africa to enquire into the slave trade there, where he procured the signing of a treaty by the Sultan of Zanzibar, abolishing that traffic in May, 1873; and received in 1874 the freedom of the city of London in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas for his successful exertions in East Africa; accompanied H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his Indian tour, 1875-6, and on his return was created a baronet and a G.C.B.; governor of the colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, and Griqualand West, and Her Majesty's high commissioner in South Africa, 31st March, 1877, to October, 1880.

FROST, JOHN, C.M.G. (1879).—Member of the legislative assembly, Cape of Good Hope, field commandant of Cape volunteers, and late of H.M.'s Cape mounted rifles.

FULLER, E.—Officer commanding pioneer division, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; superintending officer, 1870.

FULLER, FREDERIC W.—Entered the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 28th April, 1862, after competitive examination, junior clerk, 1st class, 1st Oct., 1867; private secretary to Mr. Herbert, 1st July, 1870; private secretary to Hon. R. Meade, 21st May, 1871, to 29th Sept., 1872; appointed a 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept., 1872; private secretary to Mr. Herbert, 17th April, 1878, to 12th July, 1879; first-class clerk, 2nd April, 1879.

FYERS, R.E., LIEUT.-COL. A. B.—Entered Royal engineers, Dec., 1847; captain, Aug. 1856, and lieutenant-col., October, 1873; served in Mauritius from 1849 until 1858, during the greater part of which time he was "government meteorological observer;" was stationed at the Curragh camp from 1858 until 1861, and at Malta from 1861 until 1865; surveyor-general of Ceylon, 26 April, 1866. Is on the second list.

FYFE, LAWRENCE R.—Educated at the University of Aberdeen; temporary clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Jamaica, 1870; subsequently appointed a 2nd class clerk in the audit office, and was in June, 1871, transferred to the colonial secretary's office; acted as private secretary to Sir W. Grey from January to May, 1875; first class clerk, colonial secretary's office, April, 1875.

FYNN, FRANCIS HENRY, clerk and interpreter, Newcastle division, 8th March, 1864; clerk and interpreter, Umkomas division, 7th August, 1865; camp-master, Zulu coronation expedition, August, 1873; interpreter, Dutch and Kafir, to pursuing column through the Maluti mountains, Langalibalele expedition, November, 1873; administrator of native law, Umsinga division, 22nd June, 1874; justice of the peace for the county of Weenen and divisions of Klip River and Newcastle, 30th June, 1874; resident magistrate, Umsinga division, 2nd February, 1876; in charge of the native levies in Umsinga division during the war, 1879.

FYNN, W. CHRISTIAN.—Clerk of the courts, Cape Coast Castle, in 1858.

FYNNEY, F. BERNARD, clerk and interpreter to the resident magistrate, Umgeni division, Natal, 1874, but resigned the same year; interpreter to the government of Natal, Jan., 1876; administrator and border agent at the Lower Tugela, 1878, and had charge of that border during the war.

GALGEY, OTHO, L.R.C.S. Ireland, L.R. and Q.C.P. Ireland, L.M.—Medical officer No. 5 district, St. Vincent; late clinical resident in the Rich-

mond, Whitworth and Hardwicke hospitals, Dublin.

GALL, ARTHUR.—Entered H.M. ordnance service 1854; transferred to commissariat staff, 1858; resigned 1864; auditor of public accounts, Grenada, 1866; treasurer, 1869; chief revenue officer, St. Lucia, 1873.

GALLAGHER, DENIS M.—Assistant government secretary and assistant receiver-general, Berbice, British Guiana; studied in Dublin, 1851 and 1852, and obtained first class for "distinguished proficiency in English literature, mathematics, and natural philosophy;" went to the colony in 1853; commercial accountant, 1855 to 1857; sub-immigration agent for the counties of Demerara and Essequibo, British Guiana, Sept. 1857 (appointment altered to first sub-immigration agent in 1862); acted on five occasions between 1863 and 1872 as immigration agent-general; acted as a stipendiary magistrate, 6th June, 1872; sub-comptroller of customs and rum duties, and bookkeeper (representing audit department), Berbice, 1st November, 1872; and ex-officio registrar of shipping; acting superintendent of rivers and creeks (magistrate upper river district), in addition to other duties, 8th February to 30th June, 1873; acting assistant government secretary, and assistant receiver-general, in addition to other duties, 19th September, 1873, to 6th May, 1874; appointed assistant government secretary, and assistant receiver-general, 4th February, is a lieutenant in the rifle corps, Georgetown militia, and holds a P.S. certificate, with a memorandum of competency as adjutant; is a justice of the peace for the colony.

GALLWEY, MICHAEL H.—Called to the bar in Ireland, 1853; attorney-general, Natal, 1857; member of council.

GALT, HON. SIR ALEX. T., G.C.M.G. (1878), (K.C.M.G. 1869).—Born 1817; entered Canadian Parliament, 1849, and was almost continuously a member, first of the old legislative assembly, and later of the House of Commons, until 1872, when he retired from parliament; was finance minister from 7th Aug. to 21st May, 1862; from March, 1864, to Aug., 1866; and from 1st July to 4th Nov., 1867; declined to form an administration, 1858; proposed resolutions, same year, in favour of a federal union of British North America Provinces, which resolutions formed the basis of the policy of a subsequent administration; a delegate to the colonial conference in London, 1867, for carrying out final terms of the union of the Canadian provinces; appointed commissioner under the Washington treaty for the valuation of the fishing privileges conceded to the United States, 1874; high commissioner in London for the Dominion of Canada 1880.

GARCIA, EGBERT B.—Civil commissioner and magistrate, Victoria West, Cape of Good Hope; appointed Dec. 1869; was clerk to U. C. and K. M. Murraysburg, 1859 to 1865; clerk in general post-office, Cape Town, 1865 to 1869.

GARCIA, MAURICE.—Civil commissioner and magistrate, Riversdale, Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 1863; entered the colonial service, 1828; appointed clerk of the peace, George, 1856; civil commissioner and magistrate, Richmond, 1862.

GARLICK, THOMAS.—Appointed clerk assistant and shorthand writer, Natal legislative council, 29th July, 1878; as such, acted as clerk to the harbour commission, 1880.

GARRAWAY, DAVID G.—Entered the provost-marshal's office, Grenada, in January, 1867; chief

clerk, colonial secretary's office, March, 1868; acting clerk, of council, Sept. 1868; deputy-secretary, registrar and clerk of the crown, March, 1871, was commissioner on taking the census in May, 1871; is secretary of the board of education; auditor of public accounts, November, 1871, to October, 1872; and again from June to November, 1875; clerk to privy council, and secretary to executive committee, February, 1875; acting public treasurer in April, 1876, and *ex-officio* a member of the legislature.

GARRICK, JOSEPH HECTOR.—Attorney-general, Fiji, November, 1876.

GASAN, GIUSEPPE, L.L.D.—One of Her Majesty's judges for the Island of Malta, April, 1877.

GAUNT, WILLIAM HENRY.—Barrister at law; police magistrate and resident warden for the gold-fields of Victoria; and a justice of the peace for New South Wales; is also a coroner and visiting justice of H.M.'s gaol at Ballarat; entered the gold fields department on 6th July, 1853, placed in charge on 26th July, 1855; warden of gold fields, December, 1855, and police magistrate on 20th June, 1857; held the offices of Chinese protector and commissioner of crown lands, prior to their abolition; and while stationed on the border was a stipendiary and police magistrate for New South Wales; has served in all the gold fields of the colony, and since 1869 has been in charge of the Ballarat district.

GAWTHORNE, JAMES.—Clerk in survey office, 2nd January, 1862; promoted in April, 1855, to post-office, Penang; 28th February, 1869, to 30th May, 1870, acting as assistant post-master.

GAWTHORN, W. R.—Clerk in the Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 1847; private secretary and librarian to Cardinal Wiseman, April, 1852; private secretary to Archbishop English (Trinidad), Nov., 1861; chief clerk of the health office, Port of Spain, Nov., 1871; acting corresponding clerk of the public works department, July, 1873; chief clerk of the petty civil court of Port of Spain, Aug., 1872; was editor of the *Star of the West* newspaper for thirteen years, and of the *Grenadian* for six months; received a gratuity from the government of Trinidad, in 1872, for his services during the small pox epidemic in that colony; professor of English at the college and convent for five years.

GEE, WILLIAM.—Appointed chief draughtsman to resident engineer, on the 6th January, 1879.

GERRARD, JOHN.—Second clerk in the registrar-general's office, Hong Kong, 1860.

GIBBS, GEORGE MEADE, M.A.—Archdeacon of St. Kitts, Nevis, &c.; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; obtained at entrance recommendation for honours and Hebrew prize; graduated 1847; ordained by the bishop of Lichfield, 1848, for Trinity parish, Derby; appointed to curacy of St. Mary's, Southwark, 1851; Wonston, Hants, 1855; archdeacon of St. Kitts, and rector of St. George's, Basseterre, Dec. 1861. Member executive legislative council, St. Kitts, 1862.

GIBBALTAR, 4TH BISHOP.—See SANDFORD.

GIBSON, J. W.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1865; acting police magistrate, Harrispatu, 1866; acting police magistrate, Panadurá, 1867; commissioner of requests, &c., Avisawalla and Pasyala, June, 1868; police magistrate, Mátara, Oct. 1870; acting assistant government agent, Colombo, Nov. 1871; police magistrate, Haldumulla, May, 1872, to continue to act as assistant government agent, Colombo; police magistrate, Ganpola, Sept. 1872; acting district judge, Badulla, April, 1873; acting

police magistrate, Mátala, 1875; acting district judge, Badulla, 1876; acting district judge, Chllaw, 1878; acting district judge, Mátara, 1880.

GIBSON, T. M.—Educated at Cheltenham College; obtained an exhibition at Trinity College, Oxford; took second-class honours (classical) in moderations, 1869, and the degree of B.A. in 1870; was then called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn; appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, Jan. 1871; acting police magistrate, Balapitmodara, Sept. 1873; police magistrate, Avisawalla, 1875; assistant agent, Jaffna, 1877; acting commissioner of requests, Colombo, 1877; acting commissioner of requests, Kandy, 1878.

GIBSON, W. C., C.M.G. (1869).—Appointed to the Ceylon civil service, Sept. 1832; attached to the colonial secretary's office, 1833; also in that year assistant collector of customs, Negombo, and assistant government agent, Colombo; commissioner of loan board, auditor of the supreme court, and chairman of the savings bank, 1838 assistant colonial secretary, &c., 1840; acting auditor-general, 1846 and 1849; acting colonial secretary, 1850; auditor-general, 1851; acting colonial secretary, 1855 and 1859, in which office he was confirmed, Aug. 1860. Retired on pension, 1863.

GIBSON, Z. T.—Served as a cadet in the royal navy for three years; served in the mercantile navy in the capacities of mate and master alternately till 1867; joined the civil service as an officer of customs at Freetown; transferred to British Sherbro, as harbour master and chief clerk of customs in 1869; transferred to the Gambia, as harbour-master, tide surveyor, and quarantine officer in 1870; promoted as registrar and clerk of the courts, and crown prosecutor, 1871; collector of ship rates in 1872; attorney and advocate, 1875; curator of intestate estates and escheator, 1875.

GIFFORD, MAJOR THE RIGHT HON. LORD, V.C., colonial secretary, Western Australia, 1880, and senior member of the legislative council.

GILBERT-COOPER, H. E.—Educated at St. Paul's College, Stony Stratford; appointed, after a competitive examination, to a cadetship in the civil service, Straits Settlements, March, 1878.

GILES, JAMES.—Commandant of volunteers, 1873, and resident magistrate, Alfred County, Natal, 1874; educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge; entered the army in 1853 as cornet in 14th Light Dragoons; served in the Persian campaign under Sir James Outram, 1857, and in the Indian mutiny campaign under Sir Hugh Rose and Sir Robert Napier; engaged in several skirmishes and general actions (see Hart's "Army List," 1862); received Central Indian medal and clasp; entered the civil service, Natal, in 1870, as assistant clerk legislative council.

GILL, JOHN B.—Appointed, after examination by civil service commissioners, clerk in emigration commissioners' office, June, 1864; first class clerk, 12th Sept., 1875; transferred to colonial office on abolition of emigration board, 1st April, 1878.

GILLARD, RICHARD.—Clerk in the customs, Bridgwater, England, Jan. 1852; third class clerk in secretary's office, London, July, 1855; second class, Dec. 1858; promoted to first class, Jan. 1866; surveyor-general of customs and inspector of invoices, Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 1868; collector of customs, Kingston, 1st March, 1869.

GILLIES, THOMAS B.—Elected member of the house of representatives, New Zealand, 1860; attorney-general, 1862; postmaster-general and secretary for crown lands, 1868-4; colonial treasurer, 1872; superintendent of the province of

Auckland, 1869-73; one of the puisne judges of the supreme court of New Zealand, 1875.

GILMORE, GEORGE.—Colonial secretary, Tasmania, April, 1876.

GILPIN, BENJAMIN JOSIAH.—Second landing waiter, 27th April, 1864; 1865, sub-collector of customs, Palma and Leckie; 1868, senior landing waiter and clerk of powder magazine; senior examining officer, 1st Jan., 1876.

GLADSTONE, RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EWART, M.P.—Privy Councillor (Gt. Brit.). Appointed 1841.—Was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he attained a double first class in 1831; graduated M.A. 1834; and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1848; was a lord of the treasury in Dec. 1834; under-secretary for the colonies from Jan. to April, 1835; vice-president of the board of trade, and master of the mint, from Sept. 1841, to May, 1843, when he became president of the board of trade, retaining the office of master of the mint; resigned both Feb. 1845; was secretary of state for the colonies from Dec. 1845, to July, 1846; chancellor of the exchequer from Jan. 1853, to Feb. 1855; lord high commissioner extraordinary to the Ionian Islands, Nov. 1858; reappointed chancellor of the exchequer, June, 1859; is author of 'The State in its relations with the Church,' 'Church Principles considered in their Results,' and other works; was M.P. for Newark from 1832 to Jan. 1846, and sat for the university of Oxford from 1847; defeated 1865, and returned for South Lancashire; at the general election of 1868 was defeated for South Lancashire, and was returned as M.P. for Greenwich; First Lord of the Treasury, Dec. 9, 1868; chancellor of the exchequer and master of the mint, in conjunction with other appointments, 1873; resigned Feb., 1874. First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, April, 1880.

GLADWIN, HENRY JAMES.—Second clerk in the immigration department, British Guiana; 1 Aug., 1873; third clerk, 1st Jan. 1878.

GLOVER, Sir J. H., R.N., G.C.M.G. (1874).—Entered the navy in 1841 on board the 'Queen,' bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Owen, in which ship he sailed to the Mediterranean; transferred in May, 1842, to the Mediterranean survey until 1850; for two years commanded the cutter 'Auxiliary'; in 1851 served on the West African station until promoted to lieutenant in October of that year; in 1852 served in the 'Winchester' frigate on the East Indian station; transferred to the steam sloop 'Sphinx,' shared in the attack and capture of Pegu, and in the action at Donibew, was especially mentioned in despatches on both occasions; senior lieutenant in the steam sloop 'Rosamond' in the Baltic in 1854; commanded the 'Otter,' steam, 3 guns, from 1st March, 1855, to March, 1857, and was employed in her on 'particular service' in the rivers Elbe and Weser in 1855; from March, 1857, to March, 1861, was employed on the service of the Niger expedition, surveyed the lagoons at Lagos, and that portion of the river Niger comprised between Boressa and the sea; during 1861-2 he commanded the 'Handy' gunboat on the lagoons at Lagos, until promoted to the rank of commander; captain, 1878; first commission as administrator of the government of Lagos, 21st April, 1863; colonial secretary, Lagos, 5th May, 1864; administrator of the government from 21st Feb., 1866, until the 9th of July, 1872; has received the thanks of the secretary of state for foreign affairs, and of the secretary of state for war for services rendered on different occasions; has also received the thanks of the administrator and

council of the government of the Gold Coast for his survey of the river Volta from the rapids to the sea; and for the assistance he rendered in destroying the pirates of the island of Duffoe on that river in 1870; special commissioner to friendly native chiefs in the eastern district of the protected territories on Gold Coast, 18th Aug. 1873; engaged and defeated the Ahoonah tribes, Dec. 1873, and having left Mr. Goldsworthy in command in that quarter, marched with about 700 Houssas into Ashanti, and made his way to Coomassie, through the ruins of which he passed on the 12th of February, 1874. Received the Grand Cross of Saint Michael and Saint George for these services. Governor of Newfoundland, 1875.

GLYDE, GEORGE.—Third class clerk, police department, Western Australia, 1864; second class clerk, 1875.

GOBLE, BLAKE.—Gazetted ensign 3rd West India Regiment, 1852; lieutenant, 1853; transferred to 57th regiment, on service in the Crimea, 1855; justice of the peace, Natal, 1860; surveyor-general department, 1874; 1875, transferred to the port establishment; in the same year to the excise department; 1877, inspector of Lazaretto; appointed to the customs department, 1880.

GOLDIE, CHARLES.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, an examining officer H.M. customs, Greenock, Sept., 1863; inspector of invoices and chief landing surveyor H.M. customs, Jamaica, Oct., 1869; one of the commissioners to inquire into the pilot service of Jamaica, April, 1870; acting collector of customs, Kingston, Jamaica, from Aug. to Dec., 1873, and from Oct., 1875, to Sept., 1876; has twice acted for short periods, in June and Aug., 1874, as island treasurer, and as collector-general of customs, July, 1875.

GOLDNEY, JOHN TANKERVILLE.—Attorney-general, Leeward Islands, April, 1880.

GOLDSWORTHY, R. T., C.M.G. (1874).—Served during the Indian mutiny in the volunteer cavalry of Havelock's forces; present in the actions of Oonao, Buserutgunj, and re-capture of Buserutgunj; for these services he received a commission in the 17th Lancers; present at the taking of Bithoor, action of Boorbrakechowke, and first relief of Lucknow; subsequently served as assistant field engineer in defence of the residency of Lucknow until its final relief (twice specially mentioned in despatches); was staff officer to a flying column in Central India; received medal with clasp; passed the required examination for the Staff College; appointed inspector-general of police, Sierra Leone, 1868; transferred to Lagos as inspector of Houssa police and district magistrate in 1870; collector of customs, Gold Coast, 1873; second in command to Sir John Glover's force on the Volta, 1873; was left by Sir John Glover, in command of a large native force, to finish the war with the Ahoonahs, in the Trans Volta country, whom he engaged and defeated on three occasions; received the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George for these services; president of Nevis, May, 1876; colonial secretary of Western Australia, 1877, and senior member of legislative council; administrator of the Government, and colonial secretary of St. Lucia, 1881.

GONSALVES, JACOB.—Born 13th May, 1832, Calcutta; educated in the government school, Calcutta, 1840 to 1846; in 1847 apprenticed as student in the medical college, Calcutta; in 1848, acted as engrossing writer in the office of Messrs Allan, Thomas, and Dow, attorneys and notaries at law; in 1850, acted as clerk in the military depart.

ment, government of India; in 1852, acted as Indian interpreter and assistant to the surgeon superintendent in charge of upwards of 600 immigrants from Calcutta to the West Indies, Demerara; from 1852 to 1855 acted as bookkeeper on Plantation Leke Souvenir, east coast, Demerara; in 1856, acted as stationmaster in the Demerara railway company; in 1858, acted as junior clerk and India interpreter in the office of stipendiary magistrate, District E; in 1859, appointed clerk in the office of stipendiary magistrate, District B, county of Demerara, colony of British Guiana; in 1861, returned to Calcutta; in the same year acted as clerk in the office of the municipality, Calcutta; in 1863, acted as despatcher in the army clothing agency; in 1865, joined as section writer in the high court appellate jurisdiction; in 1869, acted as storekeeper of stationery and forms in the government lithographic press; in 1872, acted as clerk in the office of the justice of the peace for the town of Calcutta; in 1874, emigrated to Natal, appointed to act as Indian interpreter in the office of the protector of immigrants; in 1876, acted as clerk and Indian interpreter, R. M. office, Lower Ingela Division, and in 1877 to present office, R. M. Inanda.

GOOD, CHARLES, graduated at Exeter College, Oxford, B.A., 1856.—Chief clerk in office of colonial secretary of British Columbia, April, 1859; acted as private secretary to governor Douglas during 1859, 1860, 1861; clerk to the legislative council 19th June, 1864; assistant colonial secretary, 1867, and first colonial secretary on the confederation of British Columbia with the dominion of Canada, 20th July, 1871, until a responsible ministry was formed, on 14th November, 1871, when he was appointed assistant provincial secretary.

GOODBUN, GEORGE EDWARD.—3rd clerk, audit office, 1st Oct., 1848, to 18th Oct., 1858; secretary to harbour board, Cape Town, 1st Jan., 1853, to 31st July, 1857; 2nd clerk, audit office, 19th Oct., 1858, to 14th Jan., 1860; 1st clerk, audit office, 15th Jan., 1860, to 30th Sept., 1867; chief clerk, general management department, customs, Cape Town, 1st Oct., 1867, to 30th June, 1876; assistant collector and controller of customs from 1st July, 1876.

GORDON, ARTHUR JOHN LEWIS, C.M.G. (1877).—Was private secretary to the governor of Trinidad, 1866 to 1870; acting colonial secretary, Trinidad, April, 1870; private secretary to governor of Mauritius, 1870; private secretary to the governor, Fiji, 1875.

GORDON, HON. SIR ARTHUR HAMILTON, G.C.M.G. (1878), (K.C.M.G. 1878).—Was private secretary to his father, Earl of Aberdeen, when first lord of the treasury, 1852 to 1855; was M.P. for Beverley from July 29, 1854, till March, 1857; accompanied Mr. Gladstone on his special mission as lord high commissioner extraordinary, to the Ionian Islands, in November, 1858; was appointed a companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George in 1859, captain commandant of the 1st Aberdeenshire rifle volunteers, Feb. 25, 1860, lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, Oct. 1861; governor of Trinidad, Nov. 1866; governor of Mauritius, 1870; retired, 1874; governor of the new colony of Fiji, January, 1875; Her Majesty's high commissioner for the Western Pacific, 1877; also consul for the Western Pacific, 1877; governor of New Zealand, 1880.

GORDON, WILLIAM ROSE.—Clerk and Zulu interpreter to assistant resident magistrate, Pietermaritzburg, March, 1866; clerk and interpreter to resident magistrate, Alfred County, 1867; acting

clerk of the court, sub-distributor of stamps and issuer of licences, 1869; clerk and interpreter to resident magistrate, borough and county of Durban, 1870; acting interpreter of the circuit court, Durban, combined courts, and immigration department, interpreter of the supreme and circuits courts, and native high court of Natal, 1878.

GORE, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK F.R.G.S.—Was acting private secretary to Sir A. Oliphant, C.B., chief justice of Ceylon, 1850, private secretary to C. Temple, Esq., second puisne judge of Ceylon, 1851, and to Sir Philip E. Wodehouse, K.C.B., when superintendent of British Honduras in 1852, and again when governor of British Guiana in 1854; while in Honduras acted twice as colonial secretary, and was employed in the Bay Islands then under the British flag; acting assistant government secretary, and acting circuit stipendiary magistrate of British Guiana, 1855; was confirmed in 1857 as assistant government secretary; acted as government secretary in 1865; an inspector of prisons, 1865, and a director in 1866; was acting government secretary, chairman of the board of health, and member of the education committee, from October, 1866, until transferred to Barbados as Colonial Secretary, in March, 1867; where latterly he was a member of the executive and legislative councils; was a J.P. for the island; administered the government of St. Vincent from May to Oct., 1874; and of Grenada from March to May, 1876. Militia services.—Captain in the militia of British Guiana, 1856; military secretary, 1865, and adjutant-general, 1866; when transferred to Barbados in 1867; received a commission as military secretary, and in 1868 acted as adjutant-general; present rank, lieutenant-colonel; lieutenant-governor Tobago, 1877; lieutenant-governor St. Vincent, 1880.

GORMAN, W. J.—Captain, late of the Ceylon Rifles; assistant commissary-general, Ceylon, 1858; acting deputy commissary-general, 1863, resumed duties, 1864; acting deputy commissary-general, 1866; colonial storekeeper, September, 1867. Is a J. P. for the island.

GORRIE, JOHN.—Called to the bar of Scotland, 1856; Captain Q.E.R.V., 1859; one of the honorary advocate-deputies for Scotland, 1860; practised in London, 1862 to 1869; counsel for Jamaica Committee before Royal Commission in that colony, 1866; substitute-procureur and advocate-general, Mauritius, 10th Aug., 1869; 8rd puisne judge, supreme court, 5th Sept., 1870; 2nd puisne judge, 12th Sept., 1870; member of the police and old immigrants inquiry commission, 1872; president of the council of education, 1874-6; acting 1st puisne judge, April, 1875; chief justice of Fiji, March, 1876.

GOTTLIEB, FELIX HENRY, F.S.S., F.R.G.S.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, Nov. 1871; magistrate of police and chief commissioner of the court of requests, Singapore; entered the service of government of the Straits Settlements, 1st April, 1846; transferred from Penang to the post office at Singapore, 1st of October of the same year; appointed sworn clerk of the supreme court of judicature, 9th May, 1848; nominated deputy at Singapore to the sheriff and marshal of the Incorporated Settlements; appointed official assignee and sealer of the insolvent court, 1857; on Sept. 20, 1859, nominated high sheriff and marshal of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca; March 21, 1861, commissioner of the court of requests; Nov. 21, 1863, was appointed a justice of the peace; coroner since April 22, 1864; Nov. 19, 1863, magistrate of police, Singapore; crown solicitor, Straits Settlements, 1st June, 1874; chief magistrate of Province Wellesley, December, 1876.

and commissioner of the court of requests; subsequently transferred to the 2nd magistracy, Singapore; acting magistrate and commissioner of the court of requests, and protector of Indian immigrants at Penang, 17th September, 1878.

GOTTLEB, G. S. H.—Educated at the gymnase cantonale, Neuchâtel (Swiss), and afterwards at the university of Bonn; admitted as a student Middle Temple, after passing the prescribed examination, Nov., 1871; clerk to the acting senior puisne judge, Singapore, 1st May, 1876; first clerk in the court of requests, Singapore, 18th Jan., 1877; and chief clerk of the same office, 1st July, 1878; chief clerk of the supreme court, Singapore, 18th Oct., 1879.

GOULBURN, 1st BISHOP OF—RIGHT REV. MESAC THOMAS, D.D.—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated B.A. 1840; M.A. 1848; ordained deacon, 1840; priest, 1844; vicar of Tuddenham St. Martin, Suffolk; was secretary to the colonial and continental church society. Goulburn formed part of the diocese of New South Wales until its separation in 1863.

GOULDSBURY, VALESIUS SKIPTON, M.D., C.M.G. (1876).—Surgeon-major in the army medical department, serving on the West Coast of Africa; has served in several capacities under the Gold Coast government, and been employed upon more than one special mission to native tribes; administrator of the government of Gambia, March, 1877.

GOYDER, G. WOODROFFE.—Chief clerk, land office, South Australia. 1853; deputy surveyor general, 1855; surveyor general, 1861; also inspector of mines and valuer of runs.

GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE.—(New South Wales) 2nd BISHOP OF, RIGHT REV. JAMES FRANCIS TURNER, D.D.—Educated Durham University, where he graduated B.A. 1851, M.A. 1854; ordained in 1851; formerly rector of North Tedworth, near Marlborough; for some time chaplain of Bishop Cosin's Hall, Durham University.

GRAHAM, CYRIL CLERKE, C.M.G. (1877).—Was honorarily attached to Lord Dufferin, British commissioner in Syria, from September 10, 1860, till June, 1861; private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, secretary of state for the colonies, 6th July, 1866, to 9th March, 1867; lieutenant-governor, Grenada, 1875, to September, 1877.

GRAHAM, CAPT. D. D.—Provincial superintendent of police, Galle, Ceylon, 1868.

GRAHAM, FREDK.—Appointed clerk in the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, after a competitive examination, 30th May, 1870; appointed private secretary to Mr. Herbert, 1st October, 1872; 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept., 1872; private secretary to the Rt. Hon. M. E. Grant-Duff, M.P., 1st January, 1881.

GRAHAM, JOHN.—Accountant clerk in treasury office, British Columbia, April, 1859; is now assistant receiver-general of Canadian British Columbia.

GRAHAM, THOS.—Crown commissioner, colonial surveyor, and civil engineer, Turks Islands; appointed 1853; treasurer of Honduras, 1863; is *ex-officio* member of the executive council; was commandant of the Belize volunteers; was acting colonial secretary from Oct., 1863, to Mar. 1864; June, 1866, to July, 1867; in August, 1868; from June, 1874, to November, 1875; and from March, 1876.

GRAHAM'S-TOWN (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE), 8th BISHOP OF. BISHOPIC founded 1853. RIGHT REV. N. J. MERRIMAN, M.A. (1871).—Colonial chaplain, Graham's Town, and archdeacon, 1849; elected bishop of the Orange River Free State, 1869.

This diocese (originally part of the see of Cape Town) comprises the eastern districts of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, together with the districts south of the Orange, and east of the Ongar Rivers, and also the territory of British Kaffraria.

GRANT, JOHN.—Keeper of the common gaol, Tobago.

GRANT, JOHN GLASGOW.—Member of legislative council, Barbados; barrister-at-law, and master in chancery; was speaker of the house of assembly for several years.

GRANT, SIR JOHN PETER, G.C.M.G. (1874), K.C.B. (1862).—Educated at Eton, Edinburgh, and Haileybury; entered the Bengal civil service, 1828; secretary to the Indian law commission, 1837; commissioner for the debts of the Raja of Mysore, 1844; secretary to the government of Bengal, 1848; secretary to the governor-general of India in council (home department), 1852; subsequently transferred to the foreign department; a member of the council of India, May, 1854; was lieutenant-governor of Bengal from May 1859 to 1862; governor of Jamaica, June, 1866, until 1874.

GRANT, GENERAL SIR PATRICK, G.C.B., and G.C.M.G. (1868).—Served with the army at Gwalior, 1843-4, Sutlej, 1845-6; Punjab, 1848-9 Afghanistan, 1849-50; governor of Malta, March, 1867, to June, 1872. Governor of Chelsea Hospital, March, 1874.

GRANVILLE, EARL, K.G., D.C.L.—(Rt. Hon. GRANVILLE GEORGE LEYSON GOWER), Educated at Christ Church, Oxford; was attached to the embassy at Paris from May, 1835, till Aug. 1836; was M.P. for Morpeth from Feb. 10, 1831, till Feb. 1840, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; was under secretary of state for foreign affairs from March 7, 1840, till Sept. 8, 1841; was M.P. for Lichfield from Sept. 1841, till he succeeded to the peerage as 2nd earl, Jan. 8, 1846; was appointed master of the buckhounds, July 9, 1846; sworn a privy councillor, Aug. 1, 1846; appointed one of the commissioners of railways, Nov. 4, 1846; and a deputy lieutenant of Salop in the same year; appointed vice-president of the board of trade and paymaster-general, May 7, 1848; Jan. 8, 1850, one of the commissioners for the promotion of the exhibition of works of industry of all nations to be held in the year 1851; was secretary of state for foreign affairs from Dec. 27, 1851, till Feb. 27, 1852; was appointed lord president of the council, Dec. 28, 1852; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, June 21, 1854; a member of the committee of education, July 8, 1854; lieutenant-colonel of the queen's own royal regiment of Staffordshire yeomanry cavalry, July 8, 1854, which he resigned, May 21, 1861; was again appointed lord president of the council, Feb. 8, 1855; ambassador extraordinary to the Emperor of all the Russias (Alexander II.), on the occasion of his imperial majesty's coronation, July 22, 1856; and chancellor of the University of London, Dec. 26, 1856; resigned office, Feb. 26, 1858; was again appointed lord president of the council, June 18, 1859; K.G., July 6, 1859; was appointed in 1861 to be one of the commissioners for the international exhibition of works of industry and arts to be held in London in 1862; was in attendance on her majesty when she proceeded to Germany in the autumn of 1863; had the degree of D.C.L. conferred upon him by the University of Oxford in 1863; resigned office, July 5, 1866; constable of Dover castle and lord warden of the cinque ports; secretary of state for the colonies in Mr. Gladstone's first administration, 9 Dec. 1868; succeeded the Earl of Clarendon as secretary of state, foreign

affairs, July, 1870; resigned, Feb. 1874; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, April, 1880.

GRATIAEN, E.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1858.

GRAVES, T. N.—June, 1854, clerk, colonial secretary's office, Mauritius; Nov. 1, 1858, clerk, in treasury; May, 1864, joint district clerk.

GRAY, MARTIN W.—Postmaster of Antigua, December, 1877; immigration agent, September, 1880.

GRAY, S. BROWNLOW.—Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1847; attorney-general of Bermuda, June, 1861. Is also advocate of the vice-admiralty court.

GRAY, WILLIAM W.—Second clerk, Antigua treasury, September, 1879.

GREAVES, R. LAMBERT.—Clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Barbados, February, 1867; chief clerk in the registration department of the colonial secretary's office, in March, 1871, and as such was clerk to the courts of ordinary and error; acting chief clerk of the office from May to September, 1872; and clerk to the board of lighthouse commissioners, May, 1872; transferred to Jamaica as an inspector of police, October, 1875, and was compelled to resign that appointment in June, 1876, in consequence of ill health; re-entered the colonial service in the registrar's office of British Guiana in July, 1877; acted as assistant superintendent of the convict prison at Massaruni, from January to November, 1878; employed in the government secretary's office from that time to March, 1879, when he received his present appointment as a commissary of taxation.

GREEN, H. W.—Educated at Marlborough College; junior "Brown" prizeman, 1867, and subsequently at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he obtained an open scholarship in classics; writer, Ceylon civil service, Jan. 1870; acting assistant government agent, Batticaloa, Mar. 1871; police magistrate, Panwilla, Dec. 1871; to continue to act at Batticaloa; acting assistant government agent, Kurunigala, July, 1873.

GREENE, WILLIAM.—Educated at St. Edmund's R. C. College, Hertfordshire; chief clerk, procureur general's office, Mauritius, 1863; government translator of laws, 1870; joint author of a work, "Labor Laws of Mauritius;" crown solicitor, 1872; in 1873 member of a commission of inquiry into the prison system of the island; in 1877-78, twice acting district magistrate of Grand Port; in 1878 was member of a commission to frame rules of practice and procedure for stipendiary courts, and in 1879 member of a commission to frame general regulations to carry out the new laws on masters and servants; author of several editions of a digest, "Index to the Laws of Mauritius."

GREGORY, AUGUSTUS CHARLES, C.M.G. (1875).—Surveyor-General of Queensland.

GREGORY, CHARLES HUTTON, C.E., C.M.G. (1876).—Past president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and consulting engineer for various works in the colonies.

GREGORY, RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM HENRY, K.C.M.G., (1875).—Was member of Parliament for Galway county, Ireland; governor of Ceylon, 1871 to 1877; and was sworn a member of the Privy Council for Ireland, in the same year; appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to the East.

GRRESHAM, JOHN FOSTER.—Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A., 1849; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, June 7, 1852; special

pleader, northern circuit; attended Hull, west riding, Manchester, Middlesex, and central criminal court sessions; chief justice of Grenada, 1863.

GREY, SIR GEORGE, K.C.B. (Civil.) 1848.—Ensign in the 83rd regiment, 1829; lieutenant, 1838; and captain, 1839; left England in 1837 to explore the north-west part of Australia, the account of which will be found in a work published by him, entitled *Journals of Two Expeditions of Discovery in North-west and Western Australia*, during 1837-8-9; was for some time resident magistrate at Albany, West Australia; governor of South Australia, Dec. 1840; of New Zealand, 1846; of the Cape of Good Hope, 1854; re-appointed governor of New Zealand, June, 1861; is author of 'Polynesian Mythology.' Relieved of the government of New Zealand, end of 1867. Retired on a governor's pension in 1872; superintendent of the Province of Auckland, 1875; premier of New Zealand, 1877 to 1879.

GREY, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE, 2nd Bart. (Utd. Kgd. creat. 1814); Privy Councillor, 1839; G.C.B. (Civil) 1849.—Educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he was 1st class in classics, 1821; and graduated, M.A. 1824; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1826; was under-secretary for the colonies from July to Nov. 1834, and from April, 1835 till 1839; was judge-advocate-general from 1839 to June, 1848; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster from June to Sept. 1841; secretary of state for the home department from July, 1846, to Feb. 1852; secretary of state for the colonies from June, 1854, to Feb. 1855; again home secretary from March, 1855, to Feb. 1858; reappointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, June, 1859; and again secretary of state for the home department, 1861; was M.P. for Devonport from 1832 to 1847; for Northumberland North from 1847 to 1852, and member for Morpeth, January, 1853.

GREY, 3rd EARL (Creat. 1806), VISCT. HOWICK, 1801; BARON GREY, 1806 (Utd. Kgd. creat.); BART., 1746 (Gt. Brit.); Privy Councillor, 1835.—HENRY GEORGE GREY.—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A. 1823); was under-secretary of state for the colonies from 1830 to 1833; under secretary for the home department from Jan. till July, 1834; secretary at war from April, 1835, to Sept. 1839; secretary of state for the colonies from July, 1846, to Feb. 1852; lord-lieut. of Northumberland, 1847; was M.P. for Winchelsea from 1826 to 1830, for Higham Ferrers in 1831, for North Northumberland from 1831 to 1851, and for Sunderland from Sept. 1841, till July, 1845.

GREY, MAJOR W. R.—Ensign in the 30th regt., 1843, served in England and Ireland; promoted in 1847 to a lieutenancy in the Ceylon rifle regiment, served in Ceylon from 1847 to 1850, and again in 1854; during the Ceylon rebellion of 1848 commanded the outpost of Ambepuss; served in Hong Kong from 1850 to 1854; acted for a considerable time as paymaster, quartermaster, and adjutant of the detachment of his regiment at that station; promoted to an unattached company in 1856; accepted a troop in the military train on the formation of that corps in 1857; in 1859 went with his battalion to China; in 1860 was sent to Japan with his troop for horses; on his return, before the taking of the Taku forts, appointed captain-commandant of the mounted transport of the army (which was then declared to be in a state of collapse); at the end of the first march towards Peking, on arrival at Tien Tsin, received the thanks of general (now) Lord Napier of Magdala; mentioned in despatches; promoted to rank of major in the army (medal and

class); on the breaking up of the field force, remained with the army of occupation in command of the 1st battalion military train, with which he returned to England in 1862, again mentioned in despatches; in 1863 proceeded with the 4th battalion of the military train to New Zealand; in 1865 appointed to the staff of the governor of that colony up to the end of 1867, performed the duties of aide-de-camp and military secretary, and for six months the additional duties of private secretary, specially mentioned and recommended for promotion (medal); promoted to an unattached majority when the military train was broken up; retired from the service; 1875, superintendent of prisons, Straits Settlements.

GREY-WILSON, WM.—Appointed private secretary to Sir William Grey, governor of Jamaica, 1874; to lieutenant-governor Edwd. E. Rushworth, March, 1877; to administrator, Major-General J. R. Mann, R.E., August, 1877; to lieutenant-governor, F. P. Barlee, British Honduras, Sept., 1877; and clerk of the executive and legislative councils, June, 1878.

GRIFFIN, WM. HY.—Secretary to the general post-office, Canada, on the transfer of the department to the colonial authorities in 1861; deputy postmaster-general of Canada, June, 1867; is now deputy postmaster-general of the dominion.

GRIFFITH, CHARLES DUNCAN, C.M.G. (1877).—Governor's agent in, and chief magistrate for, the territory of British Basutoland; was lieutenant in the Uitenhage Hottentot levy during the Kafir war of 1846-47; lieutenant in the first division Kafir police from 1st January, 1848, to 31st December, 1850; captain commanding the Albany Hottentot levy during the Kafir war of 1851-52 (medal); was several times mentioned in general orders; appointed in November, 1852, commandant of the second division of the armed mounted police force; in 1855, upon the re-organization of the corps, the title of commandant was changed to that of inspector; served under Sir Walter Currie as second in command during the operations in 1857-58 against the Tembu chief Fadana, and the Galeka chief Krel; captured the chief Fadana, near the sources of the Bashee river, after a hard ride of twenty-four hours; for these services was appointed in June, 1858, civil commissioner and resident magistrate for the district of Albert; promoted in June, 1859, to Queen's-town as civil commissioner and resident magistrate; promoted in November, 1868, to Graham's-town as civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Albany; in July, 1869, transferred, at the special request of the governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse, to King William's-town as civil commissioner and resident magistrate of that important division; in July, 1871, appointed governor's agent and chief magistrate for the territory of British Basutoland; in September, 1877, commandant of the frontier armed mounted police force upon the outbreak of the Galeka tribe under the chief Krel; appointed on the 2nd and 3rd October, 1877, to rank in the Transkei command as a colonel in H.M.'s army; and the immediate command of all troops, imperial as well as colonial, on the eastern side of the Kei river, placed under his command; on the 16th January, 1878, appointed commandant-general of colonial forces, and served from that date in command of the colonial forces in the colony until the end of the Galeka war and the Galeka rebellion; in July, 1878, received the thanks of both houses of parliament for his services; on the 26th August, 1878, re-appointed, as governor's agent in, and chief magistrate for, British Basuto-

land; colonel-commandant of colonial forces in and upon the borders of Basutoland.

GRIFFITH, FRANCIS BELL.—Inspector of inland revenue officers, Barbados, 23rd March, 1874; J.P.; acted as auditor-general, in 1874, 1876, 1877, 1878.

GRIFFITH, T. RISELY.—Entered the colonial bank service in 1869, and served in London, Barbados, and St. Vincent; auditor of public accounts, Grenada, 1st November, 1872, to 28th February, 1878; private secretary to governor of the government of the Windward Islands in 1875; private secretary to lieutenant-governor, April, 1876, to May, 1877; treasurer, Gold Coast Colony, 1st March, 1878; colonial secretary and treasurer, Sierra Leone, 21st June, 1879; member of the executive and legislative councils.

GRIFFITH, WILLIAM BRANDFORD, C.M.G. (1879).—Auditor-general, Barbados, 31st March, 1868; acting colonial secretary, 1st May to 31st October, 1874; 21st March to 31st May, 1876; and again in 1877; J.P., 1874; member of the legislative council, 2nd June, 1876; as acting colonial secretary is *ex-officio* a member of the executive council and chairman of the consolidated, contagious diseases, and education boards; is a member of the central schools and general hospital boards, and a trustee of the public library; was a member of the legislative assembly, 1861 to 1874; appointed lieutenant-governor of the Gold Coast Colony, and to administer the government of Lagos, Nov. 1879.

GRIFFITHS, M. J.—Surveyor General British Honduras, 1873.

GRIFFITHS, R. W.—Accountant, Natal government railways, 1st January, 1877, having previously served in the same capacity from August, 1870, with the Natal Railway Company.

GUIANA, 1st BISHOP OF (founded 1842).—RIGHT REV. WM. PIERCY AUSTIN, D.D.—Educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1829, M.A. 1835, and was created D.D. 1842; was previously archdeacon of British Guiana, and on the erection of this bishopric under letters patent, in 1842, was consecrated the 1st Bishop of Guiana.

GUPPY, R. J. LECHMERE, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.M.Z.S.—Inspector of schools and superintendent of education, Trinidad, 1st June, 1866; appointed clerk in colonial secretary's department, 25th July, 1859; clerk of the council and confidential clerk, 24th March, 1861; secretary to the prison discipline commission in 1865; secretary and superintending inspector to the board of health, 31st August, 1866, to 31st May, 1867.

GWYNNE, E. CASTRES.—Nominee member of legislative council, S. Australia, from Aug. 1851 to 1856; elected and served as member of the legislative council Oct. 1856, to Oct. 1859; attorney-general, 1857; third judge, March 1859; second judge and primary judge in equity, 1867.

HACKETT, J.—Doctor of medicine of the University of Edinburgh; resident surgeon, public hospital, Demerara, 1846, and physician to hospital in New Amsterdam, Berbice, 1848.

HAGAN, JOSEPH.—Assistant landing waiter, Cape Coast Castle, 1859; and landing waiter, 1860.

HAGARTY, HON. J. H., D.C.L.—Judge of the court of common pleas, Feb. 5, 1856; puisne judge of the court of queen's bench of the province of Ontario, March 19, 1862; chief justice of the court of common pleas, same province, July, 1878; chief justice of Ontario, Nov., 1878.

HAGGARD, H. RIDER.—Appointed to the staff of Sir Henry Bulwer, K.C.M.G., the lieutenant-governor of Natal, 1875; on the staff of Sir Theo-

philus Shepstone, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's special commissioner in South Africa, Dec., 1876; clerk in the colonial office, Transvaal, 1877; acting master and registrar of the high court of the Transvaal, 8th April, 1878; retired, 1879.

HAIG, CAPTAIN ARTHUR BALFOUR, R.E., C.M.G. (1878).—Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

HAIGH, CHARLES.—Entered the English excise service as second-class assistant of excise, June, 1862; first-class assistant, Nov., 1854; riding officer, April, 1855; division officer, April, 1858; examiner, March, 1865; supervisor, May, 1866; supervisor of excise, and general inspector of revenue, &c., Jamaica, April, 1869; acted as collector-general of internal revenue and excise from June to Oct., 1870.

HAJENIUS, J.—Excise surveyor, Natal, 14th August, 1874.

HALE, WILLIAM PHILIP.—Appointed fifth clerk, audit office, 9th September, 1872; acting fourth clerk from 15th April, 1875, to 31st Dec., 1877; fifth clerk, magistrates' office, Singapore, 1st January, 1878; transferred to the colonial secretary's office, as seventh clerk, 20th May, 1878.

HALES, JOHN, M.A.—Educated at Bugby and Trinity College, Cambridge; appointed a clerk, after competitive examination, in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Sept. 1858; junior class, 1862; assistant clerk, 21st Jan. 1867; 1st class clerk, 30th Sept. 1872; principal clerk, 2nd April, 1879.

HALKETT-CRAIGIE, CAPTAIN FRED.—1872, passed 14th of successful competitors for Royal Indian Engineering College; 1872, lieutenant 1st Royal Lanark Militia; 1873, first lieutenant Fife Artillery Militia; 1875, passed alone out of detachment, school of instruction, Woolwich; 1875, November, captain Fife Artillery Militia; 1876, August, artillery instructor; 1876, September, artillery inspector, Gold Coast, Housa Force; December, 1876, to May, 1877, acted as adjutant and inspector-general; 1876, November to May, 1878, served on Gold Coast in command of colonial artillery; 1877, March, on diplomatic mission to kings of Denker and Warsaw, West Africa; 1877, April, commissioner, commandant, and treasurer of Dixcove district; 1877, October, on special duty to Prahu; 1878, January 4th to April 1st, on special duty to Ashanti frontier, inspecting roads and fortifications; 1878, April 19th, commissioner, commandant, and treasurer of Seecondree district; 1879, April 19th, stipendiary magistrate, Fiji; 1879, January, appointed a commissioner of supreme court.

HALL, WILLIAM HENRY.—Clerk in office of colonial secretary and registrar of records, Bahamas, May, 1838; private secretary to Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, July, 1835; deputy secretary and registrar of records, June, 1836; master in chancery, Nov. 1836; assistant military secretary to the commander-in-chief, Nov. 1836; public notary and justice of the peace, July, 1837; acting colonial secretary and registrar of records, and clerk to the council, April, 1839; stipendiary justice under the act for the abolition of slavery, Dec., 1839; cashier and book-keeper of the Nassau public bank, Sept., 1840; captain and paymaster New Providence militia, June, 1845; member of the house of Assembly, 1845; member of the legislative council, 1870.

HALLILEY, W.—Clerk, ecclesiastical establishment, Ceylon, Feb., 1842; acting sub-collector, Barbary, 1843; sub-collector, Manar, Sept. 1844; chief clerk and warehouse-keeper, Colombo, 1846;

assistant collector and landing surveyor, Trincomalee, Dec. 1855; landing and tide surveyor, Point-do-Galle, Feb. 1861; acting collector of customs for the southern province, April 1, 1862; appointment confirmed, October 1, 1862; acting deputy collector and landing surveyor at Colombo, July 1, 1868; acting principal collector of customs, June 1, 1869; acting deputy collector and landing surveyor, Colombo, July 1, 1869; resumed duties as collector of customs, Galle, December 19, 1870; acting deputy collector and landing surveyor, Colombo, February 23, 1871; confirmed, December 1, 1871; acting principal collector, March 1 to July 5, 1874, in addition to the office of deputy collector; acting principal collector, superintendent of wrecks, and member of the legislative council, July 15, 1876; secretary to local board, 1876.

HALLORAN, HENRY, C.M.G. (1878).—Formerly principal under secretary for New South Wales. Retired on pension.

HAMBLIN, FRED., HARCOURT.—Private secretary to Mr. Longden during his administration of the Government of British Honduras from November, 1857, to May, 1870, and accompanied him in the same capacity to Trinidad, and served till March, 1874, when he again accompanied Mr. Longden as private secretary to British Guiana. Was private secretary to Lieut.-Governor Rennie during his administration of the Government of Trinidad in 1872-73; stipendiary magistrate, county Caroni, May, 1875.

HAMILTON, A. S.—Entered the Royal Navy in June, 1862; lieutenant, September, 1872; served on the Mediterranean, China, and East Coast of Africa stations; retired in February, 1876; appointed treasurer and harbour master of Labuan, 7th August, 1877.

HAMILTON, CHARLES BROUGHTON.—Entered the service, 1865; 2nd clerk receiver-general's office, British Guiana.

HAMILTON, GEORGE.—Entered royal navy, 1828; commissariat, Sydney, N.S. Wales, 1838; audit office, S. Australia, 1847; treasury, 1848, police inspector, 1853; chief inspector, 1860; also visiting justice, labour prison; commissioner of police, 14th Feb., 1867.

HAMILTON, JAMES.—First revenue officer and warehouse-keeper in treasury department at Tobago, May, 1860; acted as deputy treasurer and controller of customs and navigation laws, from May to Dec. 1860: first entered the treasury department in 1858, as second revenue officer; postmaster, 1870.

HAMILTON, KERR BAILLIE, C.B.—Educated for the army at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; entered the Indian military service in 1822; appointed a writer in the civil service of the Mauritius in 1826, and assistant private secretary to governor Sir Lowry Cole; clerk of the council, at the Cape of Good Hope, in 1829; afterwards acted there as colonial secretary; appointed lieutenant-governor of Grenada, in 1846; administrator of the government of Barbados and the Windward Islands in 1851; governor of Newfoundland, in 1852; governor-in-chief of Antigua and the Leeward Islands, in 1855, to Jan. 1863; retired on pension, 1867.

HAMILTON, W. A. B.—Educated at Harrow, appointed a junior clerk in the Colonial Office, May, 1864, after competitive examination. Sent on secret service to North America in 1867; 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept., 1st class clerk, July, 1879; and private secretary to Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, (now Lord Brabourne), M.P., 9th Oct. 1872; called to the bar (Inner Temple), 18th Nov. 1872; private secretary to Mr. James Lowther, M.P.,

under secretary of state for the colonies, 25th Feb., 1874, to 14th February, 1878; private secretary to the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., chief secretary for Ireland, 15th February, 1878; appointed captain in the East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, 5th June, 1878.

HAMLEY, WYMOND.—Collector of customs for the colony of British Columbia, Sept. 1858; was a member of the executive and legislative council; collector of customs of Victoria (B. C.).

HAMPSHIRE, FREDERICK K., M.B., M.R.C.S., London.—Colonial surgeon, S.S., July 14th, 1868; resident surgeon at Malacca, with medical charge of native troops in garrison there, 1868. Was transferred to Singapore in May, 1872. Is in charge of general hospital, in medical charge of civil and criminal gaols. Police surgeon and deputy superintendent of vaccination. Is also government analyst for the Straits Settlements.

HANCOCK, HENRY JAMES BURFORD, A.I.C.E., F.C.S., F.Z.S.—Educated at Eton; served in her Majesty's 45th regiment (Sherwood Foresters), and a captain in the Kent artillery militia; called to the bar, Inner Temple, January, 1866; received medal from H.I.M. Napoleon III., for "Treatise on International Fishery Laws," 1866; district judge in Jamaica, 1st May, 1876; appointed to Falmouth district, 10th August, 1876; acted, in addition, as judge of Montego Bay district, May, 1877, and as judge of Mandeville district, March, 1878; attorney-general of the Leeward Islands, June, 1878; chancellor of the diocese of Antigua, Oct., 1878; chief justice of the Leeward Islands, 1880.

HANSARD, LIEUT. A.—Officer commanding pioneer force, public works department, Ceylon, 1868; superintendent of police, May, 1873.

HANSON, A. B.—Educated at the C. M. S. Grammar School, Sierra Leone, and Ipswich, Suffolk; tide waiter, H.M.'s Customs, 1st July, 1862; acting 2nd and 1st landing waiter up to the 14th October, 1863; landing and tide surveyor, 15th October, 1863; acted as sub-collector in Sherbro, 1869; acted for the harbour master, superintendent of quarantine, and superintendent of light houses, Sierra Leone, on the 4th April, 1876.

HARE, GUSTAVUS EDWARD COCKBURN.—Was educated at Winchester College; served in the 7th regiment of Prussian Lancers; superintendent of land police in Western Australia in 1867; resident magistrate of Albany district, May, 1871.

HARECOURT, FREDERICK.—Inspector of police, British Guiana, 1878.

HARGRAVE, JOHN FLETCHER.—Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Jan. 1841, Q.C. and solicitor-general of New South Wales, M.L.C., representing the Cowper government in the legislative council, May 27th, 1862; attorney-general, New South Wales, 1864; 3rd puisne judge, 1865; senior puisne judge.

HARMAN, FREDERICK BERKLEY.—Appointed justice of the peace, Antigua, 1854; elected member of assembly, 1863; continued to be re-elected till the change to a single chamber in 1872, when he was elected a member of the legislative council; elected same year one of the members to represent Antigua in the general council of the Leeward Islands; appointed vice-president of the legislative council of Antigua, 1874; received his commission as captain in the Antigua Yeomanry Cavalry, 1858; major, 1866; lieutenant-colonel, 1870; is one of the trustees of church property on disestablishment; member of executive council of Antigua, 1879; appointed private secretary to governor, 12th July, 1879.

HARMAN, GEORGE C.—Was employed from May 1870, until March 1874, in the Receiver and Accountant General's Branch, General Post Office, London; Assistant Postmaster Singapore Straits Settlements in July, 1874.

HARLEY, OCTAVIUS.—Clerk in the treasury, Trinidad, 17th April, 1862; was cashier in that department about three years; acted as warden and coroner for the Diego Martin Ward Union from July, 1870, to April, 1871; superintendent of prisons, 25th October, 1878.

HARLEY, COLONEL ROBERT WILLIAM, O.B. (1867), C.M.G. (1874).—Administered the government of Honduras from 21st June, 1871, to 9th June, 1872; administrator of the Gold Coast, September, 1872, until 1874; lieutenant-governor, Tobago, September, 1875; lieutenant-governor, Grenada, 1877.

HARRAGIN, JOHN ARTHUR.—Entered the civil service of Trinidad in 1861, as supernumerary in the colonial secretary's office; in 1862, assistant clerk of the peace for Port of Spain; in 1864, to act as sixth clerk in the receiver general's office; in the same year, clerk to the inspector commandant of police; end of 1865, chief clerk of the colonial hospital; in 1867, landing waiter, customs department; in 1871, inspector of police, northern division; in 1873, acting inspector of police, southern division; in the same year, warden, &c., of the Couva Ward Union, and took over the duties on the 1st September, 1874; acting inspector of immigrants in 1875; and a justice of the peace for the district.

HARRIS, CHARLES ALEXANDER, B.A.—Scholar, prizeman, and Porteus medallist of Christ's College, Cambridge; Tancred student in common law at Lincoln's-inn, 1877; 12th classic, 1878; appointed a second class clerk in the Colonial Office after open competition, 1st July, 1879.

HARRIS, JOHN.—Entered the English inland revenue service as 2nd class assistant of excise in April, 1862; 1st class assistant in 1864; 2nd clerk, Sheffield collection, in 1866; appointed chief clerk in the treasury, Jamaica, in December, 1870; acted as treasurer of the colony from December, 1873, till December, 1874; acting commissioner of stamps, July, 1877.

HARRIS, JOS. S.—Held office as resident magistrate of Kojonup district, Western Australia, from 1837 to 1843; resident magistrate, Toodyay, 1850; resident magistrate, sub-collector of customs, and district registrar, Vasse, 1861.

HART, ANTHONY DE LLANO.—Storekeeper, Trinidad, October 4th, 1866; office of the court of intendant, 1868; office of stipendiary magistrate, Port of Spain, 1868; marshal's office, June, 1869; clerk at Government House, 21st Sept., 1869; promoted to the customs department in 1871; landing waiter, 1872, and inspector of Venezuelan vessels in addition to other duties, 1876.

HART, DANIEL MAC DONNELL.—Clerk of police, Trinidad, 1st Jan., 1862; clerk, royal gaol, 22nd Aug., 1863; department of crown lands and maps and surveys, 28th Nov., 1864; immigration office, 17th Oct., 1865; second clerk of the peace, 10th March, 1866; clerk of the peace, Couva, 1st May, 1868; clerk of the peace for Cedros, La Brea, and Guapo, 1st Feb., 1870; secretary to the board of education, 1st July, 1871; clerk, colonial secretary's department, 7th August, 1871; is secretary to the council of the Queen's royal college; and secretary to the reformatory and industrial school committee.

HART, FREDERICK RALPH, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., &c.—1st October, 1873, clerk of the peace for the western district, county of St. Patrick (Cedros, La

Brea, and Guapo, and clerk of the petty civil courts; is author of "India Bound to Indo-China," "London Bound," "Scrambles in Venezuela," "Notes on the Suez Canal," taken by him on the spot in February, 1872, and published in 1876, &c.; is a member of the geographical society of Paris; clerk of the peace for Savanna Grande, 1st July, 1874, also for Oropouche, La Brea, and Guapo (circuit), in the western district of the county of St. Patrick, and clerk of the petty civil courts comprised in the above-mentioned districts; is author of a map of Venezuela on the largest scale yet produced, which was drawn by him after his survey in that country in 1872, and now at the geographical society's rooms, Paris; is a French and Spanish interpreter; clerk of the peace, and clerk of the complaint court for the town of San Fernando, 1st Oct., 1878.

HART, LOVELACE FRED. EDWARD RALPH.—Obtained a first-class certificate at I. C. College in Dec., 1875; articled law student, 3rd Jan., 1876; acting clerk of the peace the same year; on the re-modelling of the customs of Trinidad, was gazetted 31st January, 1877, as a permanent clerk in that department, in which capacity he acts as secretary to the comptroller; promoted, 18th Sep., 1878, to the treasury, and on the 21st of the same month was transferred to the audit office.

HARTWELL, COMMANDER E. H. B. R.N.—Entered the royal navy, July, 1851; served in Black Sea and Baltic during Crimean War; subsequently on the Pacific, Mediterranean, and East Indian stations; promoted to lieutenant, 1859, commander, 1868; retired, 1873, being then in command of a coast guard in Ireland; appointed Inspector-general of police, Jamaica, Aug. 1878.

HARVEST, CHARLES.—Third class clerk in colonial secretary's office, Western Australia, 1874; transferred to registrar-general's office, 1875.

HARVEST, COLONEL EDWARD DOUGLAS.—Entered the army in 1842; served in the Mediterranean, North America, and India; resident of Cerigo, Ionian Islands, July, 1860 to 1861; commandant, Western Australia, 12th January, 1872; is a member of the executive council of that colony; holds her Majesty's commission to administer the government in the event of the governor's death or absence; administered the government of the colony from 12th January to 1st April, 1874, and again in 1877.

HARWOOD, JOHN AUGUSTUS.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, June, 1872; private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., 1873; police magistrate, St. Vincent, 1877; police magistrate, Grenada, 1879; acting attorney general, Grenada, 1880.

HATCHELL, DAVID THOMPSON.—Captain Madras Staff Corps, educated at Rugby, entered the army as Ensign in the 2nd Madras European Light Infantry, June 12th, 1858, was attached to H.M.'s 44th Regiment from Sept., 1858, till June, 1859; exchanged into the 84th Madras Light Infantry; Lieut. Sept., 1860; joined the Engineering College at Madras in Jan., 1863; obtained a certificate in surveying; rejoined the 84th Regiment at Singapore, June, 1868; appointed adjutant of the regiment; joined the Madras Staff Corps 1865; superintendent officer, Wellesley, 1866; acted twice as lieutenant-governor of Penang, 1866, and 1871; Captain June, 1870; transferred to Penang as police magistrate, and commissioner court of requests, 1878.

HATHORN, JOHN WALTON.—2nd clerk in the colonial engineers' office, Natal, March, 1861; 3rd clerk in the audit office, May, 1864; 1st clerk in the general post office, Sep., 1865; 1st clerk in

the treasury, June, 1874; 1st clerk and clerk of the court to the resident magistrate, Pietermaritzburg; and sub-distributor of stamps, Pietermaritzburg, March, 1876; acted as controller of arms and ammunition for eight months, from August, 1877; has acted frequently as resident magistrate and administrator of native law, both of the city of Pietermaritzburg and of Umgeni Division of Pietermaritzburg County, and as post-master-general, and clerk of the peace.

HAUGHTON, JOHN.—Educated at Rugby School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree (with honours in law and modern history school), 1861; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, January, 1864; member of the Norfolk Circuit, and afterwards (upon the abolition of that circuit under the Judicature Act) of the South Eastern Circuit; magistrate for the county of Norfolk; captain 1st or West Norfolk Militia; stipendiary justice, British Guiana, 1880.

HAUGHTON, S.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; writer, Ceylon civil service, Sept., 1870; acting police magistrate, Panadura, June, 1872; police magistrate, Haldummulla, and acting assistant government agent, Kandy, Sept., 1872; assistant government agent, Anuradhapura, Sept., 1873, to continue to act at Kandy; acting fiscal, central province, 1875; assistant agent, Batticaloa, 1875; acting police magistrate, Colombo, 1875; acting assistant agent, Negombo, 1876; assistant agent, Mullaitwa, 1877; ditto Mannar (acting), 1879.

HAVELOCK, ARTHUR ELIHANX, C.M.G. (1880).—Entered the army, 82nd Light Infantry, Jan. 1862; captain, 1873; private secretary and aide-de-camp to the officer administering the government of Mauritius from July to November, 1873; acting chief civil commissioner, Seychelles Islands, from April, 1874, until February, 1875; member of the executive and legislative councils of Fiji, May, 1875; appointed (provisionally) colonial secretary and receiver-general, Fiji, 1st September, 1875; president of Nevis, 1877; chief civil commissioner, Seychelles, October, 1879; governor West Africa Settlements, 1881.

HAVILAND, THOMAS HEATH.—Lieut.-governor of Prince Edward Island July, 1879.

HAWKER, GEORGE C., M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.—Speaker of the house of assembly South Australia, 1860; re-elected, ditto, 1863; treasurer, 1875; chief secretary, 1876; commissioner of public works, 26 October, 1877.

HAWKINS, A. CESAR.—Ensign in the 1st royals, Feb., 1836, and retired after 12 years' service; resident magistrate of the Weenen, Natal, Sept., 1852, and removed to resident magistracy of the Upper Umcomas division of that colony, Feb., 1856; was a major in the Natal carbineers.

HAWTAYNE, GEORGE HAMMOND.—Was private secretary to Mr. Eyre, when lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent, in 1854; police and stipendiary magistrate of the Leeward District of that colony, March, 1857; for several years a member of assembly; commanded, from 1863 to 1869, the Queen's volunteer corps which was raised by him; private secretary to the governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, from July, 1869, to December, 1871; police magistrate, Kingstown District, 1st Jan., 1872; acted as colonial secretary of St. Vincent, in 1871 and in 1874; stipendiary justice of the peace, British Guiana, May, 1877; is a corresponding member of the Zoological Society of London.

HAY, C. S.—Deputy Queen's advocate, Eastern Province, Ceylon, 1868; ditto, Northern Circuit, 1876.

HAY, SIR E. HAY DRUMMOND, KNT. BACH, (created 1859).—Entered the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 1832; acted for some time as private secretary to Mr. Hay, under secretary of state; president administering the government of the Virgin Islands, Feb., 1839; lieutenant-governor of St. Kitts, Sept. 1850; lieutenant-governor of the Leeward Islands, 1852, and governor and vice-admiral of St. Helena, March, 1855, to July, 1863; retired on pension, 1867.

HAY, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1878).—President of the legislative council of New South Wales.

HAY, CAPTAIN J. S.—Joined 89th Princess Victoria's regiment in 1858, served with that regiment in India during the latter part of the Mutiny; served as adjutant for some time, and afterwards as instructor of musketry; was acting adjutant to the provisional depot battalion at Dum Dum in 1859; appointed adjutant to the Glasgow Highland Volunteers in 1868 at their formation; and received special notice from the assistant adjutant-general of the reserve forces for the state of efficiency to which the corps had been brought; also received the thanks of the colonel and officers for the same; assistant inspector Gold Coast armed native police, 1875; district commissioner of Accra, Oct., 1875, inspector-general, Gold Coast constabulary, April, 1877; assistant colonial secretary, Gold Coast Colony, 1878; has had charge of several special missions to the tribes in the interior; acting colonial secretary from 10th October, 1878, to 14th January, 1880, and again, 9th August, 1880.

HAYNE, CAPTAIN A. NEVILL.—Gazetted ensign 84th (York and Lancaster) regiment, August, 1869; promoted lieutenant, 1871; exchanged to the 57th (West Middlesex) regiment the same year; appointed instructor of musketry, 1873; aide-de-camp to governor of Ceylon, 1877; acting private secretary for a period of about 18 months; gazetted captain 57th regiment, 5th October, 1878.

HAYNES, EDWIN.—2nd clerk to the governor of the Leeward Islands, 1875; chief clerk to the president of St. Christopher, and clerk of the executive council, 1878; is also secretary of the board of health.

HAYNES, ROBERT.—Registrar in chancery, clerk of the crown; prothonotary and clerk of common pleas, Barbados.

HAYTER, HENRY HEYLYN.—Government statistician of Victoria; was educated at the Charterhouse; entered the service of the government of Victoria in the census office, May, 1857; promoted to the registrar-general's office, Sept., 1859; placed at the head of the statistic branch of that department, Jan., 1862; was secretary to the Victorian civil service commission from 1870, until it closed its labours in 1872; during the same period, devised, superintended, and conducted to a successful issue, all operations in connection with the Victorian census of 1871; in 1872, during a short holiday spent in New Zealand, investigated, at the request of the government, the working of the registrar-general's department of that colony, and made suggestions for its improvement, for the better compilation of the statistics, and for the taking and compilation of the census, the whole of which were adopted; in May, 1874, the statistic branch of the registrar-general's office in Victoria having been erected into a separate department, was placed at its head, with the title of government statistician; immediately afterwards originated the "Victorian Year Book," which he still edits; was deputed by the government of Victoria to represent that colony at a statistical conference of the Australasian colonies held in

Tasmania, 1875; visited England as secretary to a deputation from the Victorian to the Imperial government, 1879; whilst in London on that occasion was twice submitted to a lengthened examination by the official statistics committee on the subject of the statistical system he had originated in Victoria; is author of "Notes of a Tour in New Zealand," "Notes on the Colony of Victoria," of a short history and a short geography of Victoria for use in Victorian state schools; of a "Nosological Index," used throughout the Australasian colonies for classifying the causes of death; of several papers read before scientific societies in various parts of the world; and of a great number of statistical reports and other official documents; is an honorary member of the Statistical Society of London, of the Philosophical Society of Adelaide, of the Royal Society of Tasmania, &c., &c.

HAYWARD, JOHN.—Solicitor-general, Newfoundland; assistant-judge 1868.

HAYWOOD, D. A.—Clerk of courts, Cape Coast Castle, June, 1888.

HEAGAN, ROBERT S.—Inspector of weights and measures, Antigua, 1858; clerk to road commissioners, and secretary of the board of health, 1861; excise officer, 1864; clerk of vestries, 1871; clerk of parochial boards, 1874; is an elected member of the legislative council.

HECTOR, JAMES, M.D., C.M.G. (1875).—director of geological surveys and curator of the colonial museum, New Zealand.

HELDEN, MAJOR WILLIAM AUGUSTUS TRYDEN C.M.G. (1874) 100th regiment of infantry.—Appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George for special service on the Gold Coast during the Ashantee War, 1873-4.

HELMICH, A.—Postmaster-general, Western Australia; appointed 1847; was clerk to the auditor-general of the colony from 1843 to 1847.

HELY-HUTCHINSON, THE HONOURABLE WALTER FRANCIS.—Is a B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and has been called to the bar by the Society of the Inner Temple. Accompanied Sir Hercules Robinson to Fiji as special attaché on the occasion of the cession of the islands to Great Britain in Sept.-Oct., 1874; private secretary to Sir Hercules Robinson, 10th Oct., 1874, for Fiji affairs; private secretary for New South Wales affairs, Jan., 1875; colonial secretary of Barbados, Nov., 1877.

HEMMING, A. W. L.—Appointed, after competitive examination, a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Feb. 1860; promoted Oct. 1864, 1st junior class; private secretary to Sir F. Rogers (now Lord Blachford), 20th May, 1867, till 20th May, 1871; private secretary to Mr. Herbert, 21st May, 1871, till 29th September, 1872; appointed a 2nd class clerk, 30th September, 1872; 1st class clerk November, 1874; private secretary to the Earl of Cadogan, 2nd March, 1878, to 30th June, 1879; principal clerk, 1st July, 1879.

HEMMING, JOHN.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Albert division, Cape Colony, appointed 30th May, 1868; was clerk to C. C. and R. M., Queenstown, from 1860 to 1868; ditto at Bathurst, 1868 to 1860; ditto at Oudtshoorn, 1868; clerk to R. M. Oudtshoorn, 1867; C. C. and R. M., King William's Town, 1873.

HENDERSON, A.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Murraysburg division, Cape Colony; appointed 1859. Was magistrate's clerk for Victoria district, July 1848 to 1854; clerk to the civil commissioner at Albert, Aug. 1854; clerk to civil commissioner, Victoria, East, April 1866; and acting civil commissioner, 1857.

HENDERSON, JOSEPH, C.M.G. (1879), of Natal, was commissioner to inquire into the finances of the Transvaal.

HENDRICK, THOMAS.—Attorney of the supreme court of Jamaica, and solicitor; registrar and clerk of the courts and crown, 20th Dec., 1875; registrar of the court of vice-admiralty of Jamaica, and notary public.

HENDRICKS, F. O.—Appointed 2nd clerk in the master attendant's office on 1st January, 1866; transferred to the secretariat as 3rd clerk in Nov., 1872.

HENNESSY, SIR JOHN POPE, K.C.M.G. (1880), (C.M.G. 1872), F.G.S., F.R.A.S., Knight of Malta.—Sat in the House of Commons from 1859 to 1865, as M.P. for the King's County; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple; is a county magistrate for Ireland; governor of Labuan, April, 1867, and consul-general for Borneo; governor of the Bahamas, Dec. 1871; employed under the colonial office at the Hague respecting the transfer to the British crown of the Netherlands' possessions in Africa; administrator-in-chief of the West Africa Settlements, Jan. 1872. Received the C.M.G. for services connected with the transfer of Elmina; governor of the Bahamas, May, 1873; governor of the Windward Islands, 1875; governor of Hong Kong, 1877.

HENRY, HON. W. A.—Called to the bar, Nova Scotia, 1841; Q.C., 1849; member of executive council, 1845, subsequently solicitor-general, attorney-general, and financial secretary; a puisne judge of the supreme court of the Dominion of Canada, 8th October, 1875.

HEPBURN, ST. JOHN G. B.—Sub-inspector of police in the Jamaica constabulary force, 15th July, 1867; third class inspector, 1st Oct., 1870; second class inspector, 1st Oct., 1874; first class inspector 23rd April, 1878.

HERBERT, ROBERT G. W., D.C.L. (Oxon).—Educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was elected Scholar in 1849; Hertford Scholar, 1851; Ireland Scholar, 1852; Latin Verse Prize, 1852; Eldon Scholar, 1854; elected Fellow of All Souls, 1854; private secretary to the chancellor of the exchequer (the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone), 1855; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1858; colonial secretary of Queensland, 1859; premier of Queensland and member of legislative assembly from 1860 to 1865; one of the assistant secretaries to the Board of Trade, from 1868 to Feb. 1870; when he was appointed assistant under-secretary of state for the colonies; appointed under-secretary of state for the colonies, 21 May, 1871; is a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the county of Cambridge; appointed secretary of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, May, 1877.

HERBERT, ST. LEGER ALGERNON, C.M.G. (1880).—Private secretary to General Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

HERBERT, W. H.—Assistant government printer, Ceylon, 1854; acting government printer, 1864; and government printer, March, 1872.

HERCHENRODER, L.—First clerk in the registration and mortgage department, Mauritius, April, 1862.

HERVEY, DUDLEY FRANCIS AMELIUS.—Educated at Marlborough College; appointed to the civil service of the Straits Settlements, May, 1867; passed in Malay in November, 1868; acting private secretary to governor in March, 1869; chief clerk and interpreter to the lieutenant-governor, Penang, Jan.,

to April, 1870; senior sworn clerk, supreme court, Singapore, Jan., 1871, also clerk in bankruptcy; justice of the peace, and to act temporarily as magistrate concurrently with his permanent appointment, Sept., 1871; appointed acting police magistrate, Malacca, Aug., 1872; re-assumed senior sworn clerkship, March, 1873, which was abolished in 1874; December, 1875, appointed acting 2nd police magistrate, Singapore; January, 1878, acting police magistrate, Province Wellesley; August, 1878, police magistrate, Malacca, but continued to act in the province; October, 1878, resumed acting 2nd magistracy, Singapore; has accompanied various expeditions to the different native states of the peninsula in the capacity of interpreter.

HEWET, JOHN.—An engineer in the harbour-master's department at Mauritius, Sept., 1851.

HICKSON, ROBERT ROWAN PURDON, J.P., C.E., Mem. Inst. C.E.—Educated at St. Columba College, Dublin; article to James Burton, Mem. Inst. C.E.; appointed resident engineer, Carlingford Lough commissioners, 1866; appointed engineer in charge of the Barrow Harbour improvement works, 1872, and received the appointment of engineer of harbours and jetties, South Australia, in 1876; elected an assistant of the Institution of Civil Engineers, 1874, and transferred to member in 1876.

HIGGINSON, K.C.B. (Civil; creat. 1857).—SIR JAMES MACAULAY.—Was for some years private secretary to Lord Metcalfe, in Jamaica and Canada; was governor of Antigua and the Leeward Islands, also governor of Mauritius, 1850 to 1857.

HILL, E. C. H.—Appointed a cadet in the service of the Straits Settlements, March, 1875; acting treasurer, Malacca, March to July, 1876; acting inspector of schools, June to October, 1877; acting collector of land revenue, Penang and Province Wellesley, October to December, 1877; appointed justice of the peace for the Settlements, and a magistrate for Singapore, 16th Jan., 1879; acting inspector of schools, 6th Feb., 1879.

HILL, P. H. R.—Appointed 16th Jan., 1867, clerk and book-keeper to the police establishment, British Guiana; senior inspector of police, 1st July, 1868; acting inspector-general of police from 26th July, 1872, to 26th April, 1873; acting stipendiary magistrate, 14th April 1875.

HILL, COL. SIR STEPHEN JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1874), C.B. (1860).—Entered the army, Nov. 10, 1825; lieutenant Feb. 13, 1828; captain, April 15, 1842; commanded an expedition 80 miles up the Gambia in 1849; stormed and destroyed the fortified town of Keenung, May 7, and was present at the action and defeat of the enemy on the plains of Queenella; he also commanded a detachment of the 2nd and 3rd West India regiments in the combined attack of a British and French naval and land force under Commodore Fanshawe, in the attack and total defeat of pirates, at the island of Basis, Juba River, Western Africa, Dec. 12, 1849; received the thanks of the lords of the admiralty and was promoted to the brevet rank of major, Feb. 15, 1850; obtained his majority, Sept. 9, 1851; governor of the settlements, on the Gold Coast, April 1, 1851; was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy, Feb. 3, 1854; captain-general and governor-in-chief of Sierra Leone, November 6, 1854; and consul-general in the Sherbro country, on the west coast of Africa, November 11, 1854, till Sept. 1862, when he was appointed governor-in-chief of Antigua, and the Leeward Islands, Nov. 1862; became a colonel, April 6, 1857; was acting judge in the mixed com-

mission court at Sierra Leone from Aug. 8, 1858, till Jan. 12, 1859; governor of Newfoundland, 1869; retired on pension, 1876.

HILLMAN, Jos.—Third class clerk in colonial secretary's office, Western Australia, 1867; transferred to audit office, 1868; to treasury, 1871; clerk and keeper of records in public works department, 1874.

HIME, CAPTAIN A. H., R.E.—Entered the royal engineers in 1861; became captain in 1874; was employed in Bermuda under the colonial government from 1869 to 1871 in the construction of a causeway and iron swing bridge connecting the island of St. George with the main island, for the successful completion of which works received the thanks of the legislature, accompanied by a valuable service of plate, and also received the acknowledgments of the secretary of state for the colonies; colonial engineer of Natal, May, 1875; member of executive and legislative councils, 1876.

HINCKS, SIR FRANCIS, K.O.M.G. (1869), C.B. (creat. 1862)—Was for several years a prominent member of the Canadian ministry, in which he held the office of inspector-general of accounts; appointed governor-in-chief of Barbados, and the Windward Islands, Oct. 1855; and governor and commander-in-chief, British Guiana, 1861, till commencement of 1869; finance minister for Canada Nov. 1869; resigned February, 1873.

HITCHCOCK, W.—Assistant-refiner in the assay office of British Columbia, Sept., 1857; and since the reduction of the staff in Dec. 1863, has acted as chief melter.

HITCHIN, EDW. WM.—Clerk in the registrar-general's department, South Australia, 1850; clerk in colonial secretary's department, 1851; second assistant colonial secretary, 1856; secretary to commissioner of crown lands and immigration, 1857; secretary to commissioner of public works, 1859; under treasurer, 1860; auditor general, 1868.

HOARE, FREDERICK POREPOY.—Receiver-general, Trinidad, 1870; collector and receiver of H.M.'s revenue, Gibraltar, Jan., 1872; auditor-general, Malta, 1876.

HOBSON, HENRY PEMBERTON.—Clerk of the peace of Victoria county, Trinidad, Nov. 1860; acting clerk of the peace of Port of Spain, May, 1864; acting clerk of the income tax office, April, 1865; acting clerk of the peace of Port of Spain, October, 1867; acting stipendiary justice for the western district of the county of St. George, Jan. 1869; stipendiary justice of Oropouche and Moruga wards, June, 1869; is also warden of Moruga, commissioner of crown lands, and commissioner of affidavits.

HOCKING, HENRY HICKS.—Educated at St. John's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1864 and B.C.L. in 1867; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Nov. 1867, and joined the Home circuit; attorney-general for Western Australia, Dec., 1872; acting chief justice, Western Australia, Aug., 1873 to Dec., 1874; and acting chief justice, Gibraltar, July to Nov., 1879; attorney-general, Jamaica, 1880.

HODGES, FREDERICK JAMES.—Civil Commissioner and resident magistrate of Robertson division, Cape Colony, Sept., 1871; was a clerk in the colonial office at the Cape, from August, 1859.

HODGSON, ARTHUR, C.M.G. (1878).—Was executive commissioner for the colony of Queensland at the Paris Exhibition, 1878; deputy lieutenant for the county of Warwick, 13th March, 1879.

HODGSON, SIR ROBERT, Knt. (creat. 1869).—

Admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia, 1819; to the bar of Prince Edward Island, 1819; surrogate and judge of probate, Prince Edward Island, 1828; attorney-general and advocate-general, 1828; appointed to executive and legislative councils, 1829; resident of legislative council, 1840; acting chief justice, 1841; resigned office of attorney-general, &c., on introduction of responsible government, 1851; chief justice, 1852; confirmed in the appointment, 1853; judge of court of vice-admiralty, 1853; administered the government during the absence of Lieut.-governor Dundas, 1865; lieut.-governor, 1873 to July, 1879.

HOLDER, CECIL FREDERIC.—Entered the army as ensign, 62nd foot, May, 1855; lieutenant by purchase, 1855; exchanged to 1st royal dragoons, 1857; captain by purchase, 1859; exchanged to the carabiniers, 1860; transferred to 14th hussars, 1865; served in India and Canada; private secretary and aide-de-camp to the governor of the Leeward Islands, 1873, with rank of lieut.-colonel; clerk to the executive council; private secretary to the governor of Trinidad, 1875.

HOLLAND, SIR HENRY THURSTAN, BART., M.P., K.C.M.G. (1877), (C.M.G. 1875).—Succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in Oct., 1873. Educated at Harrow and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, 16th Nov., 1849; and went the Northern Circuit; legal adviser to the office of secretary of state for the colonies, January, 1867, and assistant under-secretary of state, March, 1870. Resigned, 3rd August, 1874, and elected member for Midhurst, 22nd Sept., 1874; served as a member of the royal commission on the treatment of fugitive slaves, 1876; one of the royal commissioners on the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad, 8th Sept., 1879.

HOMAGEE, JAMES FRANCIS.—Joined the judicial establishment of Saint Helena in April, 1859; has been clerk of the peace and registrar of the supreme court since 1867; in 1870 crown prosecutor and registrar of the vice-admiralty court; and in 1875 judge of the summary court and police magistrate.

HORNE, JOHN, F.L.S.—Director of gardens and forests, Mauritius; assistant gardener, 15th Aug., 1861; acting director, March, 1864; sub-director, 1st June, 1866; guardian of woods and forests, 17th May, 1871; director of woods and forests, 1st Jan., 1875; director of gardens and forests, 1st Jan., 1877; was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1874, and a corresponding member of the Royal Botanic Society of London in 1875.

HORSFORD, DAVID B.—Acting clerk in the receiver-general's office, Trinidad, March, 1861, on the permanent staff of that department October, 1861, until May, 1878; acted as clerk of the legislative council and confidential clerk to the colonial secretary, April, 1865, to May, 1866; was secretary and superintending inspector under the general board of health, 30th October, 1865, to 31st August, 1866; chief clerk and accountant, receiver-general's office, February, 1877; acted as superintendent of prisons, May, 1877, to September, 1878; appointed marshal of Trinidad, 1st May, 1878.

HORSFORD, E.—Landing waiter, Antigua treasury, December, 1865.

HORSFORD, REV. JOHN, D.D.—Eldest son of the late Hon. John Horsford, M.A. Oxford, for many years president of the legislative council of Antigua, where he temporarily administered the government; entered the civil service as a clerk in the treasury department, where he remained

for a short period; in 1837 became a Wesleyan missionary, in which capacity he remained till the year 1869, and from 1848 till 1869 was superintendent of several circuits, comprised in the Leeward and Windward districts of the West Indies. Is the author of 'A Tour in Europe,' 'A Voice from the West Indies,' 'Philanthropy,' and several ordination charges, delivered by direction of the Wesleyan district meeting. Received in 1861 from the University of Jena the honorary degree of doctor of divinity, in recognition of literary pursuits and of missionary labours in the West Indies; took deacon's orders in June, 1869, and priest's orders in February, 1870, in the Church of England, from the Right Rev. H. H. Parry, D.D., coadjutor bishop; is now island curate of St. John, and also of Christ Church parish, and is licensed by Bishop Parry to perform occasional duty in the parish of Holy Trinity, in the city of Port of Spain, Trinidad.

HOULTON, SIR EDWARD VICTOR LEWIS, M.A., G.C.M.G. (1868), (K.C.M.G., 1859)—Educated at Oriel and St. John's Colleges, Oxford, of which latter college he was elected fellow; graduated B.A. in 1845, M.A. in 1847; was private secretary to Sir Wm. Molesworth, when president of the board of works in 1853, and when secretary of state for the colonies in 1855; appointed chief secretary to the government of Malta, Sept. 1855; is *ex-officio* member of the council of government.

HOWELL, JOHN SIMPSON.—Was employed in the colonial bank at Barbados, treasurer of that colony, 1860.

HOWLAND, HON. SIR WM. PEARCE, K.C.M.G. (1879), C.B.—Minister of finance for the province of Canada, 24th May, 1862, receiver-general, 16th May, 1863; postmaster-general, Nov. 1864; minister of inland revenue, 1st July, 1867; was lieutenant-governor of the province of Ontario, 14th July, 1868, to 5th November, 1873.

HOWSON, W. DANIEL.—Entered the civil service October, 1864. Senior landing waiter in Her Majesty's customs, Sierra Leone, August, 1866; chief clerk of customs, Gold Coast, April, 1867; acting postmaster, Oct. 1870; acting assistant collector of customs, March, 1874.

HOYLES, SIR H. W. KNT. (creat. 1869).—Was attorney-general and premier of Newfoundland since the change of government in 1861; chief justice, 1865.

HUBBARD, THOMAS.—First clerk, customs, British Guiana, 1875; entered colonial service, 1861.

HUDSON, GEORGE.—1853, February to November, temporary clerk in commissariat, King William's Town; December, passed civil service examination, Cape Colony; 1854, February, clerk to resident magistrate, and public prosecutor, Fort Peddie; May, 1854, second clerk and warehouse-keeper, customs, Port Elizabeth; July, 1857, third examining officer, customs, Port Elizabeth; Aug., 1858, second examining officer, customs, Port Elizabeth; March, 1860, chief clerk, customs, Port Elizabeth; January, 1870, chief commissioner, resident magistrate, Bathurst, and sub-collector, Port Alfred; December, 1874, civil commissioner, resident magistrate, and sub-collector of customs, harbour master and chairman, harbour board, Mossel Bay; March, 1878, to April, 1879, on special service to Griqualand West, as acting auditor and treasurer general of the province, and civil commissioner of Kimberley; April to November, 1879, acting civil commissioner and resident magistrate of the city of Graham's Town; December, 1879, to

February, 1880, acting civil commissioner and resident magistrate of King William's Town; February 17, 1880, colonial secretary of the province of the Transvaal, member of the executive council and legislative assembly.

HUDSON, HUGHAM.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Colesberg division, Cape of Good Hope, June, 1871.

HUDSON, JOHN.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Aliwal (North) division, Cape Colony, Jan., 1869; was clerk at Cradock, 1855 to 1858; ditto in H.M. customs; Port Elizabeth, 1858 to 1859; ditto at Cradock, and clerk of the peace, 1862 to 1864; C. C. and R. M., Victoria W., 1864 to 1869.

HUGGINS, HASTINGS, U. LL.D.—Stipendiary magistrate at British Guiana; called to bar, Inner Temple, Jan. 1858; was Queen's counsel, solicitor-general, and speaker of the house of assembly, and member of the executive council at Nevis; and in 1861 completed a revised compilation of the laws of that island, from 1681 to 1861 inclusive; attorney-general of British Honduras, 1861; and became *ex-officio* member of the executive council.

HUGGINS, HORATIO JAMES.—Chief justice, Sierra Leone (1876); retired, 1880; Queen's advocate of Sierra Leone from 9th May, 1863, and chairman of commissioners "for the settlement of claims to land," from 1st Sept., 1863. Is member of the executive and legislative councils; has acted as chief justice on three occasions; became judge *ad interim* of the mixed courts of justice under the slave trade treaties, on the death of Mr. Skelton, on 21st May, 1865, until the 19th March, 1866; was sent as chief commissioner, with Major Ireland, of the 3rd West India regiment, to the Moriah country, in June, 1865, to effect the release of British subjects seized and imprisoned during the war then raging in that territory between King Boharry and his nephew, Malaghi Baily, and to prevent further injury to life and property; and again as sole commissioner on a second commission to the same country in July, 1865, receiving on both occasions the thanks of the government for the readiness with which he undertook the duties and the "ability he displayed." Acted as attorney-general St. Vincent in 1857 and 1858. Educated at a military college in France, and called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Hilary Term, 1838.

HUGHES, SIR WALTER WATSON, KNT. BACH. (1880).—Discovered the Wallaroo, Moonta, and other copper mines in South Australia; gave 20,000*l.* to the Adelaide University, founding two professorships; contributed to the exploring expedition under Colonel Warburton.

HUGMAN, JOHN JACOB.—Emigrated to Natal to Natal in 1861; acting clerk and Zulu interpreter, at Verulam, Inanda Division, February, 1875; excise surveyor, August, 1875; clerk and Zulu interpreter, Alexandra, resident magistrate's office, April, 1876; transferred to Inanda, resident magistrate's office, November, 1876.

HUGMAN, J. W.—Excise surveyor, Natal, 7th November, 1870; had been employed in the inland revenue department of the United Kingdom from 1837 to 1857.

HULL, HENRY JOCELYN.—Clerk in civil service, Tasmania, August, 1847; finance clerk in lands and works department, February, 1852; deputy commissioner of crown lands, 1st July, 1873.

HULL, HUGH MUNRO.—Clerk to the governor of Tasmania, April, 1834; senior clerk, colonial secretary's office, July, 1841; statistician and secretary to committee of officers, 1844; police magistrate, J.P., coroner, and chairman of quarter sessions,

1856; clerk assistant in parliament, 1857; captain 2nd Volunteer Rifles, 1860; clerk of the house of assembly, April, 1864; was secretary to the reception committee of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and also to inter-colonial exhibition commission, and secretary to the Philadelphia exhibition commission; author of "Forty years in Tasmania," "Tasmania in 1871," "Hints to Emigrants," and "Tasmania as a field for British Emigration;" is a fellow of the royal colonial institute and corresponding secretary for Tasmania.

HULL, HUGH.—Librarian to the parliamentary library, Tasmania, April, 1867.

HULL, W. WINSTANLEY.—Clerk in the office of the governor-in-chief Barbados, Nov., 1872; chief clerk, August, 1873; acted as private secretary to Governor Pope Hennessy, C.M.G., from March, 1876, to Nov., 1876; private secretary to Lieut.-Governor Dundas, December, 1876; private secretary to Governor Strahan, C.M.G., from December, 1876.

HULM, V. B.—Clerk in surveyor-general's department at Mauritius, Feb. 1844; chief clerk, Jan., 1866.

HUME, W. W.—Acting assistant to the government agent for the western province, Ceylon, 1848; deputy fiscal, and acting assistant agent for the central province, Oct. 1849, 1853; commissioner of requests, Jaffna, 1854; temple land commissioner, 1859; senior temple land commissioner, 1860; assistant government agent and commissioner of requests, Matalle, 1865; fiscal, western province, 1867; acting government agent, eastern province, Nov. 1872; appointment confirmed, June, 1873; government agent, southern province, 1876.

HUMPHRYS, OCTAVIUS.—Assistant clerk of the house of assembly, Antigua, from 1858 to 1865, when he was appointed clerk; clerk of legislative council on change of constitution, 1867; clerk of commissioners of roads from 1870 to 1872, when the office was abolished; acting provost-marshal and registrar, July, 1873; confirmed in the office in December of that year; clerk of commissioners of patents, August, 1876; registrar of vice-admiralty court, May, 1877; nominated member of legislative council, June, 1877.

HUNT, CAPTAIN JOHN CALVIN, J.P.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Aliwal, north division, Cape Colony, January, 1879; entered Austrian army, 1844; joined 5th cuirassier regiment; served at siege of Vienna, 1848, and campaign in Hungary in that year and 1849; engaged in all the principal actions till surrender of main Hungarian army to the Russian allies at Villagos; captain in 1852; with the army of observation on the Vistula, in Poland and Bukovina, in 1854 and 1855; received extra certificate from Emperor of Austria, for good service and bravery before the enemy; same year, 1855, obtained permission to proceed to England, where he joined 1st regiment Light Dragoons, British German Legion, at Shorncliffe, for the Crimean war, at conclusion of which he volunteered for service, and embarked on board H.M.S. "Vulcan" for the Cape, Nov. 1856, in command of dragoons; on arrival in British Kaffraria, volunteered for active service for three years, and placed on full pay for that period; unemployed again at the Cape in 1860, but immediately appointed acting deputy-assistant commissary-general, at the port of East London and outstations in British Kaffraria; Sept. 1861, was appointed special magistrate of the Gonulin district; served there till Feb. 1870, when he was appointed civil commissioner and resident magistrate of the Fort

Peddie district, where he was actively employed in raising, organising, and arming upwards of 2,000 Fingoes and also European volunteers for service in the Gaika and Galeka Kafir Rebellion, 1877 and 1878.

HUNT, R. F.—Clerk to the colonial secretary of Bermuda, Sept. 10th, 1875.

HUNTER, A.—Public medical officer, British Honduras.

HUNTER, DAVID.—General manager, Natal government railways, 27th September, 1879.

HUNTLEY, C. H.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Albany division; entered the civil service in January, 1839; was appointed to the lieut.-governor's office in 1845; acted as secretary to Lieut.-Governor Sir Henry Young, in 1847; subsequently clerk of the peace for Graaff Reinet; clerk of the peace for Albany, 1857; master and registrar, eastern districts court, 1865 to 1869; is a road magistrate and justice of the peace for the several divisions of the Cape of Good Hope.

HUSSEY, F. L.—Assistant schoolmaster, Western Australia, 1861; third-class clerk in treasury, 1874.

HUXTABLE, HENRY ANTHONY.—Has been in the office of the procureur-general of Mauritius since the 1st of February, 1868; appointed in June, 1872, a clerk to the royal commissioners of inquiry into the treatment of immigrants in Mauritius.

HUYDECOPER, JACOB PETER.—Fourth clerk in the colonial secretary's department, Gold Coast, 10th February, 1876; confirmed, 1st July, 1876; 3rd clerk in the same department, 1st January, 1877.

IBBOTT, JOHN THOMAS.—Sub-controller of customs and sub-bookkeeper, Berbice, 16th March, 1875; acting tide waiter, Georgetown, Demerara, from the 9th July, 1869, to the 1st of Feb., 1860; clerk in charge of the colonial bonded warehouse, Georgetown, 1st Feb., 1860; acting sub-controller of customs and sub-bookkeeper, Berbice, from the 9th Sept., 1869, to the 23rd December, 1870; acting assistant government secretary, and acting receiver-general, Berbice, from the 24th Dec., 1870, to the 23rd March, 1872; 1st clerk to the customs, 16th Feb., 1870, Georgetown, Demerara; assumed the duties on the 23rd March, 1872; acted as comptroller of customs from 26th July, 1874, to 3rd February, 1876.

IMLACH, ROBERT WIGHT.—Crown solicitor, British Guiana.

INGLOTT, FERDINANDO V., C.M.G.—A teacher of a government primary school at Malta, Nov. 1841; served in the naval department from 1843 to 1855; assistant superintendent of ports, 1858; comptroller of charitable institutions, Jan., 1859; is *ex-officio* member of council.

INNES, JAMES.—Was a merchant in China and London till 1870; in 1870 joined the service of Rajah Brooke, of Sarawak, as assistant resident of Rejang district; in 1871 audited the accounts of the country, and was made treasurer; during the absence of Rajah Brooke in England, 1874 and 1875, was member of the administrative council, and during his time of service as treasurer was clerk to the supreme council; collector of revenue (Salangore), Malay Native States, by the governor of the Straits Settlements, 1st June, 1876, and magistrate of Langat district by H.H. the Sultan of Salangore, and member of the mixed legislative council.

INNES, SIR JOSEPH GEORGE LONG, KNIGHT BACHELOR (creat. 1875).—Eldest son of Captain Joseph Long Innes, late H.M. 39th regiment of foot.

Born at Sydney, N.S.W., October 16th, 1834. Educated at the King's School, Paramatta. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Michaelmas term, 1859 (certificate of honour, Trinity term, 1859). Admitted to bar of New South Wales, February, 1862. Appointed district judge in Queensland, December, 1865; resigned that office and returned to practice at bar of N.S.W., July, 1869; elected member of legislative assembly, March, 1872; solicitor-general of N.S.W., 14th May, 1872; attorney-general 20th November, 1873, to 9th February, 1875. In Aug., 1872, was called to the upper house of parliament, in N.S.W., in which chamber he represented the government. In Sept.-Oct., 1874, accompanied Sir Hercules Robinson on his special mission in connection with the annexation of Fiji. For his services on that occasion received the honour of knighthood.

INNES, JAMES ROSE, C.M.G. (1879).—Resident magistrate and civil commissioner and registrar of deeds, King William's-town, Cape of Good Hope; was teacher in government schools, 1842; clerk to superintendent-general of education, 1845; clerk in colonial secretary's office, 1847 to 1856; magistrate of Riversdale, 1856-1863; ditto of Urtenhage, 1863 to 1867; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Bedford division, Oct., 1867; also inspector of roads; acting administrator of Griqualand West, 1880.

INNISS, WILLIAM E.—Artizan surveyor's department, S. Leone, Dec. 1866, to June, 1871, held the appointment of under gaoler, June, 1871, to December, 1872, then transferred to the harbour-works as artificer; keeper of the gaol, August, 1874.

IRVING, CHARLES J.—Was in the colonial land and emigration office from June 1852 to Nov. 1853; clerk in the audit office, Somerset House, from Nov. 1853 to July 1864, when he was appointed special clerk, audit office, Mauritius; auditor-general of the Straits Settlements, and member of the executive and legislative councils of the colony, 1st April, 1867; acting lieutenant-governor, Malacca, January to June, 1870; acting colonial secretary, December, 1871, to March, 1872, and again from May, 1875, to February, 1876; acting lieutenant-governor, Malacca, April to November, 1877; acting colonial secretary, August to October, 1878; acting lieutenant-governor, Penang, February to December, 1879; appointed resident councillor of Malacca, in August, 1879.

IRVING, EDWARD.—Was in the colonial land and emigration office from April, 1852, until 1st January, 1855, private secretary to Sir F. Elliot, assistant under-secretary of state for the colonies, January, 1855; appointed to establishment of the office, 1860; 1st junior class, 1st Oct. 1866; private secretary to Sir F. Sandford, December, 1868; assistant colonial secretary, Straits Settlements, 20th November, 1869; acting auditor-general, January to July, 1870, and again from March, 1874, to the end of the year; appointed permanently to that office, 1879.

IRVING, SIR HENRY T., K.C.M.G. (1878), (C.M.G., 1874).—Clerk in colonial office, November, 1854; promoted to 3rd class, October, 1859; private secretary to Sir F. Rogers, now Lord Blachford, under-secretary of state, 1862; promoted to 2nd class, April, 1863; colonial secretary of Jamaica, June, 1866; colonial secretary, Ceylon, May, 1869, and Governor of the Leeward Islands, 1873; Governor of Trinidad, July, 1874.

ISEMONGER, EDWIN EMPSON.—Entered the civil service, by a competitive examination, in January, 1866; acting magistrate of Penang, and

protector of Indian immigrants, October, 1877, to October, 1878; magistrate of police, and commissioner of court of requests, province Wellesley, July, 1878; acting auditor-general, 10th July, 1879.

ISNARD, L.—Clerk in registrar's department, Mauritius, May, 1854; clerk to the second puisne judge of supreme court of that island, April, 1859; clerk to first puisne judge, 1863; chief clerk to the registrar, 1st March, 1864.

JACKSON, HARRY M.—Lieutenant Royal Artillery; entered Royal Artillery, from Royal Military Academy, in January, 1870; aide-de-camp and private secretary to Mr. (now Sir Henry) Irving, governor of Trinidad, from September, 1874, to March, 1876; aide-de-camp and private secretary to Sir John Glover, governor of Newfoundland, from January, 1877, to April, 1879.

JACKSON, MAXIMILIAN JAMES.—Special magistrate and inspector under Northern Border Protection Act, October, 1868, Cape of Good Hope; was clerk at Victoria (East), 1858 to 1864; ditto at Richmond, 1864 to 1865; acting C. C. and R. M. Richmond, for four months during this period; clerk at Murraysburg, 1865 to 1868; C. C. and R. M., Richmond, 1873.

JACKSON, THOMAS W.—Magistrate at the Gambia, 1869; a puisne judge, Gold Coast, 1876.

JACOBS, SIMEON.—Is attorney-general, Cape of Good Hope, 1874; obtained a licence from the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple to practise as a special pleader, November, 1851; called to the bar, Nov. 17th, 1852; admitted as an advocate of the supreme court, Cape of Good Hope, Dec., 1860; attorney-general of British Kaffraria, 4th April, 1861; solicitor-general, Cape of Good Hope, 1866.

JAMES, JOHN CHARLES HORSEY.—Born at Rome, 1841; educated at Rugby and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1864; called to the bar by the Inner Temple, Nov., 1866, and is a member of the Oxford circuit; commissioner of titles in Western Australia, July 9th, 1875.

JAMES, J. F., CAPT. 13th P.A.L.I.—Served on the staff of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, K.C.M.G., special commissioner in South Africa, as private secretary, 1876; private secretary to the administrator of the government of the Transvaal, April, 1877.

JANISOH, H. R., C.M.G. (1877).—Police magistrate, St. Helena, from 1851; was acting queen's advocate 1856, 1857; and acting colonial secretary, 1861 and 1868; has been in colonial service since 1838; was colonial secretary and auditor-general; Governor of St. Helena, 1873.

JAUNCEY, FRANCIS HASTINGS.—Cashier in Treasury, Lagos, 1st January, 1872, private secretary to Sir John Hawley Glover, G.C.M.G., and clerk of council same colony, 15th July, 1875; registrar of titles, Western Australia, under the Transfer of Land Act, 1874.

JEANS, JOSEPH HENRY.—Formerly colonial surgeon, Bathurst, Gambia, Oct., 1867; licentiate royal college of physicians; member royal college of surgeons; licentiate apothecaries' company; staff assistant surgeon, Canterbury; surgeon to H.M.S. 'Adriatic'; hon. surgeon to 2nd Hampshire Light Horse; coroner; officer of health; quarantine officer of health; magistrate; commissioner of the court of requests for the above settlement; commoner, Downing College, Cambridge; and Pensioner at Christ's College; was assistant surgeon at Lagos, and now surgeon-in-chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

JEKYLL, CAPTAIN HERBERT.—Lieutenant royal engineers, 17th April, 1866; employed under

War Office and Trinity House in submarine mining and destruction of sunken ships, from 1868 to 1870, and under G.P.O. in the telegraph department, from 1870 to 1873, and 1874 to 1876; served in the campaign of 1873-74 on the Gold Coast under Sir Garnet Wolseley; private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, Jan., 1877, to 3rd Feb., 1878; secretary to the colonial defence commission, 1878; secretary to the royal commission on the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad, September, 1879.

JENKINS, J. W.—Colonial surveyor, superintendent of public works, commissioner of roads, &c., Sierra Leone, May, 1868.

JENNINGS, E. I.—Clerk in Emigration Office from September, 1856, to 31st December, 1860; transferred to Colonial Office, January, 1861; appointed superintendent of copying branch, 1st October, 1880.

JENNINGS, MATTHEW.—Sub-collector of customs, Port Elizabeth, 1st July, 1870; clerk in the customs departments, Cape Town, Sept., 1848; acting sub-collector at Port Beaufort, 1850; sub-collector, East London, 1851; controller of customs and navigation laws, 1852; shipping-master and justice of the peace for the port of East London, 1855; resident magistrate of the district of East London, 1857; immigration agent, 1858; collector of customs for British Kaffraria, 1859; civil commissioner, East London, Cape of Good Hope.

JENNINGS, SIR PATRICK, K.C.M.G. (1880) (C.M.G., 1879).—Executive commissioner for the Industrial Exhibition, New South Wales.

JEPPE, FRIEDRICH HEINRICH.—Government translator and interpreter to the high court of the Transvaal, 8th April, 1878.

JERVOIS, MAJOR-GEN. SIR WILLIAM FRANCIS DRUMMOND, G.C.M.G. (1878), (K.C.M.G., 1874), C.B., R.E.—Served at the Cape of Good Hope from April, 1841, until September, 1848, of which time he was six years on the frontier and in Kaffraria. In 1842 he was appointed to the staff as brigade-major to a force of all arms sent on an expedition against the Dutch Boers; served during the Kaffir war of 1846-7, accompanying Sir Henry Pottinger and Lieut.-general Sir George Berkeley to the scene of hostilities; was engaged during the war in active operations generally, and in making a military map of Kaffraria, which was subsequently engraved and published; in 1845-6 visited Natal, and returning overland to the Cape Colony, he laid down a map of the country between the two colonies. During the six years he served on the frontier, he was also engaged in making surveys, in constructing roads, building bridges, and improving the communications of the country. From 1852 to 1855 was specially employed at Alderney in designing and executing the fortifications of that island. From 1856 to 1875 was on the staff of the war office, first as assistant inspector-general of fortifications, and subsequently as deputy-director of fortifications. From 1857 to 1875 was secretary of the committee on the defence of the empire, and in 1859 he was secretary to the royal commission on national defences. During the time he was in the war office he was employed in the design and execution of, and on the business connected with the whole of the extensive works of fortifications now nearly completed in this country, and in the British foreign possessions; in 1863 was nominated a civil C.B.; in 1863 was sent to Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Bermuda, to report on the defences of those provinces; and again in 1864 to confer with the Canadian government as

to the defences of the dominion. His proposals were approved by the imperial and colonial authorities, and those for Bermuda and Quebec have been adopted and carried out; in 1865 was sent to Malta, and in 1866 to Gibraltar, to prepare projects for the improvement of the defences at those fortresses. He again visited Halifax and Bermuda in 1869, and made further reports on the defences; in 1871-2 was employed by the government of India to inspect and report upon the defences of Aden, Perim, Bombay, and the Hooghly; and submitted reports to the secretary of state for India in council respecting the defences of those places. By desire of the viceroy of India, and with the approval of the secretary of state for India, he also visited British Burmah, and subsequently submitted reports with regard to the defences of Rangoon and Moulmein. Governor of the Straits Settlements; was selected by H.M.'s Government to proceed to the Australian colonies to consult with the respective governments respecting a scheme of defence for the Australian ports; governor of South Australia, July, 1877.

JEVRS, R. W.—Educated at the Queen's University in Ireland, where he graduated in classics with honours; appointed writer in the Ceylon civil service, April, 1872; acting police magistrate, Gampola, 1874; acting assistant agent, Colombo, 1875; assistant agent, Anuradhapura, 1875; assistant agent, Batticalo, 1877; assistant agent, Kegalla, 1878.

JEWELL, R. R.—Clerk of the works in Western Australia, 1853.

JOHNSON, D. S.—Dispenser in hospital at Sierra Leone, 17th Dec., 1858; sanitary inspector, February, 1857.

JOHNSON, THOMAS.—Clerk to the government steamer 'Gambia,' 1847; third writer in the colonial secretary's office, Gambia, 1852; colonial registrar, 1855; registrar of deeds, 7th June, 1858; lieutenant of the British Combe militia, 12th April, 1862; served as second writer, 1852; and as postmaster, 1859 and 1860, and again in 1869; promoted second writer, and collector of rates for local improvements, Dec., 1862; acting as colonial engineer from Aug., 1866, to Dec., 1868; to first clerk and cashier in the collector and treasurer's office, Jan. 1, 1869.

JOHNSTONE, WILLIAM.—Messenger and Constable to the resident magistrate, Umlazi, Natal, 27th March, 1877.

JOHORE, MAHARAJAH OF.—His Highness Sir Datu Tumpongong Abubakar Sri, K.C.S.I.; G.C.M.G. (1876).

JOLLIVET, ISIDORE.—District magistrate, Mauritius, February, 1862.

JONES, W. R.—Clerk and interpreter to the resident magistrates' court, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 1st January, 1874; clerk and interpreter, Umgini Division, July, 1874; clerk and interpreter, City Division, Jan., 1875.

JOSEPH, SIDNEY.—Clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, July, 1843; was private secretary to Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Stephen for seven years, and subsequently acted in the same capacity to Mr. Merivale for ten years; assistant clerk, November, 1858; first class clerk, 30th September, 1872; Parliamentary clerk of the colonial office; retired 30th June, 1880.

JUDGE, EDWARD ARTHUR.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Queenstown division, Cape Colony; December, 1858; was magistrate's clerk, Simon's Town, 1856 to 1857; clerk in Colonial Office, 1857 to 1861; acting C. C. and R. M., Namaqualand, 1861 to 1864; C. C. and R. M.,

Namaqualand, 1864 to 1869; inspector-general of chests, &c., 1875.

JULYAN, SIR PENROSE G., K.C.M.G. (1874), C.B. (1869).—Served as a volunteer during the Canadian rebellion in 1837-8; special commissioner of roads and bridges in Lower Canada in 1839; appointed to the commissariat in 1845. During the great immigration into Canada, which followed the Irish famine in 1847, was selected by the commander of the forces to organize, for the colony, an extensive quarantine establishment on Grosse Isle, in the river St. Lawrence, with a view of checking the terrible epidemic brought to that country by the emigrants. For the successful manner in which this service was performed, he was promoted by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the rank of deputy-assistant commissary-general, and received the thanks of the colonial government. Assistant financial secretary to the board of works in Ireland, 1848; nominated director of a branch of the royal mint in Australia in 1852, and was employed on mint service until the war broke out with Russia, and was then recalled to the commissariat; was employed as an engineer during the early part of the war, and then designed and superintended the construction of a "Marine Steam Flour Mill" and a "Floating Bakery" for the supply of the army in the Crimea, which was of much service throughout the war. For these and other inventions, which led to great economy and efficiency in army administration, received the special thanks of the Minister for War, and was promoted to the rank of assistant commissary-general, January 2, 1856; and created a C.B. in May, 1869; was appointed Crown Agent for the colonies in 1858; sent on a special commission of inquiry into the civil establishments and general expenditure of Mauritius, 1873; and again on a similar mission to Malta in 1878; retired on pension, 30th Nov., 1879.

JUST, HARTMANN WOLFGANG, B.A. (1877).—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 3rd June, 1878; educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; was an open scholar on the foundation; first class in classical moderations, 1874; Taylorian exhibitioner for German, 1876; second class in *Litteræ Humaniores*, 1877.

JUTA, COENRAAD JACOBUS.—Appointed, March, 1877, secretary of state for public works, police, and war, of the late S. A. Republic; shortly after the annexation, appointed member of the finance commission; and in May, 1877, sheriff of the high court of the Transvaal territory.

KEEFER, THOMAS COLTRIN, C.M.G. (1878), C.E.—Was executive commissioner for the dominion of Canada at the Paris Exhibition, 1878.

KEDAH, K.C.M.G. (Honorary, 1879).—The Raja of.

KEITH, W. G.—Assistant colonial surgeon to government of Ceylon, 1870.

KELLY, RIGHT REV. JAMES B.—Educated at Clare College, Cambridge, B.A., 1854, M.A. 1858, and D.D. 1867; was formerly vicar of Kirk-Michael, Isle of Man, and chaplain to the Bishop of Sodor and Man; arch-deacon of Newfoundland and Labrador, 1865; consecrated coadjutor bishop of Newfoundland, 1867.

KELSEY, J. F., F.S.S.—Magistrate for the Colony of Queensland, June, 1868; government statistician, Mauritius, 8th December, 1877.

KEMP, SAMUEL V., C.E.—Commissioner of railways in Tasmania; was engaged by the

Tasmanian Government to report upon the feasibility of constructing the main line of railway between Hobart Town and Launceston, and served for several years as a civil engineer in the survey and working of the government lines of railways in Victoria, Australia.

KENDALL, JOHN FRANCIS.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 14th July, 1879.

KENNEDY, KT. BACHEL. (1867), K.C.M.G. (1871), C.B. (1862), SIR ARTHUR EDWARD.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Ensign in the 11th regiment in 1827; lieutenant, 1832; captain, 68th light infantry, 1840; retired from the army in 1848 to accept civil employment; was selected (while serving in the army) in 1846 to fill the office of county inspector under the board of works; and served uninterruptedly during the Irish famine, as inspector under Sir John Burgoyne's relief commissioner; and subsequently as inspector of poor laws, till the office was abolished in 1851; governor of the Gambia, and transferred to Sierra Leone in 1852; consul-general of the adjoining Sherbro County, in 1854; and removed in the same year to the government of Western Australia; administered the latter government without interruption till February, 1862; governor of Vancouver's Island, November, 1863; governor of the West Africa Settlements, November, 1867; and governor of Hong Kong, 1872; governor of Queensland, 1877.

KENNEDY, WM.—Letter carrier in general, post office, Western Australia, 1861; third class clerk, 1867; second class clerk, 1874.

KENNY, KT. BACHEL. (Created 1870), HON. SIR EDWARD KENNY.—Born 1800; sat in legislative council of Nova Scotia for 26 years, during 12 of which he was president of that body; called to the Senate, 1867; receiver-general, July, 1867; president of privy council, Oct. 1869; administrator of the government of Nova Scotia for several months in 1870. Retired from the senate, 1877.

KER, ALAN.—Called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Nov. 1842; chief justice of Nevis, 1854; chief justice of Dominica, 1856; and assistant judge of the supreme court of Jamaica, 1861; acted as attorney-general of Antigua, from August, 1851, to March, 1854.

KERR, ROBERT.—Educated high school and university of Edinburgh; called to the Scotch bar, 1866; district court judge, Jamaica, 1872; acted as judge of the Mandeville district court, 1872; as judge of the Port Antonio district court, 1875; judge of the Spanish town district court, Nov., 1876; while judge of the Spanish town district court, acted also as judge of the Port Antonio district court, March and April, 1878; and a judge of the Mandeville district court from May to August, 1878; judge of the Kingston district court, October, 1878; acted also from October, 1878, to December, 1879, as judge of the Spanish town district court; judge of the central district court, January, 1880.

KERR, THOMAS.—Was employed in the colonial secretary's department, Barbados, in 1856. Police magistrate of the parish of St. Andrew, 1860; promoted to the parish of Christchurch, 1861, and to the city of Bridgetown, 1866; judge of the petty debt court, Bridgetown, 1869; judge of the assistant court, of appeal, 1874; represented the parish of St. Joseph in the house of assembly from 1862 to 1866; member of the legislative council, 1876; major 11th regiment of militia, 1864; commanding officer since 1858; a member of the

militia board. Author of "Kerr on the Cultivation of the Sugar-cane and the manufacture of Sugar," published in 1851; governor, Falkland Islands, 1880.

KEYT, F.—Licentiate of medicine, Bengal College; medical assistant, Ceylon, 1863; assistant colonial surgeon, 1867.

KIDD, JOHN.—Chief clerk, governor-general's office, Canada, January, 1875; was private secretary to the late Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P. for Marylebone, 1847 to 1854; assistant military secretary on the staff of General Count L. Zamoyzki in the Imperial service in Turkey, 1855-56; private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, 1857; entered the service of the Canadian Government, January, 1858; appointed to a first clerkship, July, 1858; acting governor-general's secretary, 1876 and 1877, and Nov. and Dec., 1880.

KIDD, RICHARD HAYWARD, M.A.—Educated privately, and at Christ's College, Cambridge; deacon, 1862; priest, 1863, by Bishop of Norwich; curate of All Saints with St. Julian, Norwich, 1862, 1863; incumbent of St. Benedict's, Norwich, 1863-1865; secretary of the Irish Society, 1866, 1867; rector of St. Michael Coslany, Norwich, 1867-1871; colonial chaplain, Hong Kong, May, 1871; author of various published sermons, reports, and tracts.

KILLEN, JAMES JOSEPH.—Clerk in the receiver and paymaster's office, Geelong, 14th August, 1865; transferred to the chief secretary's office, Melbourne, Victoria, 11th January, 1869.

KIMBERLEY, 1st EARL OF (United Kingdom), created 1866; BARON WODEHOUSE (Great Britain), 1797; baronet, 1811; privy councillor, 1864.—JOHN WODEHOUSE, son of the late Hon. Henry Wodehouse (who died in 1834) by the only daughter of Theophilus Thomagh Gurdon, Esq., of Letton, Norfolk; born in London, 1826; married, 1847, the eldest daughter of the 3rd Earl of Clare; succeeded his grandfather in 1846; educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was 1st class in classics, 1847; was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of Norfolk, 1847; was under-secretary for foreign affairs from Dec. 1852, to April, 1856; envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia from May, 1856, to March, 1858; again under-secretary for foreign affairs from June, 1859, to July, 1861; under-secretary of state for India, 1864; was lord privy seal, Dec. 1868, to July, 1870; secretary of state for the colonies, 6th July, 1870, to 20th Feb. 1874, and again from 28th April, 1880; has been a member of the senate of the University of London since 1859; sent on a special mission to Copenhagen, December, 1863; lord-lieutenant of Ireland from Oct. 1864, to June, 1866, when he was created an earl; is patron of eleven livings. The first baronet in this family had previously been knighted for his conduct at the siege of Cadiz; the 5th baronet represented Norfolk in five parliaments, and the 6th was the 1st Baron Wodehouse, and great grandfather of the present earl.

KING, CHARLES KEASLEY BERRY.—Educated at Stonyhurst College; matriculated at the London University, 1855; 1st clerk and 3rd sub-immigration agent, British Guiana, 1st November, 1871; 2nd sub-immigration agent, 6th June, 1872; sub-immigration agent in charge of Berbice District, 1st January, 1875.

KING, E. A.—Writer in the Ceylon civil service, 1865, and in the same year acting police magistrate of Upper and Lower Doombura; acting assistant government agent, Kandy, 1866; commissioner of requests, &c., Harrispatna, 1866; acting assistant government agent, Nuwara Eliya, 1867; acting police magistrate, Gampola, Dec., 1867; district

judge, &c., Badulla, 1868; acting assistant government agent, &c., Hambantota, 1870; district judge, Kegalla, Sept. 1872; assistant government agent, Kegalla, June, 1873; acting postmaster-general, Oct. 1873; acting assistant agent, Nuwara Eliya, 1874; confirmed 1875; acting ditto Mannar, 1876; ditto, Hambantota, 1876; assistant agent, Badilla, 1878.

KING, F. EUSTACE.—Clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Barbados, from May, 1866, to May, 1868; transferred from there to the government secretary's office, British Guiana, in June, 1868, and served there as clerk until December, 1870; inspector of police and justice of the peace, British Guiana, January, 1871; commissary of taxation, July, 1873, until 25th June, 1875, when he was appointed emigration agent at Barbados for British Guiana.

KING, FRANCIS OGLEBY.—First sworn clerk and notary public of the registrar's office of Demerara and Essequibo, British Guiana, 16th Nov., 1874. Entered above office as a clerk and copyist, on 1st April, 1858; third assistant sworn clerk, 28th January, 1860, second assistant sworn clerk 21st July, 1860; and first assistant sworn clerk in June, 1862; acted as sworn clerk and notary public from 8th October, 1863, to 7th April, 1864; and from 6th June to 29th August, 1867; sworn clerk and notary public 12th February, 1868; after examination before the judges of the supreme court of civil justice of said colony; registrar of the county of Berbice, 17th July, 1868; justice of the peace and commissioner of affidavits, 18th July, 1868; acted as sub-controller of customs and rum duties, and sub-bookkeeper for said county of Berbice, from 1st August to 31st October, 1872; special justice of the peace, 11th June, 1875; acted as stipendiary judicial magistrate for the Essequibo Island District, from 5th June, 1876, to 7th May, 1877.

KING, H. G.—Clerk to auditor-general; clerk to commissioners for rebuilding the town of Basseterre, St. Kitts; provincial treasurer; cashier and bookkeeper treasury department, 1873.

KING, J. HAMPDEN.—Graduated at Oxford; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, May, 1843; was a member of the house of assembly in Barbados from 1847 to 1853, and again in 1862; judge of the court of appeal, Barbados, 1853; acted as colonial secretary from April, 1860, to March, 1862; acted as auditor-general from March to May, 1862; appointed to administer the government of St. Kitts during the absence of Sir B. C. C. Pine, 6th August, 1862; second puisne judge, British Guiana, 1868. Acting chief justice, 1875-76.

KING, THOMAS.—Minister of education, South Australia 7th Oct., 1878; entered parliament in 1877.

KING, T. N.—Assistant commissary of taxation, British Guiana, 23rd June, 1874.

KIRK, JOHN, M.D., C.M.G. (1879).—Her Majesty's political agent and consul-general at Zanzibar.

KIRKE, HENRY.—Graduated at Oxford, B.A., 1863, M.A. 1866, B.C.L., 1866. Called to the bar Inner Temple, January, 1868; went the Midland circuit; Derby and Birmingham sessions; stipendiary magistrate, British Guiana, Sept. 1872; acting puisne judge, April 7th, 1874.

KISCH, DANIEL MONTAGUE, F.R.G.S.—Was a justice of the peace and member of public school board under the Republican Government, Transvaal; entered the colonial service as chief clerk in the treasury, 1st June, 1877; was in charge of public treasury until August of same year; acting auditor and one of the stamp commissioners, 1st May, 1878; member of commission for control, super-

vision, and management of sinking fund, 10th June, 1878; member of tender board, July, 1878.

KNIGHT, ARTHUR.—Short-hand reporter to the legislative council of the Straits Settlements, 1st April, 1869; acting chief clerk, audit office, 6th September, 1869; chief clerk, same department, 21st October, 1873. Accompanied Governor Sir Harry Ord on his special mission to Labuan in 1873, and assisted in the investigation of the financial and commercial condition of that colony; acting assistant colonial secretary and clerk of councils, 14th May, 1875, to 22nd Jan. 1877.

KNIGHT, JOHN LOCKE.—Clerk and Zulu interpreter to the resident magistrate's court, Upper Tugela Division, 24th Feb., 1876, to the 18th May, 1878, when he was appointed to the Umsinga magistracy.

KNOLLYS, C. C.—Educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he gained an open scholarship in 1868; 1st class in the mathematical moderations, 1870; 2nd class in the final schools, 1872; B.A., 1873; sub-receiver and harbour master at San Fernando, Trinidad, 1874; auditor-general of Barbados, 1879; member of the executive council 1881.

KNOLLYS, CAPT. LOUIS FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1877).—Marlborough School; ensign in 32nd regiment, 1866; captain, 7th May, 1880; aide-de-camp to the governor of Mauritius, 1872-74; aide-de-camp to governor of Fiji, 1875; promoted to unattached company and C.M.G. for services in the disturbances in Fiji, 1877; commandant armed native constabulary, and brought back to full pay in 26th regiment, 1877.

KOCH, Rev. C. A.—Colonial chaplain, Jaffna, Ceylon, 1869.

KORTRIGHT, CORNELIUS H., C.M.G. (1877).—Appointed a local magistrate at the Bahamas, 19th Feb., 1849; president administering the government of the Virgin Islands, 1854; lieutenant-governor of Grenada, Nov. 1856; lieutenant-governor, Tobago, April, 1864; was acting governor, Trinidad, in 1868; administrator of the government of the Gambia, 1873; governor of the West Africa Settlements, 1875; governor of British Guiana, 1877.

KOTZE, JOHN GILBERT.—Educated at South African College, Cape Town; graduated in law at London University, 1873; called to the bar of the Inner Temple, 1874; advocate of the supreme court of the Cape of Good Hope; judge of the high court, May, 1877; president of commission for collecting and translating local laws; president of board of examiners in law and jurisprudence; senior puisne judge, March, 1880.

KRIKENBEEK, C. I., M.R.C.M.—Assistant colonial surgeon in the medical department, Ceylon, April, 1869.

KYNNERSLEY, C. W. SNEYD.—Appointed to the civil service, Straits Settlements, 1872; secretary assistant lieutenant-governor's office, Penang, 1873.

KYNSEY, W. R., M.D.—Principal civil medical officer, and inspector-general of hospitals, Ceylon, February, 1875.

KYSHE, J. B., F.S.S.—Assistant district clerk, Mauritius, 10th August, 1857; clerk, colonial secretary's office, 15th August, 1859; acting registrar, 15th March, 1860; financial and statistical clerk, 10th December, 1860; financial clerk and president of the stamping committee, 1st September, 1866; government translator, 22nd November, 1866; secretary, civil service inquiry commission, 4th December, 1868; secretary, Duke of Edinburgh's reception committee, 14th December, 1869; secretary, census commissioner, 12th May, 1870; secretary, census commissioner, 1st February, 1871; has acted on several occasions as registrar-general;

acting secretary to councils of government, 14th July, 1873; financial and statistical clerk, C.S.O., 25th November, 1873; acting secretary to councils of government, 1st October, 1874; government statistician, 1st January, 1876; census commissioner, 5th August, 1880; editor of the "Mauritius Almanac and Colonial Register" since 1869.

KYSHE, J. W. NORTON.—Passed the civil service examination in 1871; appointed to the census office, Mauritius, 21st February, 1871; clerk in the procureur and advocate general's office, 3rd August, 1871; acted on several occasions as secretary to the prison committee of Port Louis; district cashier of Port Louis, June, 1873; first assistant clerk to the district and stipendiary courts of Black River, 14th February, 1874; secretary to the special commissioner appointed to inquire into the condition of labourers in the lesser dependencies of Mauritius, 12th June, 1874; district cashier of Grand Port, 15th May, 1875; joint district clerk, and assistant officer of the civil status, Black River, 20th September, 1876; joint district clerk, and assistant officer of the civil status of Plaines Wilhems district, 23rd October, 1877; deputy registrar of the Supreme Court of Penang, 17th April, 1880; is a commissioner of oaths, &c.

LABASTIDE, LOUIS AUGUSTE JACQUES DE, C.E.—Entered the public service at Trinidad on the 1st of July, 1869, in the office of public works; was appointed chief draughtsman on 1st January, 1870; graduated at the University of Paris; is a bachelor of science; gained the prize in high mathematics at St. Louis College, Paris; was then admitted a member of "special mathematics" society in that college; was admitted into the government engineering school "Ecole Impériale Centrale des Arts et Manufactures"; was admitted a sworn land surveyor in March, 1872.

LABORDE, EDWARD.—Colonial secretary and registrar-general, St. Vincent, 1861; entered the colonial service as clerk in the treasury of that island, 1850; deputy treasurer, 1852; acting colonial secretary, 1856; police magistrate, 1857; stipendiary magistrate and coroner, 1858; provost-marshal, 1860; commanded, until 1868, the St. George's volunteers, which were raised by him in 1863; administered the government of Grenada in 1871; and again from May to Oct., 1874; administered the government of St. Vincent from July, 1872, to June, 1873; from Oct., 1874, to Feb., 1875; from May to Dec., 1877; and again from 28th March, 1878.

LABORDE, Rev. H. W.—Rector of St. George's and St. Andrew's parishes, and chaplain of the gaol, St. Vincent, 1852; M.A. Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1845; was ordained assistant curate in St. Vincent, 1845; was minister of All Saints, chapel and garrison, chaplain of the island of Trinidad, 1850 to 1852; is chaplain to the Bishop of Barbados; rural dean, St. Vincent, 1864; and also member of the legislative council.

LABUAN, 3rd Bishop of, HOSE, THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE FREDERICK, M.A.—Graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1861, M.A. 1867; curate of Roxton with Great Barford, Beds., 1861-65; curate of Trinity, St. Marylebone, London, 1865-67; appointed colonial chaplain of Malacca, November, 1867; colonial chaplain of Singapore, February, 1874; ecclesiastical registrar of the diocese of Labuan, April, 1874, bishop of Labuan, 1881.

LAFFAN, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT MICHAEL, R.E., K.C.M.G. (1877).—Lieutenant

Royal Engineers May, 1837; served on the frontier of the Cape of Good Hope and in Kaffirland from 1839 to 1841, and constructed one of the frontier forts called the Mancazana Port; served at Cape Town from 1841 to 1843; early in 1843, while acting as temporary commanding royal engineer at Cape Town, was one of the council of war summoned by the governor, Major-General Sir George Napier, K.C.B., to deliberate upon the measures to be taken to relieve a British force under Colonel Smith, C.B., then besieged by a strong body of emigrant Boers under their chief Pretorius, and organized the engineering portion of the expedition under Colonel (now General) Sir Josiah Cloete, K.C.B., which drove back the Boers and relieved the besieged garrison; in 1843 went on to the Island of Mauritius, where he served till 1847; in 1847 was appointed commanding royal engineer of the Belfast district, in Ireland, and later in the same year was appointed inspector of railways to the board of trade, which appointment he held until 1852; in 1852 was sent by the inspector-general of fortifications, Sir John Burgoyne, G.C.B., to inspect and report upon the defences of Antwerp and the fortifications of Paris; in 1853 was appointed commanding royal engineer of the London district; and in 1855 was sent by the Duke of Newcastle, secretary of state for war, on a confidential mission to Paris with General Sir William Knollys, G.C.B., and Commissary-General Sir George Maclean, K.C.B., to report upon the organization of the French "Ministère de la Guerre," and on his return to England was appointed deputy-inspector general of fortifications at the War Office; in 1860 went as commanding royal engineer to Malta, where he served for five years, during which the armament of that fortress was entirely remodelled; in 1865 was sent on a confidential mission to Ceylon to report upon the defences and the strength of the garrison of that colony, and on his way home was ordered to inspect and report on the work then in progress for the construction of the Suez Canal; in 1866 was appointed commanding royal engineer at Aldershot, where he served for five years, till 1871, during which time he was employed on several special services, one of which was a commission to inquire and report upon the condition of the fine arts in Ireland; in 1872 went as commanding royal engineer to Gibraltar, where he served till 1877, when he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of the Bermuda or Somers Islands.

LAGDEN, GODFREY YEATMAN.—Clerk to colonial secretary, Transvaal, 8th April, 1878; private secretary to Sir Owen Lanyon, Administrator, 12th May, 1879.

LAIRD, HON. DAVID.—Born 1833; sat in Prince Edward Island Assembly from 1871 to 1873, when returned to the dominion house of commons, where he still sits. Was a member of the executive council, P. E. I., from Nov. 1872, to April, 1873, and whilst holding that position negotiated for the entrance of the colony into the dominion; sworn of the privy council, and appointed minister of the interior of the dominion, 7th Nov., 1873; lieutenant-governor of the north-west territories, 7th Oct., 1876.

LAKE, ALEXANDER.—A solicitor in Jamaica; clerk of the peace for St. Mary's, and clerk of the St. Ann's district court, Jamaica.

LAMOND, GEORGE.—Postmaster at Compensation, Natal, 1853; clerk in the audit office, 1854; second clerk in the colonial secretary's office, 1859;

1st clerk, 1864; chief clerk, 1875; and registrar of deeds and distributor of stamps, and registrar-general of births, deaths, and marriages, 1878.

LAMOTHE, CHAS.—Inspector of distilleries at Mauritius, Jan. 1836; acting superintendent of same, September, 1862; superintendent, July, 1863.

LANE, COLONEL CREIL NEWTON, C.M.G. (1864).—Was a resident at Cephalonia until the cession of the Ionian Islands to the Kingdom of Greece.

LANG, WM. M.D.—Health officer, Carriacou, Grenada, 1863; medical officer, St. Andrew's parish, 1867.

LANGEVIN, EDOUARD JOSEPH, N.P.—Admitted as a notary public, Lower Canada, 3rd Dec., 1858; a member of board of notaries of Lower Canada for several years; clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada, 4th Jan., 1865; to same office for dominion, 5th July, 1867; deputy registrar-general, 1st July, 1868; under secretary of state of Canada, 9th July, 1873; elected secretary to civil service board of Canada, 1876; was major 9th Batt. N.M., or Voltigeurs de Québec, and retired retaining rank, 1865.

LANGEVIN, HON. HECTOR LOUIS, C.B. (1868), Q.C.—Born, 1826; called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1850; created a queen's counsel, 1864; mayor of Quebec from 1858 to 1861, and as such received H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his landing in Canada, 1860 entered Canadian parliament, 1867, and has almost uninterruptedly held a seat up to the present time, first in the old legislative assembly, and since confederation, in the house of commons of the dominion; appointed a member of the executive council, Canada, and solicitor-general for Lower Canada, 30th March, 1864; postmaster-general, Nov., 1866; at confederation, 1st July, 1867, sworn of the queen's privy council and was appointed secretary of state of Canada until 8th Dec., 1879, when appointed minister of public works, and whilst holding that office, was elected as the successor of the late Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., as leader of the liberal conservative party of Lower Canada; resigned office, 5th Nov., 1873; re-entered Canadian government as postmaster-general in Sir John A. Macdonald's second administration, 19th Oct., 1878; was one of the framers of the present Canadian constitution, and in furtherance of the cause of confederation attended the colonial conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec in 1864, and in London in 1866, when the Act of Union was carried through the imperial parliament; created a Knight Commander of the Roman Order of St. Gregory the Great, 1870; is the author of a prize essay on Canada, and of several other works.

LANYON, COL. SIR W. OWEN, K.C.M.G. (1880), C.B. (1878), (C.M.G. 1875).—Entered the army as ensign 6th royal regiment, December, 1860; appointed aide-de-camp to general commanding West Indies, September, 1865, and was present during the native disturbances in Jamaica during that year; appointed aide-de-camp and private secretary to Sir J. P. Grant, governor of Jamaica, 1868; was aide-de-camp to Sir Garnet Wolseley during the operations against the king of Ashantee; mentioned in despatches; received brevet majority and medal; despatched on special service to the Gold Coast by the Colonial Office in connection with the abolition of slavery, in 1874, for which he received the C.M.G.; appointed administrator of Gricqualand West (the diamond fields) after the disturbances amongst the diggers in 1875; raised and organised the volun-

teer forces of that province; received the thanks of Her Majesty's government on three occasions for "valuable aid and assistance" rendered in having raised and sent volunteer contingents to help the Cape Colony and the Transvaal during the native wars in 1878; commanded the volunteer field force during the operations in that province consequent upon the Griqua outbreak and Batlapin invasion in 1878; received the thanks of Her Majesty's government for services then rendered, as also a vote of thanks from the provincial legislature; promoted colonel "for distinguished service in the field," and C.R., medal with clasp; assumed the government of the Transvaal in March, 1879; created K.C.M.G. in April, 1880, "for services in South Africa."

LARNACH, WILLIAM JAMES MUDIE, C.M.G. (1879).—Late treasurer of New Zealand.

LABTIGUE, R.—Additional clerk in treasury St. Lucia, 1878.

LAUDER, CHARLES R.—Clerk, President's office, Dominica, December, 1872; fourth revenue office, November, 1874.

LAURENCE, E. H.—Resident magistrate, Greenough, Western Australia, March, 1870; was clerk of councils, and private secretary to the acting governor, Nov. 1868, to Sept. 1869; clerk in governor's office and various departments from March, 1868.

LAURIE, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.—District judge of Kandy, July, 1873; a member of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland; called in 1860.

LAURIER, HON. WILFRID.—Born 20th Nov., 1841; educated at L'Assomption College; took degree of B.C.L. at McGill University; called to the Quebec bar, 1865; edited 'Le Deffricheur' newspaper for some years; sat in the Quebec assembly for Drummond and Arthabaska from 1867 to 1874, when he was elected for same constituency to house of commons; now represents Quebec East in that body; sworn of the Canadian privy council and was minister of inland revenue, Oct., 1877, until the resignation of the Mackenzie administration, Oct., 1878.

LAVERS, JAMES.—Clerk in the customs at Mauritius, Oct. 1857; promoted, Feb. 1859; senior clerk, Sept. 1865.

LAWSON, W. T. G. C.E., &c., M.S.A., Assoc. G.N.A., &c., London.—Entered the service of colonial surveyor's department, Sierra Leone, January, 1867; assistant colonial surveyor and one of the commissioners for crown land in British Sherbro, April, 1867; acting colonial surveyor for Sierra Leone, May to August, 1868; assistant colonial surveyor, 1869; surveyor in charge of Cape Coast works, during the Ashanti expedition, 1873 to 1874; was nominated to survey and lay out the town of Elmina, bombarded during the disturbance, consequent upon the transfer in 1873; engaged in works connected with the transfer of the head-quarters from Cape Coast to Accra; returned to duty at Sierra Leone, 1877.

LAYARD, SIR C. P., K.C.M.G. (1876), (C.M.G., 1871).—Was formerly at St. John's College, Cambridge; extra-assistant in the colonial secretary's office in Ceylon, 1880; fiscal and magistrate at Jaffna, 1881; assistant to the collector of Colombo, 1882; assistant government agent and district judge, at Kalutara, 1886; assistant government agent and district judge, Negombo, 1887; district judge, Galle, 1889; district judge of Trincomalee, 1840; district judge of Galle, 1850; government agent, western province, 1851; held acting appointment of colonial secretary in conjunction with

his own office of government agent for the western province from April to 30th June, 1869, and again from 6th April to 6th Sept. 1871; retired, 1879.

LAYARD, EDGAR LEOPOLD, C.M.G., (1875).—Whilst Her Majesty's consul in Fiji was concerned in the negotiations which resulted in the cession of the islands to Great Britain; administered the government from the cession, in 1874, until the arrival of Sir A. Gordon, in 1875.

LEAKE, G.W., Q.C.—Filled the office of acting crown solicitor, Western Australia, from Aug., 1857, to Feb., 1858, again from Dec., 1858, to May, 1859, and since Feb., 1860, has discharged the permanent duties of that office; held office as acting police magistrate, Perth, from Dec., 1863, to March, 1866; acting attorney-general from 19th Oct., 1872, to 6th March, 1873; public prosecutor from Aug., 1873, to 18th Jan., 1874; and again from that date acting attorney-general to Dec., 1874.

LEAKE, SIR LUKE SAMUEL, KNT. BACH. (1876).—Speaker of the legislative council, Western Australia.

LEARY, SAMUEL.—New Amsterdam, British Guiana; diploma of the College of Physicians, Dublin, 1860; diploma of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, 1855; diploma in Midwifery, Andersonian University, 1852, and Faculty Hall, Glasgow, 1856; J.P. and coroner, British Guiana; medical officer East Canje District, Berbice; surgeon, New Amsterdam jail and police health officer, Port of New Amsterdam; entered government service, 1st July, 1873; late medical officer, Skeldon District, Coventyne, Co. Berbice, 1867 to 1878; Philadelphia District, West Coast, Demerara, 1878 to 1876; surgeon, ship, "Caroline Coventry," Africa, East Indies and China, 1855 to 1857; Pettigo and Clonelly Dispensary Districts, Co. Donegal, Ireland, 1857 to 1867.

LEASK, GEORGE.—Acting clerk to master of the supreme court, Natal, 22nd Jan., 1874; confirmed 7th July, 1874; junior clerk, treasury department, Nov. 30th, 1874; 2nd clerk to resident magistrate, Durban, March 2nd, 1876; has acted as chief clerk and registrar of the circuit court, Durban.

LECKIE, PETER.—Member of the legislative council, British Honduras, 1873.

LEE, I. F.—Writer in the Ceylon civil service, June, 1864; commissioner of requests, Panadura, 1866; assistant government agent, Colombo, Feb. 1871; district judge, Kégalla, Dec. 1871; district judge, Badulla, Sept. 1872; acting as police magistrate, Galle; district judge, Tangalle, 1874; acting district judge, Galle, 1874; ditto, Matara, 1874; ditto, Galle, 1876; ditto, Kalutara, 1876; police magistrate, Colombo, 1877; acting landing surveyor, Colombo customs, 1877; acting registrar-general, 1879.

LEE, WILLIAM HORACE.—Junior clerk in the executive council office, Canada, Dec., 1860; promoted to a clerkship of the senior second class in the office of the Queen's privy council for Canada, July, 1872.

LEENHOF, JACOB GODFRIED CONRAAD VAN.—Landdrost clerk, Pretoria, 1st June, 1859; 21st Jan., 1867, till the annexation, secretary of the Volksraad; from 12th April, 1877, to 1st Sept., 1878, as a member of the commission collecting laws; from 1st Sept., 1878, to 14th Aug., 1880, as clerk of the orphan chamber.

LEES, C. C., C.M.G. (1876).—Was private secretary and aide-de-camp to the governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, had local rank of lieutenant-colonel, and brigade-major to the militia; entered the army in June, 1854; adjutant to the 2nd battalion Royal

Welch Fusiliers on its formation in 1858; sold out in Jan. 1866; and was appointed to the adjutantcy of the 3rd administrative battalion Derbyshire rifle volunteers; resigned in May, 1867; appointed civil commandant at Accra, 1869; collector of customs, Lagos, Nov. 1872; sent to the Gold Coast to act as Colonial Secretary under Sir Garnet Wolsley during the Ashanti War; administered the Government of the Gold Coast Settlements for a short period after the war; administrator of the Government of Lagos, July, 1874; and also lieutenant-governor of the Gold Coast Colony, Nov. 1874; despatched on a special mission to Coomassie in 1874, to preserve peace between the Juabins and Ashantis; administered the general government on several occasions between 1876 and 1879, during the absence of governors-in-chief; appointed governor of Labuan and British consul at Brunei, September, 1879.

LE FEUVRE, W. S.—Ensign Hampshire militia, 1853; lieutenant, 1854; ensign 77th regiment, 1854; lieutenant, 1855; assistant instructor. Hythe School of Musketry, 1855; instructor of musketry to 2nd brigadeflight division, Crimea, 1855-6; thanked in general orders; adjutant 77th regiment, 1856; resigned 1857; captain 2nd Hants, volunteer rifles, 1860; secretary municipal council Kandy, Ceylon, 1866-78; acting superintendent of police, central province, Ceylon, 1871-1878; superintendent of police, head-quarters, Colombo; northern, eastern, and north-western provinces, Ceylon; also in charge of police stores, and pay departments, 1878.

LEFROY, A. O'GRADY, C.M.G. (1878).—Treasurer of Western Australia, 1856; was private secretary to Governor Fitzgerald, 1849 to 1855; acting colonial secretary, 1875.

LEFROY, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN HENRY, R.A., K.C.M.G. (1877), C.B. (Civil, 1870), F.R.S., &c.—Entered the Royal Artillery, 1834; director of the magnetical and meteorological observatory at St. Helena, 1840-1; at Toronto, 1842-1853; made a magnetic survey of the interior of the continent of North America from Montreal to the Arctic Circle, 1843-4; appointed to the War office as scientific adviser to the Duke of Newcastle on subjects of artillery and inventions, Dec. 1854; sent on special mission to the seat of war, Oct. 1855; and to the Mediterranean fortresses, March, 1859; inspector-general of army schools, 1857-9; secretary ordnance select committee, 1859-63; president, 1864-8; director-general of ordnance, 1868-70; honorary secretary royal commission of the Patriotic Fund, 1854-68; commissioner, 1868; was also a member of the royal commission on national defences, 1859; and on military education, 1868; governor of Bermuda, 1871 to 1877; administrator of the government of Tasmania, 1880.

LEGGE, CHAS. H. G.—Clerk to the attorney-general, Trinidad, Sept., 1867; 3rd clerk in the audit office, April, 1872; was clerk of the colonial hospital, port of Spain, from Oct., 1873, to Oct., 1874; 6th clerk, receiver-general's department, Nov., 1874; transferred to the audit office as 2nd clerk, January, 1875; has acted as chief clerk in the audit office on many occasions.

LE MESURIER, C. J. R.—Educated at Westminster; appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, July, 1875; attached colonial secretary's office, Sept., 1875; attached Kandy Kachcheri, Nov., 1875; assistant to government agent, Anuradhapura, May, 1877; assistant collector Trincomalee, July, 1877; acting assistant to government agent, Central Province, Feb., 1878.

LE MOINE, ROBERT.—Clerk assistant of the Upper House of the late province of Canada, and master in chancery, 1851; clerk of the senate, 1871, and of the parliaments, 1872; is a commissioner under the great seal to administer the oath of allegiance to senators; and a major of militia, unattached, since 1859.

LESAGE, NAPOLEON.—Clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, May, 1845; clerk in the audit office, Nov. 1847; clerk in the registration and mortgage office, January, 1858; and chief clerk of that department, March, 1860.

LETOURNEUR, ADOLPHE.—Clerk in the treasury, Mauritius, July 1, 1862; landing waiter, 1867.

LEVEY, GEORGE COLLINS, C.M.G. (1878).—Was secretary to the Victorian commission, and acting commissioner in charge of the Victorian exhibits at the Paris Exhibition, 1878.

LEWES, JOHN S.—Was employed in the admiralty department, June, 1837; clerk to the agent-general for emigration, February, 1839; and clerk to the colonial land and emigration commissioners, Jan. 1840; transferred to colonial office, March, 1868, as accountant and examiner; first-class clerk and financial clerk, Sept. 30, 1872.

LEWIS, ALBERT.—Called to the bar Middle Temple; police and stipendiary magistrate and coroner, Grenadines, St. Vincent, 1856. Left the service in 1869, but temporarily re-entered it in May, 1870, and acted as police and stipendiary magistrate and coroner for the Kingstown district until November, 1870, when he resumed practice at the bar; acted for the attorney-general of St. Vincent during this officer's vacation leave at the end of 1873. Nominated by the crown to the legislative assembly of St. Vincent, and continued as one of the Crown's nominees in the legislature until the change of the constitution in 1877; acting attorney-general of St. Vincent, in January, 1876, and again in 1877.

LEWIS, ALLAN.—Was clerk in the colonial secretary's office, St. Vincent, 1845; immigration agent, 1848 to 1857; deputy registrar of deeds, 1854; police and stipendiary magistrate and coroner in that colony, 1860; colonial registrar, 1872; acting police magistrate, Kingstown district, 1874.

LEWIS, J. P.—Educated at Mill Hill School and Queen's University, B.A., with honours, Oct., 1876; writer, Ceylon civil service, July, 1877; attached to Colombo Kachcheri, Oct., 1877; to Kandy Kachcheri, Nov., 1877; justice of the peace, Negombo, Aug., 1879; justice of the peace, Galle, April, 1880.

LEWIS, JACOB WILLIAM.—Served in the customs' department of Sierra Leone from 1st January, 1868; assistant landing waiter of the out-door branch of the customs, 3rd February, 1869; extra clerk to colonial office, 17th February, 1869; transferred to the governor-in-chief's department as assistant private secretary, 1st May, 1870; clerk of legislative council, 1st March, 1872; acted as confidential clerk and clerk of the council at the Gold Coast, 1873; appointed (on the severance of the Gold Coast and Lagos from the general government of the West Africa Settlements) governor's clerk, 15th February, 1875.

LEYS, P., M.B. and C.M., EDIN.—Resident medical officer, Perth city and county infirmary, 1874-75; colonial surgeon at Labuan, 18th January, 1877, and medical officer of the Oriental coal company, limited; acted as auditor and police magistrate in 1878; member of the legislative council, 21st September, 1876.

LIESCHING, C. F. H. L.—Commissioner of requests, &c., of Ballapitaymodara, Ceylon, April, 1859; assistant agent at Jaffna, June, 1864; assistant agent at Galle, May, 1865; assistant government agent, Nuwara Eliya, 1867; district judge, Tangalla, 1871; ditto, Negombo, 1873; fiscal, central province, 1875.

LIESCHING, L. F.—Sub-collector and landing waiter at Trincomalee, Ceylon, June, 1855; commissioner of requests, &c., Point Pedro, 1855; assistant government agent, Jaffna, 1862; district judge, Tangalla, June, 1864; assistant government agent, Anuradhapura, June 1, 1867; assistant government agent, Puttalam, July, 1872; acting fiscal for the western province, Nov. 1872; appointment confirmed, June, 1873; acting superintendent of convict establishment, in addition to duties as fiscal, September, 1873; and acting inspector general of prisons, 1878.

LINDO, S. D.—Assistant to attorney-general, Jamaica, 1875.

LINDSAY, Rev. S.—Colonial chaplain, Wollendahl, Colombo, May, 1877.

LINLEY, RICHARD PHILIP.—Harbour master, St. Vincent, 1865.

LISTER, ALFRED.—Graduated at University of London, 1863; civil service cadet in Hong Kong, 1865; interpreter, 1867; acting registrar-general, 1868; acting assistant harbour-master, 1869; sheriff, 1870; deputy marine magistrate, 1870; coroner, 1871; secretary to police inquiry commission, 1872; acting assistant harbour-master, 1872; superintendent of Victoria gaol, 1874; assistant colonial secretary and clerk of councils, 1875; superintendent of Chinese studies, 1875; postmaster-general and collector of stamp revenue, 1875; secretary to board of examiners in Chinese, with seat at the board, 1876.

LITTLETON, LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. EDWARD GEORGE PERCY, C.M.G. (1880).—Late military secretary to the governor general of Canada.

LITTLETON, THE HON. WILLIAM FRANCIS, C.M.G. (1880).—Private secretary to the Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere, Bart., governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

LIVINGSTON, HENRY WILLIAM.—Temporary clerk royal engineer department, Jamaica, 1850; entered the postal service in Jamaica, October, 1852; transferred to the internal revenue department, as a third class collector of taxes, June, 1869; chief clerk in the postal department, June, 1870; treasurer, 28th December, 1874.

LIVINGSTON, ROSS, J.—Entered clerk in the post-office Jamaica, in February, 1862; cashier, treasury, August, 1865; chief clerk, audit office, February, 1868; has acted as auditor-general.

LLEWELYN, ROBT. B.—Was employed in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies as an extra clerk from May, 1868, to October, 1869; appointed registrar in colonial secretary's office, Jamaica, November, 1869; was nominated as one of a commission appointed to inquire into prison discipline in Jamaica, 1873; private secretary to Sir J. P. Grant, July, 1873; clerk of privy council, Jamaica, 1877; commissioner for Turks Islands, 1879.

LLOYD, GEORGE ALFRED.—A representative member in the parliament at Sydney, New South Wales; was agent for the government of New South Wales in England in 1856, 1857, and 1858; postmaster-general of New South Wales in 1872, colonial treasurer in 1873-4; was minister for mines in 1877.

LLOYD, JAS. S.—Educated at Codrington College, Barbados; appointed to 3rd clerkship, customs, Barbados, November, 1876.

LLOYD, JOHN.—Member of the legislative council, Virgin Islands, 1874.

LLOYD, WALTER.—Clerk to the port captain, Natal, April 1, 1876, and as postmaster and telegraph clerk, Point; 3rd clerk to resident magistrate, Durban, July 24, 1878.

LOCKHART, CHARLES S.—Excise officer, Dominica, 1859.

LOFTIE, ROWLEY C.—Admitted to the bar of Western Australia, 1865; master and registrar of the supreme court and keeper of records, 1870; and subsequently master in lunacy and registrar of the vice-admiralty court of the colony; held the office of commissioner of titles provisionally from July to September, 1875; appointed police magistrate, Perth, Oct., 1878; performed acting duties of government resident at King George's Sound for some months in 1879.

LOFTUS, G.C.B. (civil extra), created 1866, K.C.B. (civil), 1862, privy councillor, 1868. Right Hon. Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, commonly called Lord Augustus Loftus, 4th son of the 2nd marquis of Ely, by the daughter of Sir H. W. Dashwood, bart., born, 1817; married, 1845, the 2nd daughter of Admiral Henry Francis Greville; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A.; appointed attaché at Berlin, June, 1837; paid attaché at Stuttgart, July, 1844; served with the special missions in Berlin and Vienna, 1848; secretary of legation at Stuttgart, Jan., 1852, transferred to Berlin, May, 1853; chargé d'affaires there in portions of 1853, 1855, and 1857; envoy at Vienna, March, 1858, transferred to Berlin, Dec. 1860, to Munich, 1862, and returned to Berlin, 1865; was accredited to the North German Confederation from 1868 to Oct. 1871, when he was made ambassador at St. Petersburg until early in 1879, when he was appointed governor of New South Wales.

LOFTUS, JOHN ROLLESTON, C.M.G. (1880).—Commandant of the Diamond Fields Horse, Griqualand West.

LONGDEN, SIR JAMES R., K.C.M.G. (1876), (C.M.G., 1871).—Government clerk at the Falkland Islands, 1844, and acting colonial secretary, 1845, confirmed in that appointment, June, 1857; president of the Virgin Islands, Oct., 1861, and lieutenant-governor of Dominica, August, 1865; lieutenant-governor of British Honduras, October, 1867; governor of Trinidad, 1870; governor, British Guiana, 1874; governor of Ceylon, 1877.

LONSDALE, RUPERT LA TROBE, C.M.G. (1879).—Served in the 74th Highlanders from 1868 to 1874; appointed special magistrate at Keiskama Hoek, June, 1876; raised and organised the Keiskama Hoek Field Force, Dec., 1877, and Jan., 1878, and as commandant of same served throughout Gaika Rebellion, 1878; appointed corps commandant of the 3rd Natal Native Contingent, October, 1878; raised eight troops of European Irregular Cavalry (Lonsdale's Horse), February, 1879, and commanded the same to the conclusion of Zulu War, 1879.

LOOS, J., L.R.C.S. Eng., M.D., F.R. College Phys., Edin.—Medical sub-assistant to the government of Ceylon; 3rd class, Jan., 1843; 2nd class, 1845; 1st class, 1853; assistant colonial surgeon, 1858; acting colonial surgeon, Galle, 1862; colonial surgeon, 1867.

LOOS, J. R.—Second deputy registrar, supreme court, Ceylon, 1866; first ditto, 1878.

LORD, WILLIAM SATTERLEY.—Born 1841; M.A., Magdalen College, Cambridge, 1867; admitted by the Inner Temple to practise as a special pleader below the bar, Hilary Term, 1869; called to the bar, Trinity Term, 1873, and joined the home circuit; admitted as advocate of the high court of Griqualand West, April, 1876; acting attorney-general, April to August, 1877; again acted from December, 1877 to September, 1879; Q.C. for the province, 1879.

LORDING, W. S.—2nd clerk, harbour-master and marine magistrate's department, Hong Kong; March 5, 1858; 1st clerk, 1870.

LORNE, MARQUIS OF, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., The Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL.—Born 1845, married 1871, H.R.H. Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, 4th daughter of Her Majesty the Queen, sat in the House of Commons for Argyllshire from February, 1868, to September, 1878; private secretary to his father, the Duke of Argyll, at the Indian Office, December, 1868; is author of poetical and other works, "Trip to the Tropics," governor-general of the dominion of Canada, October, 1878.

LOVELL, FRANCIS HENRY.—Colonial surgeon of Sierra Leone, in December, 1873; transferred to Mauritius in similar capacity, 1878.

LOW, HUGH, C.M.G. (1879).—Secretary to government of Labuan, 1848; police magistrate, 1850; administered the government of Labuan in 1855 and in 1863, and from Oct. to Dec., 1865; again from Nov. 1866, to Dec., 1867, and also from Dec., 1874, until April, 1876; British resident, Perak, 1877.

LOW, WILLIAM.—Acting private secretary to Lieut.-Governor Longden at Dominica, June, 1866, to March, 1867; private secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Bulwer and clerk of the patents, April, 1867, to January, 1869; and to Lieut.-Governor Freeling from February to July, 1869, acted as colonial secretary of Dominica, 1868; police magistrate in St. Vincent, May, 1874.

LOWCOCK, HENRY.—Member of the legislative council, Hong Kong, 1875.

LOWE, ALEX. C.—Private secretary to the president of Turks Islands 1849; was also a member of the board of education, and honorary secretary and treasurer of the same; was a justice of the peace, and captain and adjutant in the Turks Islands volunteer corps; colonial secretary, April, 1866, and a member of executive council, March, 1867; receiver-general and treasurer, Bahamas, 1878.

LOWTHER, RT. HON. JAMES, M.P.—Born 1840. Educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1862, and M.A., 1866; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1864; is a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the North Riding of York; was parliamentary secretary to the poor law board from August to December, 1868; parliamentary under-secretary for the colonies, February, 1874, to February, 1878. First elected for the city of York, July, 1865, privy councillor and chief secretary for Ireland, 14th February, 1878.

LUCAS, CHARLES PRESTWOOD.—Educated at Winchester College, and Balliol College, Oxford; open exhibitor; took a first class in moderations in classics, 1873, and first class in final classical schools, June, 1876; Chancellor's prize for Latin essay, 1877; appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 30th April, 1877.

LUCAS, G. A.—Was a captain in the 73rd regiment; appointed resident magistrate, Lower Umcomas, Natal, 1859; magistrate Klip River in that colony, 1860, and at Alexandra, 1875.

LUDLOW, HENRY.—Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, January, 1862; attained studentship, 1861. Employed in Friendly Society's commission and also under the parliamentary counsel; attorney-general, Trinidad, May, 1874.

MAARTENSZ, A. G.—Medical practitioner, 1860; medical assistant to government of Ceylon, 1861; assistant colonial surgeon, 1867.

MACALISTER, ARTHUR, C.M.G. (1876).—Formerly colonial secretary and premier of Queensland, now agent-general for the colony in London.

MACARTHUR, KNT. BACHEL (creat. 1856).—Sir WILLIAM MACARTHUR.—Was an elective member of the legislative council of New South Wales from 1848 to 1855; resigned his seat to proceed as special commissioner from New South Wales to attend the universal exhibition at Paris; received the decoration of the legion of honour; is author of a treatise on the Cultivation of Vineyards and the Art of making Wine.

MACBRIDE, R.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; provincial assistant, 1874.

MACCURE, DR. W. M. G.—Physician to prison and police, and health officer in Bahamas, 1873.

MACDONALD, RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN ALEXANDER, P.C. (1879), K.C.B., D.C.L. (Oxon); L.L.D., Q.C.—Eldest son of the late Hugh Macdonald, Esq., of Kingston, Ontario, and formerly of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, born 11th Jan., 1815; educated at the royal grammar school, Kingston, under Dr. Wilson, a Fellow of Oxford University; married (1st) Isabella, daughter of the late Alexander Clark, Esq., of Dalnavert, Inverness-shire, Scotland; she died in 1856, and 2ndly, 1867, Susan Agnes, daughter of the late Hon. T. J. Bernard, a member of H.M. privy council of the island of Jamaica, called to the bar, Upper Canada, Hilary term, 1836; created queen's councillor in 1846; is the grand representative in Canada of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England, and holds the rank of a Past Grand Senior Warden of the Freemasons of Canada; was a member of the executive council of Canada from 11th May, 1847, to 10th March, 1848; from 11th Sept., 1854, to 29th July, 1858; from 6th Aug., same year, to 28rd May, 1862; and from 30th March, 1864, until the union; and was during these several periods receiver-general from 21st May to 7th Dec., 1847; commissioner of crown lands from latter date to 10th March, 1848; attorney-general for Upper Canada from 11th Sept., 1854, to 29th July, 1858, when as prime minister he and his cabinet resigned, being defeated on the seat of government question; returned to office 6th Aug. same year, as postmaster-general, a position he resigned the following day, on his re-appointment as attorney-general, Upper Canada, which he continued to hold until the defeat of the administration on the militia bill, in May, 1862, when he and his colleagues again retired from office. The late Sir George E. Cartier and he led the opposition in the assembly until the defeat of the Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion Government, when the Taché-Macdonald Government was formed, 30th March, 1864, and he returned to his old office of attorney-general, and was government leader in the assembly from that time until the union of the British American provinces, 1867; held the office of minister of militia affairs jointly with that

of attorney-general from Jan. to May, 1862, and from Aug., 1865, until the union; was requested to take the place of Sir E. P. Taché as prime minister on the death of that gentleman in 1865, but waived his claim in favour of Sir N. F. Belleau; has been a delegate to England and other countries on public business on many occasions, and was a delegate to the conference in Charlottetown in 1864, which had been convened for the purpose of effecting a union of the maritime provinces; to that which succeeded it in Quebec, same year, to arrange basis of union of all British American colonies; and was chairman of the London Colonial Conference, 1856-7, when the Act of Union known as the "British North American Act," was passed by the imperial parliament; on 1st July, 1867, when the new constitution came into force, was called upon to form the first government for the new dominion, and was sworn of the privy council of Canada, and appointed minister of justice and attorney-general of Canada, an office he continued to fill until he and his ministry resigned, 5th Nov., 1878; on resignation of Mr. Mackenzie in Oct., 1878, formed a new administration, in which he holds the office of minister of the interior; in 1871, was appointed one of H.M.'s joint high commissioners and plenipotentiaries, together with Earl de Grey (now Marquis of Ripon), Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Edward Thornton, and Right Hon. Montague Bernard, to act in connection with five commissioners named by the president of the United States for the settlement of the "Alabama" claims, and of matters in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, the labours of which joint high commission resulted in the Treaty of Washington, signed at Washington, United States, on 8th May, 1871; received degree of D.C.L. (hon.) from Oxford University, 1865; is also an LL.D. of Queen's University, Kingston, and a D.C.L. of the University of Trinity College, Toronto; created K.C.B. (civil) by Her Majesty, July, 1867; created a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of "Isabel la Católica" (of Spain), Jan., 1872; has sat in the Canadian parliament since 1844. The following are among the principal measures which have been carried through parliament by the right hon. knight, viz.:—The secularisation of the clergy reserves; the improvement of the criminal laws; the promotion of public instruction; the consolidation of the statutes; the extension of the municipal system; the re-organization of the militia; the settlement of the seat of government question the establishment of direct steam mail communication with Europe; the establishment of additional penitentiaries, criminal lunatic asylums and reformatory prisons, and providing for the inspection thereof; the providing for the internal economy of the House of Commons; the re-organization of the civil service on a permanent basis; the construction of the inter-colonial railway; the enlargement of the canals; the enactment of a stringent election law; the ratification of the Washington Treaty; the confederation of British North America; and the extension and consolidation of the dominion. In his present position, as leader of the Opposition Sir John has on several occasions given the Government the benefit of his ability and long experience in perfecting several of their most important measures, notably the Insolvent Act and the Act constituting the supreme court of the dominion.

MCCALLUM, CAPTAIN HENRY EDWARD, ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich (July, 1869), from which he

took first place of a batch of fifty-two cadets (1871); after two years' practical training at Chatham, proceeded to Portsmouth (1874), and appointed superintendent of telegraphy, Southern District. Transferred to the office of the inspector general of fortifications, and employed on the designs of depot centre barracks under the army localization scheme. In 1875, proceeded to the Straits Settlements as private secretary to governor Sir William Jervois, and attended him on various missions to the native states of the Malay Peninsula; mentioned in despatches for the assistance given by him in preparing a project for the defence of Singapore, and again in December (1876), for the services rendered in connection with the Perak commission inquiry. In April (1877) proceeded to Hong Kong, where he was appointed superintending engineer of the admiralty works; in April (1878) selected to proceed to Singapore to adopt measures for the defence of that port, being engaged at the time in designing and executing an improvised scheme for the defence of Hong Kong. In July (1879), returned to England; attached to the office of the inspector of works, royal arsenal, until July (1880), when appointed deputy colonial engineer, Straits Settlements. Is a Pollock medallist of 1871; the annual Fowke medallist for 1874; is an associate of institution of civil engineers, etc.

MCCARTHY, J. DESMOND, M.Ch.—Surgeon, royal navy, 1871; served in the Ashantee expedition, had charge of hospital Prahau (medal), specially mentioned in despatches by Commodore Sir W. N. W. Hewitt, V.C., K.C.B.; retired 1874; senior resident assistant physician royal asylum, Cheadle, 1875-77; assistant colonial surgeon, Lagos, July, 1877. Colonial surgeon, 7th January, 1880.

M'CLINTOCK, WM. C. H.—Superintendent of rivers and creeks, Pomeroy, British Guiana.

MCCLOSKEY, JAMES HUGH, M.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh, L.S.A., London.—Late colonial surgeon, member of legislative council, and J.P. for Labuan; late surgeon, orphan asylum, &c., British Guiana; assistant colonial surgeon, Malacca, 1st August, 1877.

MCCULLOCH, KNT. BACHEL (United Kingdom, creat. 1870), K.C.M.G. (1874).—**SIR JAMES McCULLOCH.**—Was chief secretary to the executive government of Victoria, and in that capacity was premier of the ministry; resigned, 1872.

MCDONALD, HON. JAMES, Q.C.—Born 1828; called to the bar of Nova Scotia, 1851; created a Q.C. 1867; was chief railway commissioners of Nova Scotia from June, 1863, to Dec., 1864, when appointed financial secretary, which office he held until the union of 1867; one of the commissioners (representing Nova Scotia) to open trade relations between the West Indies, Mexico, and Brazil, and the B.N.A. provinces, 1865-66; sworn of the privy council of Canada, 17th Oct., 1878, and appointed minister of justice of Canada; sat in Nova Scotia assembly from 1859 until 1867, and from 1871 until July, 1872, when returned to the House of Commons.

MACDOUGALL, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR PATRICK, K.C.M.G. (1877).—Entered the army in the 79th highlanders, in 1836, and served afterwards in the 86th regiment, and royal Canadian rifles; was major and superintendent of studies at the royal military college; was appointed commandant of the staff college at its formation; was adjutant-general of the Canadian militia during the Fenian raids; appointed deputy inspector-general of reserve forces (England), during which period he was president of the committee on the localization

of the forces; organized the intelligence branch of the quartermaster-general's department, on its first formation; served on the quarter-master general's staff in the Crimea, during the siege of Sebastopol and the capture of Kertch; promoted lieutenant-colonel; medal and clasp for Sebastopol, and Turkish medal; and is the author of several military works.

MACDOUGALL, HON. WILLIAM, C.B. (1867).—Son of the late Daniel Macdougall, Esq., of St. Mary's, Ontario, and grandson of John Macdougall, Esq., a native of Scotland, and a U.E. loyalist, who served in the British commissariat during the American revolution, settled in Nova Scotia at the termination of hostilities, and subsequently removed to Upper Canada; born 1822; educated at Victoria University, Cobourg; married (1st) 1845, Amelia Caroline, daughter of Joseph Easton, Esq., of Millbank (she died January, 1869); (2ndly) 18th Nov., 1872, Margaret, daughter of John Beatty, Esq., M.D., formerly a professor in Victoria University, Cobourg, Ontario; admitted as an attorney, Upper Canada, 1847; called to the bar, Upper Canada, in Hilary term, 1862; founded (1848) the 'Canada Farmer,' an agricultural journal, subsequently merged in the 'Canadian Agriculturist,' which he published and edited until 1858; founded (1850) the 'North American,' a Reform newspaper, of which he was chief editor, until it was merged in the Toronto 'Daily Globe,' in 1857; was the leading political writer on the 'Daily Globe,' from 1857 to 1860; represented Canada at the New York Exhibition, 1853; was secretary of the Constitution Reform Association of Upper Canada, 1859; a member of the executive council and commissioner of crown lands, Canada, from May, 1862, to March, 1864, when the government resigned; provincial secretary from June, 1864, and acting minister of marine (with charge of provincial gun-boats on the lakes), from July, 1866, until the union of the provinces, 1867; sworn of the queen's privy council in Canada, and was minister of public works for the dominion, from 1st July, 1867, until commissioned lieutenant-governor of Rupert's Land and the north-west territories, Oct., 1869; was chairman of the commission appointed to open trade relations with the West Indies, Mexico, and Brazil, 1865-6; was a delegate to the Charlottetown Union Conference, 1864; to that at Quebec, in the same year; and to the Colonial Conference in London to complete terms of Union of B.N.A. colonies, 1866-7; delegate to England, with late Sir G. E. Cartier to confer with imperial authorities on the defences of the dominion, and for the acquisition of the north-west territory, 1868; appointed commissioner for Ontario, for the settlement of the north-western boundary of the province, 1871; sent to England by dominion government, 1873, as special commissioner to confer with imperial government on subject of fisheries, and to make arrangements in Scandinavia and the Baltic provinces for the emigration department; returned to Canadian assembly in 1858, where he sat until the union of 1867, when returned to the house of commons; elected to Ontario assembly in May, 1875; resigned Sept., 1878, and again returned to house of commons.

MC EWEN, E. JAMES.—Clerk to provost-marshal, Grenada, January, 1868; colonial revenue officer, June, 1871.

MC EWEN, J. P.—Entered the royal navy, 1855; served in the Baltic campaign of that year in H.M.S. 'Hastings,' 60 guns, and was present at the attack on the Sandham forts at the bombardment of Heligoland; served on the East and West Coasts of

Africa in the suppression of the slave trade; was in the Niger expedition of 1864, and succeeded in ascending the Tchenebgega River in H.M.S. 'Investigator,' to within 9 miles of Bida; received a letter of thanks from the Admiralty, and one from the hydrographer, for services rendered on that occasion, and was also promoted to navigating lieutenant; was appointed to command H.M. colonial steamer 'Corra Linne,' on the West Coast of Africa, September, 1866, and afterwards to H.M. coast steamer 'Sherbro,' was appointed a commissioner under the foreign office for the settlement of the Liberian boundary question; served on the Gold Coast during a part of the Ashantee campaign, and on a mission to the Gambia in search of troops; on the return of the 'Sherbro' to England, was appointed to the command of H.M. colonial steamer 'Pluto,' in the Straits Settlement; resigned, April, 1875; assistant harbour-master, Hong Kong.

MC GEE, JOHN J.—Educated at St. Peter's College, Wexford, affiliated with the Catholic University, Dublin, where he was medallist in physical science; employed by the government of Canada on special service in district of Algoma, and on various surveys; subsequently professionally engaged under the Dominion government in the construction of the intercolonial railway, and in connection with the railway commission of the House of Commons; first-class clerk in charge of surveys branch of Dominion lands, department of the interior, 1879; assistant clerk of the Queen's privy council for Canada, January, 1880.

MAC GEE, W. J.—Extra clerk, colonial office, April, 1863; clerk in the registry department, Mar. 1864; clerk in the general department, July, 1870; assistant clerk, 1st class, 26th Jan., 1877; superintendent of the printing branch, 1st July, 1880.

MC GILL, EDWARD FRANCIS.—Chief clerk and accountant, colonial engineer department, and sworn land surveyor, Natal; appointed draughtsman to the surveyor-general's office, 20th Feb., 1845; in May, 1850, promoted to be chief clerk of the same office; had performed, in addition, the duties of secretary to the land board, from 12th Aug., 1853, until the board finished its labours in 1856; received the appointment of clerk and draughtsman to the colonial engineer's department on its establishment in June, 1860; promoted to be chief clerk and draughtsman of this department, March, 1861; in April, 1865, designation changed from chief clerk and draughtsman, to that of chief clerk and accountant, civil engineer department; acted as postmaster-general, from 15th Sept. to 12th June, 1871; engaged in treasury adjusting the quit rent books, from 19th June, 1871, to 24th Jan., 1872; resumed duties in colonial engineer's department as chief clerk and accountant, 25th Jan., 1872; has been in charge on several occasions, for long periods, of each of the departments of surveyor-general and colonial engineer.

MACKGLASHAN, JOHN CHARLES.—Auditor-general, Jamaica, April, 1875; appointed clerk in executive committee office, Jamaica, in June, 1868; appointed, provisionally, secretary to executive committee and clerk to privy council, in April, 1866, till Jamaica became a crown colony, then chief clerk in financial secretary's office; subsequently in colonial secretary's office; has acted on several occasions as assistant colonial secretary, and as colonial secretary, prior to April, 1875; and from April to July, 1877; member of legislative council, April, 1878.

MC HATTIE, A. G., M.D., M.R.C.S., ENGLAND.—Medical officer district No. 2, Antigua.

MACKENZIE, HON. ALEXANDER.—Premier and minister of public works, Canada. Born near Dunkeld, Perthshire, 28th January, 1822. Educated at the public schools of Moulin, Dunkeld, and Perth. Married, 1st, Helen, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Neil, of Irvine, Scotland (she died 2nd January, 1852); 2ndly, 17th June, 1853, Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Sym, of Perthshire, Scotland. In youth learned the business of a builder and architect, and after arrival in Canada, became a contractor. For some years edited the 'Lambton Shield,' a reform journal. Is president of the Isolated Risk and Fire Insurance Company. Was major 27th Lambton battalion of volunteer infantry, for some years up to October, 1874, when he resigned. Was a member of executive council, and treasurer of Ontario (in Mr. Blake's administration), from 21st December, 1871, until October, 1872, when he retired with Mr. Blake for the purpose of devoting themselves entirely to Dominion politics. Declined a seat in the Canadian cabinet, on the occasion of the retirement of Mr. Brown, 1865. Was leader of Ontario reform opposition in house of commons from the union until 1873, when chosen leader of the whole opposition party, and continued in that position until 5th November, 1873, when, owing to the resignation of Sir John Macdonald, he was called upon to form a new administration, a duty he succeeded in accomplishing on 7th of the same month, when he and his colleagues were sworn of the privy council, he (Mr. Mackenzie) taking the office of minister of public works. Resigned office, October, 1878. Proceeded to the mother country on public business, June, 1875, and while there was presented with the freedom of Irvine, Dundee, and Perth. Sat for Lambton in Canada assembly from 1861 until the union. Returned to house of commons at general election, 1867, where he has since continued to sit. Represented West Middlesex in Ontario assembly from general election, 1871, until Oct., 1872, when he resigned. Several important public measures owe their existence to Mr. Mackenzie as a private member, viz.: the act amending the assessment act of Upper Canada (1863); that consolidating and amending the acts relating to the assessment of property, Upper Canada (1866); and the highly useful measure for providing means of egress from public buildings (1866). As chairman of committee on municipal and assessment laws (1866), wrote and framed the greater part of the general act on municipal corporations, &c. All the measures of his government, including the enactment of a stringent election law, with the trial of election petitions by judges, and vote by ballot; the abolition of the real estate qualification of members; the establishment of a Dominion military college, and the improvement of the militia system; the establishment of a supreme court for the Dominion; the reduction of postage to and from the United States; the free delivery of postal matter in cities and towns; the construction of a trans-continental telegraph line; a new insolvent law; and the establishment of a territorial government for the great North-West, have all been more or less his work. In addition, two very important questions, which for some time agitated the public mind and threatened the gravest complications—the Manitoba amnesty and the New Brunswick school questions, were satisfactorily adjusted during Mr. Mackenzie's administration.

MACKENZIE, Rev. D. C.—Chaplain, Kandian District, Ceylon.

McKINNEY, W. J.—Postmaster of British Honduras, 1859; is secretary to the council for

education; served as an ensign in the Belize volunteers, under Captain Edmunds, late 4th W.I. regt. on the northern frontier of the colony in 1866-67, against the hostile Indians of Yucatan; was mentioned in despatches, and received the thanks of the legislative assembly for his services; acting police magistrate, 1875; treasurer, Sept., 1880.

McKINSTRY, T. W.—Chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, Barbados, 1872; served many years in the commissariat department in British North America and in the West Indian islands; retired from the army as assistant commissary-general in 1870.

MACLEAY, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G. (1875), (C.M.G. 1869).—Eldest surviving son of the late Alexander Macleay, Esq., for many years secretary to the transport board, and subsequently colonial secretary and first speaker of the legislative assembly of New South Wales; was educated at Westminster; went at an early age to New South Wales; accompanied in 1829-30, Captain Sturt on his expedition down the river Murrumbidgee and Murray, and was for several years a member of the legislature of New South Wales.

M'LEOD, CHARLES J.—Provisional clerk in the government office, Saint Lucia, 20th December, 1874; acting second clerk, 1st December, 1875; second clerk, 1st September, 1877; chief clerk, 1st March, 1878; is *ex officio* clerk to the road committee; clerk to the legislative council on 23rd October, 1878; and clerk to the executive council on 9th April, 1879.

MACLEOD, HECTOR WILLIAM, M.A.—Puisne judge of the supreme court, Gold Coast, February, 1880.

MACLEOD, MURDOCH, late 42nd Royal Highlanders, the "Black Watch," appointed ensign, 20th February, 1855; lieutenant, 1st June, 1855; captain, 24th May, 1861; served in the Crimea, 3rd October, 1855, to 23rd July, 1856; engaged in the suppression of the mutiny in India from 20th November, 1857; was present at the attack on the rebels at Kallee Nuddee Bridge, 2nd January, 1858; Shumshabad, 27th January, 1858; siege and fall of Lucknow, from 2nd to 22nd March, 1858; fort Ruyha, 18th April, 1858; Allygunge, 22nd April, 1858; Bareilly, 5th May, 1858. Has filled the following situations on the staff:—12th Irregular Cavalry, 25th July, 1860, to 6th August, 1862; 13th Bengal Lancers, 16th September, 1865, to 27th February, 1866; 3rd Goorkha regiment, 28th February, 1866, to 20th October, 1867; medal for India—Lucknow clasp; also served with the land transport corps in the Crimea, went through a course of cavalry drill, and passed in equitation with the 8th Royal Irish Hussars in 1861; passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee, as per G.O.C.C., dated 8th August, 1865; and was appointed interpreter to the 42nd R.H.B.W., 21st October, 1867; and has acted as adjutant, both of cavalry and infantry; protector of immigrants at Natal, 27th May, 1876; was *ex-officio* a member of the executive and legislative councils, and a magistrate; justice of the peace for the colony, 14th August, 1876; while at Natal, established estate and central hospitals, and drew up a code of rules for their control; provost-marshal of British Guiana, 18th August, 1878; and marshal of the vice-admiralty court, 18th Dec., 1878.

MACLEOD, NORMAN MAGNUS, C.M.G. (1880).—Late captain 74th Highlanders. Was commandant of Swazi contingent against Sikukuni.

MACLURE, WILLIAM MALCOLM GREY, M.D., M.R.C.S., England.—Coroner, Nassau, N.P., Bahamas, 1865; physician to prison and police force,

and health officer, 1873; medical inspector and chairman board of health, 1880; member of house of assembly from 1866 to 1879, when appointed to legislative council.

MACMAHON, SIR CHARLES, KNT. BACH, (1875).—Speaker of the legislative assembly, Victoria.

MACPHERSON, THE HON. DAVID LEWIS.—A member of the Queen's privy council for Canada, and speaker of the senate. Educated at the Royal Academy in that town; was elected for the electoral division of Sauguen; to the legislative council of the former province of Canada; and on the confederation of the provinces of British North America, was summoned by royal mandamus to a seat in the senate, of which body he is now the speaker.

MADAR, A. R.—Clerk in the treasury, Hong Kong, 1867.

MCAIR, J. F. A., MAJOR, ROYAL (late Madras) Artillery (retired), C.M.G. (1879). Fellow of the Linnean and Geographical Societies, &c., &c., London; Associate Institute Civil Engineers.—Educated at King's College, London, and student at the school of mines, London; entered the Madras artillery in 1845; served in India, the Straits Settlements, and Labuan; staff officer and adjutant of artillery in the Straits Settlements, in 1856; qualified in the Hindustanee and Malay languages, and passed examination for Indian public works department; private secretary to the governor, Straits Settlements, 1857, and subsequently executive engineer and superintendent of convicts, Singapore; thanks of governor-general of India in council, for military works at Singapore; and of Netherlands India government for aid in regard to prisons; returned to Europe on leave, in 1865; and while on leave, was temporarily employed under surveyor-general of prisons in the erection of the Woking female prison; chief engineer, Straits Settlements, on their transfer to the crown in 1867; assumed the duties of comptroller of Indian convicts, at the request of the government; acted as colonial secretary in 1868; accompanied the governor to Siam, in August of that year; surveyor-general, Straits Settlements, 1872; employed as officiating chief commissioner of Perak, in the Malay Peninsula, throughout the disturbances in that country, in 1875-6; and engaged in the affair at Kotah Lamah, on the Perak river; special commissioner to Salangore, to inquire into piracy, and to Perak in connection with the Pangkor treaty, 1874; again to Siam, in August of that year, on special mission; and again, early in 1875, with Sir A. Clarke, in connection with unsettled state of affairs there; permitted by Her Majesty to accept the order of Siam; special mission to the State of Sanyh-Ujong, 1878; Secretary to Sir W. Robinson's mission to Siam in Nov. 1878, to present the G.C.M.G. to the king; is a member of executive and legislative councils; author of 'Perak and the Malays,' &c.

MCAIR, COLONEL, SIR JOHN CARSTAIRS, K.C.M.G. (1880), C.B. (1874), (U.M.G., 1870), V.C.—Served during the campaign of 1857-58 in India as aide-de-camp to Sir E. Lugard during the siege and capture of Lucknow; in 1861, proceeded with Sir D. Cameron to New Zealand as his aide-de-camp, and served there until 1865; commanded the Tipperary flying column during the Fenian disturbances in the winter of 1866-67; served on the staff of the Red River expedition from Canada under Sir Garnet Wolseley, in 1870, and again under that officer in the Ashanti war, 1873-74; appointed an equerry in ordinary to Her Majesty, 1 Aug., 1874.

MAC VICAR, H. J.—Employed on the unfixed establishment of the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, from June, 1870; assistant surveyor, October, 1871; trigonometrical assistant, 1877.

MAGALHAENS, JOZE MARIA RODRIGUES.—As overseer to superintend the preparing of the granite stones for the construction of the Horsburgh Lighthouse, Straits Settlements, 1848; served in various capacities in the public works department until the 1st of April, 1867, when he was appointed to his present post of assistant engineer, first class, Malacca; is in charge of the marine and survey departments at that station.

MAINWARING, CAPTAIN K. H. A., R.N.—Entered the royal navy 24th Sept., 1850; lieutenant, 15th May, 1858; served in the Mediterranean as flag lieutenant to Sir Arthur Fanshawe and Sir Henry Codrington; served in China from 1863 till 1868, nearly four years of which time commanded gunboats for the suppression of piracy, and several times mentioned in despatches for services performed; commander, Oct., 1867, and as such served on board H.M.S. "Aboukir," guard-ship at Jamaica, from Oct., 1868, till July, 1871, when he was appointed to the "Cameleon," in the Pacific, and continued in her command until he took the retirement as a captain in Oct., 1873; stipendiary magistrate Jamaica, April, 1874; acting inspector-general of police, June, 1875, to June, 1876; harbour-master, Kingston, Jamaica, and assistant police magistrate, Nov., 1876.

MAIS, C. HENRY, J.P.—M. Ins. C.E., engineer-in-chief, South Australia, 1867; general manager of railways, 1867 to 1869; manager 1869 to 1876; engineer harbours, 1880.

MALCOLM, ORMOND DRIMMIE.—Called to the bar of the Bahamas, 22nd July, 1861; acting police magistrate in 1864 and 1866; elected member of the house of assembly in 1865, speaker since 1868; acting judge of the court of common pleas, 1875; made Queen's counsel in 1876; acting attorney-general, 1880.

MALING, CAPTAIN IRWIN CHARLES.—Late 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; deputy magistrate and collector, Nuddoa district, Lower Bengal, 1867; served throughout the Indian mutiny campaign, 1857-58-59; present in many engagements (medals); ensign, 1861, 89th Princess Victoria's Regiment; and private secretary to the governor of the West Coast of Africa, 1866; also clerk of council and registrar of court of appeal of governor in council; lieutenant in the 35th Royal Sussex Regiment, private secretary to the Marquis of Normanby, governor of Queensland, 1871, and proceeded with him in the same capacity to New Zealand, 1874, and served till 1878; colonial secretary and registrar general of Grenada, 1879.

MALET PARET, LOUIS.—Educated at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire; admitted to practice as an advocate at the St. Lucia bar, 1865; was called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1868; joined the service in 1868, as acting commissioner of the tribunal of appeal, and administrator-general of crown property; confirmed in these appointments in June, 1869. A member of the board of education and an inspector of Catholic schools, 1869; appointed, colonial trustee, 1871, on the abolition of the office of commissioner of appeals, when the duties of administrator were transferred to the new office; acted as stipendiary magistrate of the First district in 1873; commissioned a deputy coroner for the first district in 1876; appointed on two occasions to inquire into matters connected with the public institutions of the colony, and received the thanks of the government; acting

colonial treasurer, December, 1876; *ex-officio* a member of legislative and executive councils.

MANISTY, J. F.—Traffic superintendent, Natal government railways, 16th March, 1878.

MANN, CHARLES, Q.C.—Treasurer of South Australia; entered parliament in the year 1870; has held office in several ministries as attorney-general from 21st July, 1871, to 22nd January, 1872; from 22nd July, 1873, to 3rd June, 1875; from 25th March to 6th June, 1876; and from 26th October, 1877, to 27th September, 1878, when he accepted the office of treasurer; is leader of the house of assembly.

MANN, MAJOR-GENERAL J. R., R.E.—Director of roads and surveyor-general of Jamaica; entered the corps of royal engineers on the 18th of Dec. 1840; surveyor-general of Mauritius from 23rd Dec., 1856, to 3rd May, 1861; director of roads and surveyor-general of Jamaica, January, 1867; resigned 1873, and re-appointed in Feb., 1874; official member of the legislative council, Feb., 1847.

MANN, W. A.—16th September, 1876, Government Engineer and Architect, Mauritius; 11th June, 1856, clerk of works; 22nd Nov., 1870, acting assistant surveyor-general; 1st Nov., 1871, acting surveyor-general; 25th Nov., 1871, acting assistant surveyor-general; 9th July, 1872, clerk of works; 2nd April, 1875, acting surveyor-general; 10th May, 1875, clerk of works.

MANNING, JOHN.—Chief clerk in prothonotary's office, Barbados, 1869-71; was a clerk in the office of governor-in-chief, Barbados; postmaster, St. Vincent, 1872; acting colonial registrar, 1874.

MANNING, KNT. BACHEL (Creat. 1858).—SIR WILLIAM MONTAGU MANNING, LL.D.—Educated at Tavistock, at Southampton, and at University College, London; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1832; was chairman of quarter sessions in New South Wales from Oct., 1837, to Oct., 1844; solicitor-general from Oct., 1844, to Jan., 1848; acting judge of the supreme court from Jan. 1848 to Nov. 1849; again solicitor-general from Nov., 1849, to May, 1856; attorney-general from May, 1856, to May, 1858; is a member of the executive council of New South Wales, and one of the queen's counsel there; author of 'Notes of Proceedings in Electoral Revision Courts,' 'Neville and Manning's Reports in Court of King's Bench,' 1832 to 1837.

MANTELL, D. G.—Employed on the unfixed establishment of the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, from March, 1850; assistant-surveyor, January, 1871; chief surveyor, 1877.

MANTELL, SIR JOHN ILES.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, June, 1847; chief justice Gambie, Oct., 1847; having previously been queen's advocate, 1841 to 1847; on several occasions performed the duties of colonial secretary, and in 1844 administered the government of the settlement; knighted, 1868; stipendiary magistrate Manchester, 1869.

MANUEL, ROBERT BYRON.—Resident magistrate and sub-collector of customs, Hondeklip Bay, July, 1870; clerk to R. M., Richmond, 1855 to 1857; customs department, Cape Town, 1857 to 1870.

MARGENOUT, J. W.—Licentiate of medical and surgical college, Bengal; appointed medical sub-assistant to governor of Ceylon, third class, 1850; second class, 1855; medical assistant, 1858; acting assistant colonial surgeon, 1862; appointed assistant colonial surgeon, 1865; ditto, first class, 1867; colonial surgeon, 1877.

MARRINER, CAPTAIN GEORGE.—Ensign in the

58th Foot, May, 1855; lieutenant, August, 1857; captain, July, 1863; acted as adjutant of regiment and a depot battalion frequently; served with his regiment in New Zealand, 1857-58 in India, from Oct., 1864, to Feb., 1874; officiated as deputy-judge advocate-general of Allahabad division from Aug. to Oct., 1867; officiated as brigade-major, Allahabad, Bareilly and Delhi, in 1868; appointed brigade-major, Allahabad, March, 1869, transferred to Rawul Pindee, July, 1872, till embarkation for England, 1874; inspector of police, British Honduras, June, 1878; acting provost-marshal and marshal of vice-admiralty court, October, 1879.

MARRYATT, THE VERY REV. C., M.A.—Colonial chaplain, South Australia, and arch-deacon of Adelaide.

MARSH, J. A.—Second Master of Queen's College and Colombo Academy, Ceylon, May, 1857; exchanged duties temporarily with the inspector of schools, 1860; resumed own duty 1862; acted as principal of the Colombo academy in 1870; now inspector of schools, Ceylon.

MARSH, W. H.—Clerk to procureur-general, Mauritius, Feb. 1848; crown solicitor, April, 1854; chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, Oct. 1859; acting assistant colonial secretary, Sept. 1863; special immigration commissioner to India, May, 1865; junior assistant colonial secretary, April, 1866; senior assistant colonial secretary, 1867; sole assistant, 1870; acting colonial secretary, 1875-6; auditor-general, April, 1876; colonial secretary and auditor-general, Mauritius, 1879.

MARSHALL, JAMES.—Called to the bar, 1868; went the northern circuit; chief magistrate of the Gold Coast, 1873; rendered valuable service during the Ashantee war, for which he has been granted the medal; appointed puisne judge of the supreme court of the Gold Coast Colony, 1876; chief justice, 1879.

MARTIN, KNT. BACHEL (Creat. 1869).—Q.C., SIR JAMES MARTIN. Born 1820; educated at Sydney College, New South Wales; was called to the bar of New South Wales 1856 (having been for some time previously an attorney of the supreme court); appointed a queen's counsel there in 1857. Was five times attorney-general of New South Wales between 1856 and 1872, during four years of which time he filled the office of premier. Elected a member of the Senate of Sydney University Aug., 1858. Appointed chief justice of New South Wales, 1873.

MARTIN, LOUIS.—Was volunteer in surveyor-general's department at Mauritius, Dec. 1859; appointed clerk in the audit office, Jan. 1860; junior examiner, March, 1862; senior examiner, 1869.

MARTINDALE, EDWARD H.—Was clerk to the stipendiary court, Mauritius, July 1848; district clerk, Moka, July, 1854; stipendiary magistrate, Plaines Wilhems, Sept., 1858.

MARTINDALE, FELIX.—Was clerk in the Mauritius currency bank, June, 1848; clerk to marine court, Feb. 1849; clerk to stipendiary magistrate, Plaines Wilhems, March, 1850; district clerk, Moka, May, 1862.

MASON, C. W.—Senior professor (mathematics) in the Royal College at Mauritius, 1868; was 34 wrangler, Cantab., and college prizeman.

MASON, J. D.—Educated at "The College," Llandoverly, and the London University; appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, 1872; acting police magistrate, Panadura, Sep. 1872; acting assistant government agent, Galle, Nov. 1872; police magistrate, Balapitmodara, June, 1873, to continue to act at Galle; acting police magistrate, Galle, 1876; landing surveyor, Galle, 1876; acting

district judge, Matar, 1876; acting police magistrate, 1877; assistant collector of customs, Jaffna, 1877; police magistrate, Colombo, 1878; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Galle, 1879.

MASSIE, ROBERT.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1865; acting assistant government agent, Trincomalee, Jan. 1866; police magistrate, Kalpitya, Feb. 1867; assistant collector and landing surveyor, Jaffna, Oct., 1867; has acted as assistant government agent at Kurugalla, Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Colombo and Matala, police magistrate, Galle, Oct. 1872, acting at Matala also; acting assistant agent, Matala, 1876; acting district judge, Matala, 1876; acting assistant agent, Mannar, 1876; commissioner of requests, Colombo, 1877; acting assistant agent, Trincomalee, 1878.

MASSON, HON. LOUIS FRANÇOIS RODRIQUE.—Born 1838; called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1859; was brigade-major, 8th military district of Lower Canada, from 1863 to 1868, and holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the militia; entered Canadian parliament, 1867; sworn of the privy council of Canada and appointed minister of militia and defence, 19th Oct., 1878.

MATHEWS, THOMAS MARTIN.—Clerk in the police office, Bahamas, and held that appointment for upwards of twelve years; was admitted to the bar in Easter term, 1833; held for many years the appointment of assistant clerk to the house of assembly, and afterwards that of chief clerk, lieutenant of militia, 1834, and in the year 1836 became military secretary to the commander-in-chief; was a member of the house of assembly for many years; judge advocate of militia, 1840; held the appointment of acting attorney-general, 1850; and in the same year was appointed member of the executive council. In 1852 was appointed on two occasions judge of the general court; in 1853, again acted as attorney-general and advocate and procurator-general in admiralty; again held those appointments in the years 1856 and 1860; held the appointment of acting judge of the court of common pleas on three occasions in the years 1874 and 1875; in the latter year was appointed queen's counsel and acting chief justice; legislative councillor, 1876.

MATHEWS, REV. A. D., M.A.—Joined the Mauritius service in 1863 as chaplain to the then Bishop, resigned in 1868; volunteered for special service under Bishop Royston during the suspension of the ecclesiastical establishment in 1873; and since that has been senior civil chaplain of Port Louis; acting chaplain to the colonial and catholic church society for seamen; civil chaplain of Vacon and Black River; and bishop's commissary throughout (involving the charge of the department, as now, in the absence of the bishop); was a wrangler (34th), of St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1861; exhibitor and prizeman; M.A., 1869; deacon, Winchester, 1861; priest London, 1862; master of the special department of the Islington preparatory school, 1862-3; has held several curacies and sole charges in England, including the senior curacy of St. George's, Hanover Square, 1868; was acting chaplain to the forces in Mauritius, 1864-5; incumbent of St. Barnabas, Pamplemousses, 1865; incumbent St. John's and St. Peter's, Moka, 1866-7; diocesan inspector of schools for Mauritius, 1867-8; lecturer and senior assistant tutor of St. Andrew's theological college, Birkenhead, 1869-78.

MATTIE, MAJOR-GENERAL ANTONIO, C.M.G. (1877).—For many years lieutenant-colonel in command of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery.

MAUNSELL, HORATIO EDMUND.—Graduated A.B., M.B., and M.Ch., Trinity College, Dublin, June, 1867; resident medical officer, public hospital, Kingston, Jamaica, on 24th November, 1876; served on army medical staff from 1st October, 1868, to 19th October, 1872, during three years of which period served in Jamaica; appointed to government medical service, Jamaica, 10th September, 1876; acted temporarily as medical officer of Linstead district.

MAURITIUS, 4th BISHOP OF, PETER SORENSON, ROYSTON.—Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. in classical and mathematical honours, 1853; M.A., 1860; D.D., 1872; resident tutor of Church Missionary College, 1853-55; corresponding secretary of South India mission, 1855-71, except from 1864-66, when incumbent of Plaines Wilhems, Mauritius; consecrated 1872.

MAUSON, ARTHUR HAYE.—Clerk in office of controller and auditor-general, Cape of Good Hope, 1st September, 1876; promoted to the fixed establishment, 1st July, 1877.

MAXSE, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR H. F. BERKELEY, K.C.M.G. (1877). (C.M.G. 1874).—Lieutenant-governor of Heligoland in 1863; and governor on the 6th Feb., 1864; entered the army in 1849, and served in the Eastern campaign of 1854 as aide-de-camp to Lord Cardigan, including the battles of Alma and Balaklava (wounded), siege of Sebastopol; medal and clasps, 5th class of the Medjidie and Turkish medals.

MAXWELL, KNT. BACH. (Creat. 1856).—SIR PETER BENSON MAXWELL. Son of the rev. Peter Benson Maxwell, of Birdstown, co. Donegal; born 1815; married, 1842, daughter of Francis Syngé, Esq., of Glanmore castle, co. Wicklow; educated in Paris, and at Trinity College, Dublin; was called to the bar of the Middle Temple, 1841, and went the home circuit; recorder of Penang, Straits Settlements, February, 1856; recorder of Singapore, June, 1866. Retired 1871.

MAXWELL, ROBERT WALTER.—Educated at Repton. From 1867 to 1871 was clerk to Sir P. Benson Maxwell, then chief justice of the Straits Settlements; acted as private secretary to the lieutenant-governor of Penang, in 1867-8; acting superintendent of police and justice of the peace, Singapore, in 1871; acting sheriff of Singapore in the same year; assistant superintendent of police, Penang, from Nov., 1871 to May, 1872; acting superintendent of police Singapore, from May to Sep., 1872; acting sheriff from Sep., 1872, to April, 1873; superintendent of police, Straits Settlements, in Dec., 1873; acting as inspector-general of police in 1877.

MAXWELL, THE REV. THOMAS.—Ordained deacon in 1849, by Dr. Blomfield, late Bishop of London; priest same year; tutor at the Church Missionary Grammar School, Freetown, 1850; incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Kiseey-road, in 1851; appointed to St. Edward's, Kent, in 1862; to St. Paul's, Wilberforce, in 1867; acting colonial chaplain of the Gold Coast in 1870; and colonial chaplain in 1871.

MAXWELL, WILLIAM EDWARD.—Educated at Repton; clerk to recorder of Penang, January 1st, 1865; employed in the registrar's department, supreme court, Penang, 1865 to 1869; qualified as a law agent of the local bar in 1867; senior sworn clerk, supreme court, Singapore, February, 1869; police magistrate and commissioner of the court of requests, Penang, September, 1869; transferred in the same capacities to Malacca, February, 1870; transferred to Singapore, August, 1871, and acted as police magistrate there until April, 1872;

police magistrate and commissioner of the court of requests, province Wellesley, April, 1872; admitted a student at the Inner Temple, November, 1872; passed the general examination at Lincoln's Inn, May, 1873; resumed charge in province Wellesley, December, 1873; temporary judge of the supreme court, Penang, May, 1874; assistant government agent, province Wellesley, September, 1874; deputy commissioner with the Larut field force on the occasion of the expedition to Perak to punish the murderers of the British resident, in November, 1875; acting assistant resident, Larut, August, 1876; acting assistant colonial secretary, Singapore, January, 1877; returned to Perak in February, 1877, as acting resident; acting senior magistrate, Singapore, June, 1877; assistant resident, Perak, and member of the state council, Feb., 1878.

MAYER, G. C.—Acting district magistrate, Seychelles, Jan. 1865; district magistrate, Mauritius, Oct., 1865.

MAYNE, ROBERT DAWSON.—Chief magistrate, Lagos, 1872; stipendiary magistrate, Trinidad, 1874.

MAYO, CHARLES, M.D.—Government medical officer for Vanua Levu and the Eastern Islands, Fiji, Feb., 1875; educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford; fellow of New College, B.A., 1859; M.A., 1862; M.B., 1865; M.D., 1871; formerly house physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; M.R.C.S., 1861; M.R.C.P., 1869; volunteered for medical service in the American war 1862-63 (staff surgeon-major); was director of the Alice Hospital at Darmstadt in the Franco-German war, 1870-71; and served with the Dutch expedition to Atchin, 1873-4, with the same rank in both cases; late senior physician to the Royal General Dispensary, London.

MEADE, JAMES.—Acted as puisne justice, Montserrat, in 1852; a justice of the peace and provost-marshal 1853; member of the executive and legislative councils 1861; colonial secretary and treasurer March, 1865; on the change of the constitution to the crown colony system appointed a member of the legislative council, 1867; administered the government in 1872; is treasurer and registrar of the supreme court; registrar of deeds; comptroller of customs; and registrar of shipping.

MEADE, HONORABLE ROBERT HENRY.—Is an M.A. of Exeter College, Oxford; passed an examination before the civil service commissioners, May 9th, 1859; junior clerk in the foreign office, June 1st, 1859; was attached to Lord Dufferin's special mission to Syria, from July 31, 1860, till Sept. 1861; accompanied the Prince of Wales during His Royal Highness's tour in the East, Germany, and Italy, in 1862; accompanied Earl Russell to Germany when his lordship was in attendance on Her Majesty, in the autumn of 1862; and accompanied Earl Granville to Germany on a similar occasion, in 1863, and again in 1865; was appointed groom of the bedchamber to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Nov. 27th, 1862; and was private secretary to Earl Granville, from June, 1864, till July, 1866; private secretary to Lord Granville when secretary of state for the colonies, from 9th Dec. 1868, till July, 1870, and when secretary of state for foreign affairs, 1870; assistant under secretary, colonial office, May, 1871; appointed registrar of the order of St. Michael and St. George, May, 1877.

MEAGHER, JAMES J.—Superintendent of public works, Trinidad; Aug. 1865; colonial engineer, St. Lucia, 1875.

MEHEUX, J.—Ensign and paymaster of the Sierra Leone Militia in 1840; went same year on an expedition to Cobolo; lieutenant, 1842, and captain, 1846; clerk of the crown and recorder, 1847; acting marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court, 1848; proctor, 1848; postmaster, 1848; admitted attorney and notary public, 1855; sheriff and provost-marshal, 1855; official assignee and registrar of the Insolvent Court, 1864; marshal Vice-Admiralty Court, 1865; acting colonial treasurer, from 24th October to 22nd November, 1873; acting inspector general of police, from 12th December, 1873, to 4th January, 1874; acting colonial treasurer, jointly with the auditor general, from 1st October to 31st December, 1874; acting collector of customs, from 12th December, 1873, to 31st May, 1875.

MEINTJES, J. J.—Registrar of deeds; member of the court of Landdrost and Hermadur at Potchefstroom, 1862; member of the land commission for Potchefstroom in 1865; justice of the peace for the district of Potchefstroom, 24th October, 1864; registrar of deeds, 31st December, 1866; justice of the Peace for the Transvaal, 7th December, 1874; member of the bond board, 31st December, 1878.

MELBOURNE (AUSTRALIA), prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, May, 1872.—RIGHT REV. CHARLES PERRY, D.D.—Was formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated senior wrangler, Smith's prizeman, and 1st class in classics, 1828; 1st bishop of Melbourne (on the sub-division of the See of Australia), 1847 to 1876.

MELBOURNE (AUSTRALIA), 2nd BISHOP OF, RIGHT REV. JAMES MOORHOUSE, D.D.—Formerly Vicar of Paddington, London; consecrated 22nd October, 1876.

MELDRUM, C.—Professor of mathematics, Royal College, Mauritius, 1861; director of the Port Louis Observatory, 1873; director of the Royal Alfred Observatory.

MELVILL, SAMUEL.—Surveyor-general; on 25th July, 1873, was appointed by the government of the S.A. Republic commissioner of Lichtenburg, with which appointment was combined that of agent for native affairs on the south-west boundary; surveyor-general, 8th October, 1874; confirmed, April, 1877.

MELVILLE, GEORGE W.—Late lieutenant, Kent Artillery Militia; entered the imperial civil service in June, 1862, and continued in that service until 25th November, 1874, when he was appointed first clerk and cashier of the treasury, Sierra Leone; acted as colonial treasurer from the 13th December, 1874, to the 12th February, 1876, during which period also acted as colonial secretary from the 17th July to the 17th September, 1876, and as coroner in April, 1875, and from 7th July to November, of the same year, and acted as collector of customs from the 19th June to the 12th September, 1876, and as colonial surveyor, from the 27th July to the 15th September, 1876; held commissions as deputy coroner and justice of the peace; first clerk in the colonial secretary's office, British Guiana, 1877; acted as assistant government secretary from the end of June to the beginning of December, 1878; assistant government secretary, 1879.

MENDIS, REV. A.—Colonial chaplain, Morrotoe and Coralawella, Ceylon, Jan. 1861.

MERCER, WILLIAM HEFORTH.—Open scholar and Flody exhibitioner, Wadham College, Oxford; 2nd class, classical moderations; 2nd class, final

classical school; appointed 2nd class clerk in the colonial office after open competition, 30th June, 1879.

MEREDITH, W. C.—Puisne judge of superior court, 26th Dec. 1849; puisne judge of the court of queen's bench, 12th March, 1859; chief justice of superior court, Lower Canada, 17th August, 1866.

MERRIMAN, JOHN XAVIER.—Commissioner of public works and crown lands, Cape of Good Hope, in 1875; has for several years represented the electoral division of Dondrecht in the Cape legislative assembly; ceased to hold office 6th February, 1878.

MERRIMAN, T. R.—Clerk to the senior judge of the court of the eastern districts of the Cape colony, February, 1865. 2nd class clerk in the Civil Service, August, 1869; transferred to Griqualand West, as clerk to the recorder, January, 1872. Chief clerk in the office of the secretary to government, Griqualand West, March, 1873.

MESHAM, ARTHUR.—January, 1856, clerk to the then crown prosecutor, Natal; 1858, secretary to the chief-justice; 1859, registrar of the supreme court; 1862, registrar of the vice admiralty court; 1872, master and registrar, supreme court; 1878, acting secretary for native affairs; 1st April, 1880, transferred to Durban as resident magistrate.

MESSERVY, CHARLES.—Educated at Victoria College, Jersey; Assistant colonial engineer, Lagos, November, 1870; assistant to superintendent of public works, Trinidad, Nov. 1871; acting superintendent of public works, Trinidad, Nov., 1871; acting superintendent of public works, November, 1873, to November, 1874.

MESSITER, EDWARD STEVENS.—Police officer, Mauritius, Aug. 1847; police magistrate at Rodrigues, Nov. 1856; stipendiary magistrate at Grand Port, Mauritius, June, 1862.

METHLEY, F. H.—Clerk and interpreter in the resident magistrate's office, Natal, May, 1875, Umgeni Division; acting government interpreter, and interpreter to the native high court, 1st Jan., 1877; clerk and interpreter to the resident magistrate, Umgeni Division, March, 1878.

METZGER, JOSEPH M.—Educated at the Free-town Grammar School, and the Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone; junior clerk in the police office, Freetown, August, 1865; acted as clerk in Feb., 1866; became clerk of police in April, 1866; transferred to the colonial secretary's office in June, 1875.

MEURANT, G. G.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Fort Beaufort division, Cape of Good Hope July, 1859; was magistrate's clerk at Stockenström, July, 1853, to 1859; C.C. and R.M. Clan William.

MICALLEF, SIR ANTHONY, G.C.M.G. (1879), (K.C.M.G. 1860), LL.D.—Crown advocate, Malta, Oct. 1842; one of Her Majesty's judges, Jan. 1854, and president of the court of appeal, July, 1859.

MICHIE, SIR ARCHIBALD, K.C.M.G. (1878).—Formerly attorney-general and minister of justice, Victoria, and afterwards agent-general in England for that colony.

MILES, A. H.—3rd class clerk in collector-general's office, Jamaica, 5th February, 1874; 2nd class clerk, 19th January, 1877; 1st class clerk, 14th March, 1879.

MILES, W.—Principal of Queen's College, Trinidad, 1873.

MILLER, W.—Engineer of the harbour steam tug, Natal, Nov., 1860.

MILLET, J. C.—Assistant clerk colonial treasury department Trinidad, 1839; copyist in registrar general's department, 1858, registrar of births, deaths, &c., Feb. 1859; registrar of vaccination April, 1864.

MILLS, CAPT. CHARLES, C.M.G. (1878), served in the 98th foot, and on the staff of Her Majesty's army in China, India and Turkey, from Jan., 1843, to Dec., 1856; received medal for Punjab, and Medjidie; served as staff officer German military settlers at the Cape of Good Hope from Jan., 1857, served as sheriff and subsequently as secretary to government and auditor in British Kaffraria until the annexation of that territory to the Cape colony; finance clerk, colonial office, Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 1867; chief clerk, Aug., 1871, and under colonial secretary in the colonial secretary's office, 1st Dec. 1872.

MILNE, SIR WILLIAM, KNT. BACHEL. (1876).—President of the legislative council of South Australia.

MILNE, W.—Locomotive superintendent, Natal government railways, 28th June, 1877, having previously served in the locomotive department of the Mauritius government railways from August, 1869.

MISSO, W. E., M.R.C.S.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1869.

MITCHELL, CHARLES A. W.—Third clerk in immigration office, Trinidad, in 1859; 2nd clerk, 1863; chief clerk, 1864; acting warden of Diego Martin ward union in 1866; stipendiary magistrate and warden of Toco ward union in 1867; acting agent general of immigrants, Trinidad, in 1869; in 1870 appointed in conjunction with Sir George Young and Mr. W. E. Frere, commissioner to inquire into the treatment of Indian immigrants in British Guiana; commissioner of lands and agent general of immigration and member of executive and legislative councils, Fiji, in 1875; sent to India in 1878 to arrange terms of emigration from that country into Fiji.

MITCHELL, LIEUT.-COL. C. B. H., R.M. (seconded), C.M.G. (1880).—Colonial secretary of British Honduras, July 29, 1868; receiver-general, British Guiana, 1877; colonial secretary of Natal, November, 1877.

MITCHELL, H.—Agent-general of immigrants, Trinidad; appointed 1853. Was assistant-superintendent from 1852 to 1858.

MITCHELL, REV. H. L.—Scotch chaplain, Kandiyar province, Ceylon, 1862; and colonial chaplain Presbyterian church, Galle, 1870.

MITCHELL, HON. P.—Born 1824, called to the bar of New Brunswick, 1848; sat in New Brunswick legislative assembly from 1856 to 1860, when appointed to the legislative council; in 1867, called to the senate of the dominion, where he remained until 1872, when he resigned and was elected to the house of commons; a member of the executive council of New Brunswick from 1858 to 1865, and from April, 1866 to the union in 1867 (in his own administration); was minister of marine and fisheries for the dominion from 1st July, 1867, until 5th November, 1873, when the Macdonald government retired.

MITCHELL, ROBERT W. S.—Assistant clerk, immigration department, Trinidad, 1858; received the government gold medal at an industrial exhibition in that colony; warden of the district of Montserrat, and commissioner of crown lands, 1867; sub-intendant of crown lands, 1869; justice of the peace for the county of Caroni, 1868 and

for the counties of St. George and St. Patrick, 1870; member of the central road board and of the board of health; was assistant protector of immigrants at Mauritius in 1872, and received the thanks of Her Majesty's royal commissioners for special services rendered during their inquiry into the treatment of Indian immigrants in that colony; acted as agent-general of immigration in Trinidad in 1878; government emigration agent in India, Oct., 1878; acting emigration agent for Jamaica, 1876.

MITCHELL, SAMUEL.—Colonial secretary, registrar, and clerk of the executive council, Grenada; appointed 1857. Entered the colonial service, 1845; was chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1854.

MITCHELL, SIR WILLIAM HENRY FAN COURT, Knight Bach. (1875).—President of the Legislative Council, Victoria.

MITCHINSON, RIGHT REV. JOHN, D.C.L.—See BARBADOS.

MODESTE, WILLIAM.—Assistant clerk, colonial secretary's office, Dominica, 1868; clerk, president's office, 1872.

MOIR, ALEXANDER WILSON, C.M.G. (1877).—In customs department, Jamaica, February, 1843; presiding magistrate of the (late) colony of Bay Islands in Dec. 1855; public treasurer of Honduras, July, 1860, but at the urgent request of the Spanish Honduras government, was continued at his post in the Bay Islands, until the cession of the colony to the republic on the 1st June, 1861; acting colonial secretary with a dormant commission as superintendent at the same place in June, 1862; president of the Turks and Caicos Islands in Aug. 1862; president of the Virgin Islands, Oct., 1869; president of Dominica, June, 1871; president of St. Kitts, Feb. 1872; a member of the executive council of the Leeward Islands (1871), and a nominated member of the general council.

MOIR, R. W. D.—Acting assistant government agent, commissioner of requests, and police magistrate, at Mulativu, Ceylon, 1856; commissioner of requests at Calpentyn, 1861; assistant government agent at Mulativu, 1861; acting landing surveyor, Colombo, April, 1865; appointment confirmed, September, 1865; acting collector of customs, Galle, 1866; assistant government agent and district judge, &c., Trincomalee, 1870; acting government agent, eastern province, 1878; confirmed 1879; grain commissioner, 1879.

MOLONEY, CAPTAIN C. ALFRED.—Entered the military college, Sandhurst, February, 1866; ensign, February, 1867; lieutenant, December, 1868; captain, November, 1874. Acted as civil commandant of the Quiah district, Sierra Leone, 1867-8; aide-de-camp to Sir James Walker, C.B., governor of the Bahamas, Feb., 1871; private secretary to Capt. G. C. Strahan, administrator of the government of the Bahamas, from April, 1871, to May, 1873; acted in the same capacity under administrator J. S. Dumaresq; private secretary and aide-de-camp to governor Hennessy, C.M.G., from June, 1873, to 10th November, 1873, when he embarked for service on the Gold Coast. Served in the Ashantee campaign, 1873-4 (medal); private secretary and aide-de-camp to governor Strahan, C.M.G., July, 1874. Acted as paymaster, Gold Coast constabulary, from July, 1874, to February, 1875. Commanded the troops on the Gold Coast on the occasion of the abolition of slavery, 4th November, 1874 (mentioned in the governor's despatches). Member of executive and legislative councils of the Gold Coast colony, 8th January, 1875; acting

auditor of the Gold Coast colony, 1st February, 1875; took over command as acting inspector-general of the constabulary of the Gold Coast Colony, 29th March, 1875; colonial secretary, 1879.

MOLTENO, JOHN CHARLES.—Colonial secretary to the government of the Cape of Good Hope in 1872, under Act No. 1, 1872, of the Cape legislature, commonly called "The Responsible Government Act;" ceased to hold that office 6th February, 1878; elected member of the Cape legislative assembly for Beaufort West, in 1854, and returned for the same electoral division in each succeeding election; repaired to England in 1876, to confer with secretary of state on public business.

MONCK, 4th VISCOUNT (Creat. 1800); BARON MONCK, 1797 (Ire.); BARON MONCK (United Kingdom), 1866, by which title he holds his seat in the House of Lords; privy councillor, 1869; G.C.M.G., 1869.—**CHARLES STANLEY MONCK.**—Succeeded his father in 1849; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; called to the bar in Ireland, 1841; was a lord of the treasury from 1855 to 1858; is a deputy-lieut. of Wicklow; was an unsuccessful candidate at the Wicklow election, May, 1848; was M.P. for Portsmouth from 1852 to 1857; was appointed a commissioner of charitable donations and bequests (Ire.) 1851; governor-general of Canada, Oct. 1861, and reappointed in 1867 governor-general of the dominion of Canada. Resigned 1868; commissioner of national education in Ireland, Dec. 1871; one of the lords justices, Ireland, 1873.

MOODIE, W. J. D.—In office of the colonial secretary of the Cape of Good Hope, 1843; in that of the colonial secretary of Natal from 1846 to 1859, in which he became chief clerk; now resident magistrate.

MORCOM, WILLIAM BOASE.—Clerk of the peace for the counties of Pietermaritzburg, Umvoti, Alfred, and the division of the Upper Umkomazi, 1st July, 1879; legal adviser to the war department, in Natal; confirmed, October, 1879; attorney-general of the Transvaal Province, and a member of the executive council and legislative assembly, February, 1880.

MORGAN, HENRY JAMES.—Born, 1842; entered Canadian civil service, 1853; called to the bar of the province of Quebec, 1873; to that of Ontario same year; appointed keeper of state records for the dominion, Oct., 1874; chief clerk, Dec., 1875; is a commissioner for taking affidavits in all the courts in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Manitoba. Author of "The Tour of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales through British America and the United States" (1860); "Sketches of Celebrated Canadians and persons connected with Canada" (1862); "Bibliotheca Canadensis, or a Manual of Canadian Literature" (1837); and is editor of the "Canadian Parliamentary Companion," an annual publication, first established in 1862, and of the "Canadian Legal Directory," and the "Canadian Annual Register."

MORGAN, CAPTAIN HORATIO HORACE.—Second lieutenant Royal Marine Light Infantry, 13th December, 1865; lieutenant, 3rd August, 1867; Captain, 1st September, 1880; joined Royal Naval College, at Greenwich, October, 1873; passed, June, 1874; specially mentioned for proficiency in French, Spanish, fortification, and surveying (G); joined the Staff College, February, 1877; passed, December, 1878; special mention for proficiency in mathematics (P.S.C.); private secretary and aide-de-camp to Sir J.G. Glover, governor of Newfoundland, March, 1879.

MORGAN, J. T., M.R.C.S., England.—Medical assistant to government of Ceylon, 1861; assistant colonial surgeon, 1st class, 1867.

MORGAN, OWEN W. C.—Sworn in as advocate of the supreme court, 18th December, 1858; appointed acting deputy Queen's advocate, southern advocate, north-western province (Kurunegala) 15th October, 1859; acting deputy Queen's advocate, midland circuit, Kandy, 11th February, 1860; deputy Queen's advocate, southern circuit, Galle (confirmed), 1st January, 1863; deputy Queen's advocate, midland circuit (acting), 1st January, 1863. Resumed duties as deputy Queen's advocate, southern circuit, Galle, 9th November, 1863; deputy Queen's advocate, midland circuit, Kandy (acting), 1st November, 1865; confirmed as deputy Queen's advocate, midland circuit, Kandy, 18th April, 1867; district judge of Kandy (acting), 18th September, 1872; resumed duties as deputy Queen's advocate midland circuit, Kandy, 23rd December, 1872; deputy Queen's advocate for the island, and crown law officer 19th October, 1874; resumed duties as deputy Queen's advocate, midland circuit, Kandy, 10th December, 1875; district judge of Kandy (acting) 3rd July, 1877; resumed duties as deputy Queen's advocate, midland circuit, Kandy, 13th November, 1877; deputy Queen's advocate for the island, and crown law officer (acting), 9th July, 1878; resumed duties as deputy Queen's advocate, Kandy, 8th October, 1878; deputy Queen's advocate for the island, and crown law officer (acting), 11th January, 1879; district judge of Colombo (acting), 5th July, 1879; author of "Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court," deemed of use and authority by the profession.

MORGAN, WILLIAM.—Chief secretary and premier of South Australia, member of the legislative council, 1867; chief secretary from 8th June, 1876, to 25th March, 1876, and again 26th October, 1877.

MOSELEY, FRANCIS ARNOLD.—Is a member of the colonial bar; acting clerk in the colonial secretary's department, Nassau, Bahamas, April, 1872; private secretary to Governor Pope Hennessey, November, 1873 (*ex-officio* clerk of executive council); served in the same capacity under Administrator J. D'A. Dumaresq from June to December, 1874; assistant private secretary to Governor Robinson, 2nd December, 1874 to 18th June, 1879; acted on several occasions as private secretary to Governor Robinson; private secretary to Administrator, E. B. A. Taylor, 18th June, 1879; private secretary to Governor Robinson, 17th December, 1879, to 18th June, 1880; also to Mr. Taylor, during his second administration from that date, secretary to the commission appointed to secure a representation of Bahamas' products at Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876; justice of the peace for the colony, and acting police magistrate for the island of New Providence, 24th September, 1878.

MOSELEY, HENRY EDWARD.—Was second clerk in the receiver-general and treasurer's department, Bahamas, from 8th August, 1863, to 30th June, 1865; librarian to the Nassau public library and clerk to the board of public works, 1st July, 1865; acting clerk in the colonial secretary's office, 17th April, 1871; acted as registrar of records from 1st April to 19th November, 1872; clerk, colonial secretary's department, 1st April, 1873.

MOSSE, CHARLES BENJAMIN, C.B. (1874), A.M., T.C.D., M.R.C.S., L.R. and Q.C., Ph. and L.M., F.R.Z.S., Deputy Surgeon-General, A.M.D.—Served in medical charge of expeditionary force

up the river Gambia, West Africa, June, 1866; present at the assault and capture of the stockaded Mandingo town of Tubarcolong (mentioned in despatches); staff surgeon (1867) for "valuable services" during epidemic of yellow fever at Bathurst, Gambia; held the acting appointments of Queen's advocate (member of council), chief magistrate, colonial surgeon, and inspector of prisons, when serving at Gambia and on the Gold Coast, West Africa; served throughout the Ashantee war, 1873-74; present at the action of Essaman (mentioned in despatches); also at the battles of Amoaful and Ordahsu, and the capture of Coomassie (mentioned in despatches, C.B., and medal with clasp); superintending medical officer for Jamaica, June, 1876.

MOSSE, J. R., O.E.—Assistant engineer of Nova Scotia provincial railways, April 15, 1854; manager, Jan. 11, 1860; chief engineer, Jan. 14, 1860; assistant engineer, Mauritius government railway, April 11, 1862; assistant manager, May 1, 1864; general manager, Feb. 19, 1868; director of public works and director general of the railway, Ceylon, April 18, 1871.

MOYLAN, E. K.—Educated at the University of Dublin, where he graduated M.A., called to the Irish bar, 1872. Served on the West Coast of Africa in 1873; police and stipendiary magistrate, St. Vincent, 1874; acting attorney-general, Tobago, 1876; confirmed, 1877; attorney-general, Grenada, 1879.

MOYSEY, H. L.—Educated at Cheltenham school; a writer in the Ceylon civil service, Sept. 1870; police magistrate, Kays, Oct. 1872; acting assistant government agent, Kurunegalla, April, 1873; acting assistant government agent, Batticaloa, July, 1873; assistant agent, Kurunegalla, 1876; police magistrate Kandy, 1876; assistant agent, Matale, 1878.

MUELLER, SIR FERDINAND, M.D., K.C.M.G. (1879), (C.M.G. 1869).—Government botanist, Victoria.

MULDER, J. H.—Was clerk to Mr. Rumsey, colonial secretary of St. Christopher, from October, 1865, to March, 1869; appointed registrar of Springfield Cemetery, March, 1869; clerk to colonial secretary, Nevis, from March, 1869, to March, 1872; assistant clerk in the government office, St. Christopher, from April, 1872, to May, 1875; clerk to the registrar, May, 1875.

MULLEN, J. J.—Government medical officer, Jamaica, 1873.

MUNDY, SIR ROBERT MILLER, K.C.M.G. (1877), (C.M.G. 1874).—Cadet Royal military academy, Woolwich, Feb. 1828; lieutenant royal artillery, June, 1833; lieutenant royal horse artillery, March, 1841, to April, 1844; 2nd captain, 1844; brevet major, Oct. 1846; invalided on half-pay, Oct. 1847; magistrate for county of Hants, June, 1851; served as lieutenant-colonel Osmanli horse artillery, in Turkey, March, 1855, to Aug. 1856; is lieutenant-colonel in the Turkish service, and has received 3rd class Medjidie; lieutenant-governor of Grenada, Sept. 1863; administered the general government of the Windward Islands, April to Dec. 1865; administered government of British Guiana, May, 1866, to Sept. 1867; administered general government of Windward Islands, from June, 1868, to April, 1869; and selected to administer the general government of the Leeward Isles during Sir B. Pine's leave of absence, 1871; lieutenant-governor, British Honduras, Feb., 1874; retired on pension, April, 1877.

MURDOCH, Sir T. W. CLINTON, K.C.M.G., (1872).—Junior clerk in the colonial office, Aug. 1826; acting senior clerk, March, 1835; proceeded to Canada as chief secretary, Sept. 1839; acting provincial secretary for Lower Canada, April, 1841; returned to the colonial office, Sept. 1842; granted special allowance for services by order in council of 20th Nov. 1845; supernumerary senior clerk, 19th May, 1846; précis writer, Sept. 1846; chairman of colonial land and emigration Board, Nov. 1847; employed on special mission to Canada and the United States, March, 1870; retired on pension, December, 1876.

MURE, ANDREW M.A.—Puisne judge of the supreme court of Mauritius, February, 1880.

MURRAIN, URIEL.—Acting clerk to water commissioners, Antigua, May 13, 1867; second clerk, treasury department, Nov. 13, 1867; clerk in the marshal's office, Dec. 1, 1868; acted as first clerk in registrar's office, June, 1870; second revenue officer, Dominica, February, 1871; first revenue officer, November, 1874.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER, C.M.G. (1877).—Director of the geological survey, Newfoundland.

MURRAY, C. A.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1866; acting police magistrate, Dumbura, in the same year; commissioner of requests, Balapitindara, Oct. 1867; assistant government agent, Kurunegalla, and acting landing surveyor, Galle, 1870; acting assistant agent, Jaffna, 1874; acting police magistrate, Galle, 1874; acting commissioner of requests, Colombo, 1875; police magistrate, Kandy, 1876; acting assistant agent, Nuwara Eliya, 1876; confirmed, 1877; acting assistant agent, Ratnapura, 1879; acting assistant agent, Kettala, 1880.

MURRAY, J. G.—Resident magistrate of the Murray District, Western Australia, 1864.

MUSGRAVE, Sir ANTHONY, K.C.M.G. (1875), (C.M.G. 1871).—Was private secretary to Mr. Mackintosh when governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, 1850-51; entered as student at the Inner Temple, 1851; treasury accountant at Antigua, 1852; resumed legal studies at the Temple in 1853; colonial secretary of Antigua, Feb. 1854; administrator of the colony of Nevis, Oct. 1860; administrator of government of St. Vincent, April, 1861; lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent, May, 1862; governor of Newfoundland, April, 1864; governor of British Columbia, June 1869; lieutenant-governor of Natal, May, 1872; governor South Australia, 1873; governor of Jamaica, 1877.

MUSGRAVE, ANTHONY (junr.).—Private secretary to Governor Musgrave, in Newfoundland, from July, 1868, to July, 1869; served in same capacity in British Columbia from August, 1869 to April, 1872; private secretary and clerk of executive council in Natal, July, 1872 to 1873; private secretary and clerk of executive council in South Australia, June, 1873; private secretary to governor of Jamaica, August, 1877.

MUSSON, EDWARD H., St. Vincent.—Immigration agent and clerk of executive council and administrative committee, 1859; *ex-officio* auditor of public accounts, 1863; auditor of public accounts, permanent establishment, 1864; selected *ex-officio* member of the legislative assembly from its inauguration, January, 1868, to its abolition at end of 1875; member of H. M. Executive Council, July, 1868; resigned July, 1875; captain and garrison adjutant of militia, 1863.

MUSSON, SAMUEL PAYNTER.—Clerk in the governor's private secretary's office, Jamaica, 1st April, 1866; second-class clerk in the office of the

financial secretary, 16th September, 1866; first-class clerk, 1st October, 1872.

NAPIER OF MAGDALA, 1st BARON (Great Britain), created, 1868.—G.C.B., 1868; G.S.C.I., 1867. **ROBERT CORNELIUS NAPIER.**—Educated at the Royal Military College at Addiscombe; entered the Bengal engineers, 1826; was brigade-major in the Sutlej campaigns of 1845-6, where he was severely wounded; was acting chief engineer during part of the siege of Moulton, where he was again wounded; lieutenant-colonel for his services at Goojerat, 1849; commanded the engineers during the operations which ended in the capture of Lucknow, 1858; commanded a brigade at the capture of Gwalior same year, and defeated a large body of rebels at the battle of Pawsee; was made K.C.B. for his services in 1858, and received the thanks of Parliament, 1859; major-general in 1861, having previously held local rank in China: colonel, royal engineers, 1862; colonel commandant and to the brevet of general, March, 1874; received the thanks of parliament, 1861, for the "skill, zeal, and intrepidity," shown in the operations which terminated in the capture of Peking; was a member of the supreme council of India from 1861 till 1865, when he was commander-in-chief of the Bombay army, with the local rank of general, 1865; made a lieutenant-general in the army, and placed on the fixed establishment of general officers, May, 1867; appointed to conduct the expedition to Abyssinia, October following, on the successful conclusion of which, and capture of Magdala, he received the thanks of parliament; was created a peer; was granted a provision of 2,000*l.* per annum for himself and his next heir; he was also presented with the freedom of the city of London, and a sword of the value of 200 guineas; the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, &c.; appointed to the command in chief of the forces in India with the local rank of general, Jan. 1870; and 5th ordinary member of the council of the governor-general of India, May following; governor of Gibraltar, June, 1876; assumed the government, October, 1876.

NARRAWAY, J. J.—Employed in the Colonial office since January, 1831. For some years in the library, engaged in making analytical indexes to official correspondence; employed with the précis writer from Nov. 1853, until the abolition of that office in 1870; clerk in general department (copying branch), July, 1870; superintendent of copyists, 26th January, 1877. Retired 30th Sept., 1880.

NATAL, 1st BISHOP OF. (Founded 1853).—**Rt. Rev. JOHN WILLIAM COLENSO, D.D.**—Educated at the Devonport proprietary school and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship; graduated B.A. 1836 (when he was 2nd wrangler and Smith's prizeman); M.A., 1839; D.D., 1853; was fellow of St. John's College from 1837 to 1846; mathematical master at Harrow school from 1838 to 1842; rector of Farnett St. Mary, Norfolk, from 1846 to 1853; consecrated 1st Bishop of this see, 1853. Is author of 'Elements of Algebra,' and other works.

NAUDI, Sir SALVATORE (Knight Bach., 1878), LL.D.—Judge of the court of appeal, Malta, appointed in 1859.

NAZ, Sir VIGORE, K.C.M.G. (1880), (C.M.G. 1874).—Member of the council of government of Mauritius.

NEEDHAM, Sir JOSEPH, KNT. (created 1873).—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, May, 1846; appointed chief justice of Vancouver Island, 1865; and chief justice of Trinidad, 1870.

NEDHAM, RODERICK FRANKER.—Entered the civil service of Trinidad in Dec., 1873, and was appointed acting warden and supervisor of the Couva Ward Union; Oct., 1874, acting clerk of the peace; Jan., 1875, chief clerk to the registrar of the courts; July, 1876, acting registrar of the courts; Feb., 1878, warden and supervisor of the Couva Ward Union; Feb., 1879, stipendiary magistrate for the island, April, 1880, stipendiary magistrate for the county of Caroni and ward of Montserrat.

NELL, LOUIS.—Advocate of the supreme court of Ceylon; acting deputy Queen's advocate for the southern circuit at Galle, in January, 1863; then appointed to the northern circuit in April, 1863; acting again at Galle from Nov., 1865; deputy Queen's advocate for the eastern province, the 16th July, 1867; deputy Queen's advocate, north-western provinces, Jan. 1st, and deputy Queen's advocate, southern circuit, June, 1868; is author of a treatise on the 'Ceylon Courts of Requests,' used in the local civil service examinations, and of other publications connected with the legal profession; acting deputy queen's advocate for the midland circuit at Kandy, 16th November, 1873; acting deputy queen's advocate for the island and law officer of the crown, 8th August, 1874; resumed duties at Kandy on the 19th October, 1874; resumed duties as deputy queen's advocate, southern circuit, 10th December, 1875; again appointed acting deputy queen's advocate, midland circuit, at Kandy, on the 11th of January, 1877; and again appointed acting deputy queen's advocate for the island of Ceylon and commissioner of the loan board from the 5th of July, 1879; is *ex-officio* justice of the peace for the island and, with the queen's advocate, one of the law officers of the crown.

NELSON, 2nd BISHOP OF.—**RIGHT REV. ANDREW BURN SUTER, D.D.**—Of Trinity College Cambridge was curate of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet-street, London, 1856-7; was incumbent of All Saints, Mile End New Town; consecrated 1866.

NELSON, GILBERT HORATIO.—Appointed sub-collector of Anamaboe, 20th June, 1860; sub-collectorship of Mumford, 20th Sept., 1866; port and examining officer, Accra, 3rd February, 1877.

NELSON, NICHOLAS MERVYN.—Clerk on the establishment of the general post office at Sydney, New South Wales, Feb. 1, 1840; secretary to R. K. Smith and Edward James, Esqs., who arrived at Sydney as commissioners from the general post office, London, under instructions from the Home Government to inquire into and report upon the postal arrangements of the Australasian colonies, 1844; retired from the position of senior clerk on a pension, 1865.

NEVILL, HUGH.—Was at Magdalen College, Cambridge. Writer, Ceylon civil service, Sept. 1869; police magistrate, Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri, July, 1871; acting colonial magistrate, Galagedara, Dec. 1871; acting colonial magistrate, Gampola, June, 1872.

NEWBY, FRANK.—Educated at Christ's Hospital, London, and at St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, England; appointed a junior 2nd class clerk in the office of the queen's privy council for Canada, Oct., 1873.

NEWFOUNDLAND, 3rd BISHOP OF. Founded 1839.—**RIGHT REV. J. B. KELLY, D.D.**—Appointed June, 1876.

NEWSAM, WILLIAM FORBES, M.D.—Medical officer, No. 5 district, St. Vincent.

NEWTON, EDWARD, C.M.G. (1875).—Assistant colonial secretary of Mauritius, May, 1859; acting auditor-general, September, 1863; auditor-general, April, 1866; colonial secretary, 1868; has on several occasions administered the government of Mauritius; lieut.-governor and colonial secretary, Jamaica, Nov., 1877.

NEW ZEALAND (Auckland), 2nd BISHOP OF.—**RIGHT REV. W. G. COWIE, D.D.** Consecrated June, 1869.

NIBLETT, CHARLES HERBERT.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the colonial office, 1st Sept., 1879.

NICHOLAS, REV. S.—Portuguese colonial chaplain, Colombo, Ceylon, 1864.

NICHOLSON, 1st BART. (Creat. 1859), KNT. BACHEL. 1852.—**SIR CHAS. NICHOLSON, D.C.L.**—Emigrated to Australia in 1834, and practised there as a physician; was elected a member of the first legislative council of New South Wales in 1843, and was three times chosen for the office of speaker (1845 to 1856); is provost of the university of Sydney.

NICOL, REV. GEORGE.—Ordained deacon at St. Paul's cathedral in 1849, by Dr. Bloomfield, late bishop of London; priest, the same year; mathematical tutor at the Fourah Bay Institution, Sierra Leone, under the C.M.S., 1850 to 1856; appointed to the parish of St. Charles's, Regent, in the mountain district, 1856, and St. Patrick, Riskey, and Wellington, 1857; re-appointed to Regent, 1859; disconnected with nine other pastors from the C.M.S., and form the native pastorate under the superintendence of the bishop of Sierra Leone; chaplain to the bishop in 1862; preformed to the chaplaincy of the Gambia, 1869; colonial registrar, 1872; acting colonial chaplain of Sierra Leone, from July to Dec., 1874.

NIGHTINGALE, PERCY.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of the Victoria east division of the Cape colony, Aug. 1871; served as a volunteer in the Kafir war of 1850-1; clerk in H. M. dockyard, Simon's Town, 1853; appointed in March 1854, acting clerk in colonial secretary's department, and was employed in the governor's private office; September, 1854, clerk to resident magistrate, Port Elizabeth; June, 1857, clerk to civil commissioner, Bedford district; acted as civil commissioner and resident magistrate from January, 1860, to June, 1861; May, 1863, first clerk to civil commissioner, Swellendam district; July, 1864, civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Bedford district; June, 1867, civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Robertson district.

NIND, PHILIP HENRY.—Educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1856; M.A., 1857; clerk in the office of colonial secretary, British Columbia, 1859; assistant gold commissioner and stipendiary magistrate, Caribou, 1860; superintendent of gold escort, 1863; county court judge and member of the legislative council, 1864; went to Queensland in 1866, where he was a justice of the peace, president of a chamber of agriculture and member of the legislative assembly; lecturer in England to the Queensland immigration department, 1875-76; auditor-general of Trinidad, 1878; auditor-general, British Guiana, 1879.

NOONAN, JAMES LYONS.—Elected member of assembly for the district of Bonavista, Newfoundland, Nov. 1869; first appointed under government as commissioner of fisheries, 1870; colonial secretary and member of executive council, May, 1870.

NORMAN, GEORGE W.—Educated at the high school and college of Edinburgh; entered the

colonial service in June, 1854, as landing waiter in the treasury department, Antigua; harbour-master, June, 1856; coroner, August, 1856; re-appointed harbour-master, Sept. 1855; acted as provost-marshal from Oct. 1855, to May, 1856, a notary public June, 1857; acting auditor and excise officer, Antigua, 1859.

NORMANBY, (GEORGE AUGUSTUS CONSTANTINE PHIPPS), MARQUIS OF.—succeeded to the title in 1863.—Privy councillor (1851), G.C.M.G. (1877), K.C.M.G. (1874), ensign and Lieutenant, Scots fusilier guards, 1838; deputy lieutenant of Yorkshire, 1844; major, North York militia, 1841; resigned 1853; was treasurer of the Queen's household from Jan. 1853, to Feb. 1858, having been comptroller from July, 1851, to Feb. 1852; was added to the privy council on becoming controller; was M.P. for Scarborough from 1847 to 1851, when he was defeated after accepting office; regained his seat in July, 1852; lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, Jan. 1858; and resigned that appointment in Sept. 1863; governor of Queensland, 1871; governor, New Zealand, Oct., 1874; governor, Victoria, 1879.

NORRIS, HENRY C.—Appointed clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, April, 1841; promoted assistant clerk, Oct. 1859; was private secretary to Lord Carnarvon from Feb. 1858 to May, 1859; held the same appointment with Mr. C. Fortescue from June till Oct. 1859; 1st class clerk, 30th September, 1871; principal clerk, Nov. 1874; retired, 30th April, 1879.

NORRIS, WILLIAM.—Third clerk to police magistracy's office, Straits Settlements, Jan. 1858; second clerkship, April of the same year, chief clerkship to the court of requests, 22nd Sept. 1860.

NORTHCOTE, 8th BART. (Eng.). created 1641.—Privy councillor, appointed 1866; C.B., civil 1851.—**RT. HON. SIR STAFFORD HENRY NORTHCOTE.**—Educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he was first-class in classics and third-class mathematics, 1839; graduated M.A. 1842; created D.C.L. 1863; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1847; was private secretary to Mr. Gladstone when president of the board of trade and secretary of state for the colonies; was one of the secretaries to the royal commission for the Industrial Exhibition of 1851; immediately after which he was made C.B.; financial secretary to the treasury from Jan. to June, 1859; president of the Board of Trade from July, 1866, to March, 1867; secretary of state for India, and president of the council for India from the last date to Dec. 1868; elected governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Jan. 1869; captain 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry, 1852; a deputy-lieutenant of that county, 1854; was M.P. for Dudley from March, 1855, to April, 1857; for Stamford, from July, 1858, to May, 1866; when he was elected for North Devon; an elder brother of Trinity House. Chancellor of the exchequer in Mr. Disraeli's second administration, Feb. 1874.

NORTON, 1st BARON (united Kingdom), created 1878, **RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES BOWYER ADDERLEY, K.C.M.G. (1869).**—Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1838; was president of the board of health and vice-president of the board of education from March, 1858, till June, 1859; M.P. for Staffordshire North, for which he was first returned 1841; was under-secretary of state for the colonies in Lord Derby's third administration, from July, 1866, until 8th December, 1868; president of the Royal Commission on the sanitary laws of England, 1868; president of the Board of Trade, 1874 to 1878.

NORVILL, GEORGE.—Master, government schools, Mauritius, 4th July, 1862; superintendent of Orphan Asylum, Powder Mills, 1st July, 1869.

NOVA SCOTIA, 4th BISHOP OF. Founded 1878.—**RIGHT REV. HIBBERT BINNEY, D.D.**—Educated at King's College, London; was afterwards successively scholar and fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated 1st class mathematics, and 2nd class classics, 1842, M.A. 1844; appointed tutor of that college in 1846, and bursar in 1848; ordained a deacon, 1842, a priest, 1843, and consecrated 4th Bishop of Nova Scotia, 1851; is an honorary fellow of King's College, London; patron of the archdeaconries of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and visitor of King's College, Nova Scotia. This was the first colonial see founded by Great Britain; the diocese includes Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward Island.

NOWELL, EDWIN CRADOCK (Tasmania).—Appointed clerk to the governor (Sir H. E. F. Young), 1st Oct. 1857; acting clerk of executive and legislative councils, 1st April, 1862; clerk of same, 16th May, 1864; government statistician, 1st Jan. 1867. Previously employed, from 1852, as temporary clerk in commissariat department, Tasmania.

NUNES, W. G.—Junior clerk in the colonial secretariat, Jamaica, 6th August, 1875; resigned 9th February, 1878; re-entered the service as junior clerk in the collector general's office, 12th January, 1880; promoted to the 2nd class, 21st July, 1880.

O'BRIEN, G. T. M.—Educated at Westminster, and Trin. Coll. Cambridge; writer Ceylon civil service; attached to colonial secretary's office 1867; additional police magistrate, Kurunegalla, June, 1867; police magistrate, Harrispatna, Jan. 1869; acting second assistant colonial secretary, Feb. 1870; acting police magistrate, Colombo, Oct. 1870; assistant government agent, &c., Nuwara Eliya, April, 1871; acting assistant government agent, Hambantota, June, 1871; acting second assistant colonial secretary, Dec. 1871, confirmed 14 Feb., 1874; principal assistant, 1st September, 1878.

O'BRIEN, H. ARTHUR.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to a writership in Ceylon, January, 1875; passed his final examination, 2 Nov., 1878; attached to the office of the Lieut.-Governor of Penang, March, 1879; assistant magistrate for Penang and Province Wellesley, 1879.

O'BRIEN, LIEUT.-COL. J. T. N., C.M.G. (1879).—Obtained his commission without purchase from Royal Military College, Sandhurst, May, 1847; gazetted ensign 67th regiment, 11th Sept. 1847; transferred to 70th foot, March, 1848; lieutenant 70th regiment, 5th May, 1850; captain 5th fusiliers, 2nd Feb. 1858; transferred to 20th regiment, 12th Feb. 1858; brevet-major, 26th April, 1859; major, unattached, 19th May, 1868; brevet lieutenant-colonel, 3rd June, 1870; served during the troubles in the south of Ireland in 1848; embarked with his regiment for India in 1849, in which country he passed in the native languages, and also as a surveyor and a civil engineer, and where he held the following appointments:—Interpreter to a wing of the 70th regiment; adjutant and staff-officer of the Darjeeling Convalescent Depot and Station; interpreter to the 27th foot; assistant in the revenue survey, from which he was transferred to the public works, in which he rose, during his six years' service, to be executive engineer; served during the whole of the Indian mutiny; was, in 1857, at

Peshawar, during the Ensofzaier expedition; disarmament of the native troops, destruction of the 55th, and outbreak and annihilation of the 51st native infantry, served throughout the Oude campaign of 1858-59, was deputy-assistant quartermaster-general to a column in the field; present, under the late Sir E. Wetherall, K.S.I. and C.B., at the storm and capture of Rampore Kussia; took part in the operations under Lord Clyde, leading to the surrender of Amethie, evacuation of Shunkanpore and flight of Bein Madhoo; proceeded with the column under Brigadier Taylor, C.B., and Sir Hope Grant to Fyzabad; present at the crossing of the Gozra Affairs of Muchleegawn and Kumdatoti, and pursuit of the rebels into Nepal (mentioned and thanked in despatches, medal and brevet-major); in 1860 proceeded to Ceylon as assistant military secretary to the late Major-Gen. T. O'Brien, commanding the forces, and for two years governor of that colony, remaining there for three and a half years, when he returned to India, and was appointed to the staff of the Bengal army as brigade-major, Gwalior district, from which post he was invalided home in May, 1866, after a continuous service in the East of seventeen and a-half years; appointed in May, 1867, inspector-general of police, Mauritius; mentioned in despatches from the governor to the secretary of state, especially for his exertions during the dreadful hurricane of March, 1868, &c. appointed poor-law commissioner and director of the Orphan Asylum, 7th February, 1870; in May, 1870, was selected by Sir Henry Barkly to be his extra A.D.C., and in this capacity was attached to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, during his stay in the Island.

O'BRIEN, JAMES W.—Clerk and sorter in the imperial post-office, Trinidad, 1842 till 1851; in charge of entire department from 1851 to 1858; and was also employed during that period as clerk in the colonial post-office; acted as Her Majesty's packet agent in 1858; chief clerk of the general post-office, Trinidad, Jan. 1860; chief clerk in auditor-general's department, 17th April, 1862; was acting postmaster-general from July to Sept. 1862; acting auditor-general from 4th October to 31st December, 1865; acting auditor-general, 1867; acting auditor-general in 1872; was secretary to the central road board, June, 1869, to March, 1875; acting warden of Couva ward union and supervisor of the county of Couva for the purpose of investigating the accounts of the late warden, from Oct. to June, 1873; again acted as auditor-general in 1874, and from Dec., 1876, to Feb., 1877; acted as clerk of the legislative council, July to October, 1875; acting auditor-general in March and April, 1878, and in 1879; postmaster-general, 1st January, 1879; is a lieutenant in the Trinidad volunteer force, and justice of the peace for the western district of the county of St. George with the town of Port of Spain.

O'CALLAGHAN, CORNELIUS.—Ensign, 1st West India regiment, January, 1857; lieutenant, December, 1858; captain, Oct., 1870; served in the West Indies, Bahamas, and West Coast of Africa (Gambia and Sierra Leone); private secretary to governor C. J. Bayley, C.B., Bahamas, 1863-64; aide-de-camp to governor Sir Rawson W. Rawson, C.B., Bahamas, 1865-66; resigned appointment to accompany his regiment to the west coast of Africa, December, 1866; private secretary and aide-de-camp to governor Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., governor-in-chief West Africa Settlements, June, 1869, to January, 1872; Hong Kong, April, 1872, to March, 1877; and Queensland, April, 1877.

O'CONNOR, JAMES LYNCH.—Justice of the peace for the county of Caroni, Trinidad, 23rd July, 1863; stipendiary justice of the peace for the county of St. David, and the ward of Blanchisseuse, in the county of St. George, and warden of the Toco ward union, 1st July, 1868; acting magistrate for the western district of the county of St. George, with the town of Port of Spain, Dec., 1870; acted as sub-intendant of crown lands in 1872, in which post he was confirmed in 1874.

O'CONNOR, HON. JOHN.—Born 1824; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1854; created a Q.C. 1872; entered Canadian parliament 1863; sworn of the privy council, 2nd July, 1872; appointed president of the privy council, 2nd July, 1872; minister of inland revenue, 4th March, 1873; postmaster-general, 1st July, 1873; president of the privy council, 17th Oct., 1878.

O'CONNOR, LEON D.—Crown solicitor, Trinidad.

O'CONNOR OWEN L.—Inspector of Police, Mauritius, 27th October, 1862; poor law guardian, district of Moka, 18th Jan., 1866; ditto and secretary, 14th Jan., 1867; ditto, ditto, 10th Jan., 1868; was hon. secretary of the "Moka special fund committee" for the relief of the sick poor, during the fever epidemic of 1867; presented, on 30th Jan., 1868, with a silver service and an address from the residents of Moka for services rendered during the fever epidemic; and also an address from the residents of the district of Pamplemousses, on the 20th Sept., 1869; poor law guardian, district of Flacq, 5th Jan., 1872; ditto ditto, Grand Port, 8rd Jan., 1874; sanitary guardian, Savanna, 25th June, 1874; poor law guardian Grand Port, 4th Jan., 1875; acting inspector of immigrants, 8th Nov., 1877.

O'CONNOR, R. S.—Educated privately, and at King William's College, Isle of Man. Had an early legal training. Served as "gentleman cadet" in the Australian (Victoria) mounted police and gold escort, 1853; assistant-superintendent of supplies, commissariat department, Bengal, 1858; commanded detachment of Sikhs to guard and keep the Grand Trunk road open at Nowbulpore; the road being threatened from several points; with the above party and a force under Major Peto, 73rd regiment, dispersed the rebels; lieutenant in the 2nd and 4th Bengal military police battalions (Rattray's Sikhs); employed on detachment duty marching from district to district during 1860-62 in suppressing the indigo disturbances in Bengal; served in Cassyiah and Jeutice Hill rebellion, 1862, and in Nowgong Assam in organizing new civil constabulary; appointed district superintendent, Bengal police, and charge of various large districts; given powers of police magistrate in Tinhoot, served, 1865-66, in Bhootan war, and commanded stockades on the frontier of eastern Desars; received Mutiny and Bhootan war medal; resigned the service, March, 1870; December, 1877, senior police magistrate and 1st commissioner, court of requests; is J. P. for the Straits Settlements.

O'CONNOR, W. A.—Government medical officer, Jamaica, 1878.

OFFICER, SIR ROBERT, M.A., Kt. (1869).—Entered the service as colonial surgeon, 1826; late speaker of the house of assembly of Tasmania.

O'HALLORAN, JOS. SYLVESTER.—Clerk in audit office, South Australia, 1859; clerk of executive council, and clerk to the court of appeals, 1869; acted also as private secretary to the Right Hon. Sir Jas. Fergusson, Bt., Governor of South Australia from 23rd February, to 18th May, 1870.

O'MAHONY, J.—Third tide-waiter, customs department, Natal, 1860; second landing-waiter in that department, 1863.

O'MALLEY, EDWARD LOUGHLIN.—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduated; B.A., 1864; M.A., 1868; called to the bar (Middle Temple), 1866; joined the Norfolk circuit; unsuccessfully contested Bedford, 1868; attorney-general of Jamaica, 1876; attorney-general, Hong Kong, Nov., 1879.

OMMANNEY, C. E.—Assistant superintendent of police, Straits Settlements, September, 1877; acting superintendent of police, Singapore, Dec., 1877; acting superintendent of police, Penang, April, 1878; assistant superintendent of police, Province Wellesley, June, 1879.

OMMANNEY, M. F.—Captain R.E., educated at Cheltenham and R.M.A., Woolwich; entered the royal engineers, Jan., 1864; employed under the War Office and Admiralty, and at the royal military academy, from 1867 to 1874; private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, secretary of state for the Colonies, 4th March, 1874, to 1st January, 1877, when he was appointed a Crown Agent for the colonies.

ONDAATJE, REV. S. D. J.—Colonial chaplain of Jaffna, Ceylon, Dec. 1840; resigned that appointment, September, 1842; colonial chaplain of St. Thomas' Church, Colombo, in that colony, Dec. 1861.

ONDAATJE, W. C.—Lic. Med. and Surg., Bengal College; medical sub-assistant to the government of Ceylon; 3rd class, 1846; 2nd class, 1851; 1st class, 1856; and assistant colonial surgeon, 1858; assistant colonial surgeon, 1st class, 1867, and colonial surgeon, 1878.

ONSLOW, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.—Attorney general, Western Australia, May, 1880.

ONTARIO, 1st BISHOP OF, 1861.—Dr. J. T. LEWIS, LL.D.—The diocese of Ontario comprises that part of West Canada which is bounded on the north by the Ottawa river, on the south by the Lake of Ontario; eastward from and including Prince Edward Island; on the south-east by the St. Lawrence river and the district of Vandrevill. It is a subdivision of the old diocese of Toronto. Its population is 370,000.

ORANGE RIVER, 2nd Bishop. RIGHT REV. D. MERRIMAN.

ORD, SIR HARRY ST. GEORGE, K.C.M.G. (1877), C.B. (1865), KNT. (1867).—Entered the royal engineers, 1837; promoted to be lieutenant, 1839; captain, 1846; brevet-major, 1854; lieutenant-col., 1859; major-general, 1869; served principally in the West Indies and coast of Africa; served as brigade-major in the combined French and English expedition to the Baltic in 1854; and was at the siege and capture of Bomarsund, for which he received brevet rank; was employed under the colonial office in 1856-6 as commissioner to the Gold Coast; and in 1856-57 and 1860 at the courts of Paris and the Hague, to assist the ambassador and minister in carrying out negotiations with respect to the French and Netherlands possessions on the coast of Africa; appointed lieutenant-governor of Dominica, Aug. 1857; and governor and commander-in-chief of Bermuda, Feb., 1861; sent on a special mission to the settlements on the West Coast of Africa, Oct. 1864; governor of Straits Settlements, 1867 to Nov. 1878; governor of Western Australia, 1877; retired, Dec., 1879.

ORD, A. R.—Entered the 54th regiment, Dec., 1851; lieutenant 86th regiment, 1855, and to a company, without purchase, in the 65th regiment, 1862; served during the Indian mutiny of 1857-

8-9; was present at the action of Rota-ki-Lerai, at the battle and siege and capture of the town and fortress of Gwalior; commanded two companies 86th regiment at the siege and capture of the fort of Powrie; medal and clasp for Central India; served in the New Zealand war of 1863; medal for New Zealand, also medal for Bhootan; was present and commanded a detachment 65th regiment at the attack near the Williamson's clearing; commanded the Fort Alexander, and repulsed two attacks on that post; retired from the army in 1867; police magistrate, Malacca, Straits Settlements, 10th Jan., 1867; administered the lieutenant-governor Malacca, from 3rd July to 12th September, 1868; from 19th Dec. 1868, to 3rd February, 1869; from 25th May, 1872 to 22nd March, 1873; from 29th March to 19th April, 1874.

O'REILLY, PETER.—Formerly a lieutenant in the revenue police in Ireland; assistant gold commissioner and stipendiary magistrate of British Columbia, April, 1859; high sheriff, 1859; legislative councillor, 1863; and chief commissioner, Jan. 1864; magistrate of Yale, and visiting commissioner of the Kootenay gold district, May, 1867.

ORGLIAS, PAULIN, M.D., M.R.C.S., London.—Medical officer of St. Andrew's parish, Grenada, 1858; surgeon of colony hospital and medical officer of the town of St. George, 1867; health officer and surgeon of royal gaol, 1870; has been a member of the legislative assemblies since 1868; is a J.P.

ORKNEY, EARL OF (VISCOUNT KIRK WALL), K.C.M.G. (1876), (C.M.G. 1864).—Succeeded his father in the earldom, 16th May, 1877.—Entered the army as an ensign in the 92nd Highlanders, Aug. 8, 1845; lieutenant, Nov. 9, 1846; captain, Nov. 1853; exchanged into the 71st Highland light infantry in 1854; served with that regiment in the trenches before Sebastopol; was at the taking of Kertch and Yanakale; received a medal and clasp for Sebastopol, and Turkish medal; was granted, March 2, 1858, Her Majesty's royal license and permission to accept and wear the insignia of the 5th class of the imperial order of the Medjidie, which his Imperial Majesty the Sultan was pleased to confer upon him, as a mark of his majesty's approbation of his distinguished services before the enemy in the late war. Served as aide-de-camp to Sir Henry Ward, G.C.M.G., then lord high commissioner in the Ionian Islands, from 1851 to 1854, appointed to the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1856; sold out of the army in 1857; is a deputy-lieutenant of Ayrshire, and a captain in the royal Bucks yeomanry cavalry; received the grand cross of St. Saviour from the King of the Hellenes, July, 1868.

ORMSBY, R. D.—Superintending office, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; acting provincial assistant, north-western province, from July, 1870, to May, 1871; provincial assistant, Ratnapura, 1876; finance and office assistant to the director, 1878.

O'RORKE, SIR GEORGE MAURICE, KNIGHT BACHELOR (1889).—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he is a graduate; emigrated to Victoria in 1852, and settled in New Zealand in 1854; elected to the House of Representation in 1861, for the Town of Onehunga, and has sat uninterruptedly for that borough ever since; elected speaker of the House of Representation of New Zealand, 11th July, 1879, and a dissolution having taken place next August, was re-elected speaker on the 24th September following; on both occasions was elected unanimously; previous

to this he had been thrice elected chairman of committees of the House of Representation, viz., in 1871, 1875, and 1876; had been also speaker of the Auckland provincial council for twelve years, from 1865 to the abolition of the province of Auckland. Entered the Waterhouse ministry in 1872, as secretary for crown lands, and minister for immigration. On Mr. Waterhouse resigning the premiership in 1873, he continued in the ministry of Sir Julius Vogel, until the scheme of abolishing the provincial form of government in the north island was propounded, in 1874, by that gentleman, when he resigned his seat in the ministry. Is a member of the New Zealand bar, and in 1879-80 was chairman of the royal commission to inquire into the operations of the university of New Zealand, and the secondary schools of the colony in their relation to the university.

ORPEN, A. R.—Civil commissioner, resident magistrate and sub-collector of customs, East London, July 1, 1870; was resident magistrate and sub-collector of customs, Hondeklip Bay, 1862 to 1870; has served in the customs department since 1858.

ORPEN, FRANCIS HENRY SAMUEL, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.—Surveyor-general of Griqualand West, 9th October, 1872; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; member of the commission of surveyors for the survey of the Orange River sovereignty (now Orange Free State), June, 1850; entered the service of the chief N. Waterboer as surveyor-general, and civil commissioner of Albania, 14th September, 1867, and on the cession of the province to the British Government, was appointed civil commissioner and resident magistrate of the division of Griquatown, with charge of the survey department, 8th November, 1871; commissioner for investigating and defining native claims to land, January to June, 1875, and October and November, 1876; commissioner for defining native locations and investigating land claims, February to June, 1877; acting registrar of deeds, June, 1878, to March, 1879; inspector of schools, January to December, 1879.

ORPEN, HENRY MARTYN HERBERT.—Served as captain commanding Colesbey native levies, from January, 1851, to August, 1853, during the Kaffir war of those years; also as district adjutant of North Victoria from April, 1852, to March, 1853; held several other military appointments during the same period; received a Kaffir war medal for services in the field; appointed to the customs department at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, Dec. 1853; measuring surveyor under merchant shipping Act, Jan. 1856; landing surveyor, August, 1857; sub-collector and surveyor and comptroller of H.M. customs and navigation laws, Cape Town, October, 1867; temporary charge of customs department, April, 1868, assistant treasurer Cape of Good Hope, accountant-general, and stamping commissioner, 22nd May, 1876.

ORTEZ, MANUEL M.D.—Educated at the University of Caracas, in Venezuela; surgeon of the Civil Hospital, Bolivar, 1854; principal medical director of the National College of Guiana, 1855; health officer and physician of the Military Hospital of Bolivar, 1860; dresser in Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich, England, 1863; resident surgeon Birmingham Lying-in Hospital, 1864; L.F.P.S.G. and L.M. Glasgow, 1865; honorary member of the Society of Arts and Industry, London, 1866; fellow of the Obstetrical Society, London, 1866; member of the Medical Congress,

Madrid, 1867; acting house surgeon, Colonial Hospital, Trinidad, 25th Feb. 1867.

OSBORN, M.—Clerk and native interpreter to resident magistrate, Inanda, Natal, 1854; clerk to resident magistrate, Pietermaritzburg, 1855; J.P., clerk, and sub-accountant, Ladysmith, 1860; clerk to attorney-general resident magistrate, and administrator of native law, Newcastle, 1865; captain commanding Newcastle mounted rifles; accompanied Sir Theophilus Shepstone, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's special commissioner in South Africa, as secretary to the mission, Dec., 1876, on the mission to the chief Sikukuni, March, 1877; secretary to government, Transvaal, July, 1877.

O'SHANASSY, SIR JOHN K.C.M.G. (1874), (C.M.G. 1869).—Emigrated from Ireland to Australia soon after the first settlement of Port Phillip; he took a part in the municipal government of the city of Melbourne, and was elected a member of the first legislative council of the district; became chief secretary upon the 11th March, 1857, but retired from office at the end of the following month; held the same position from March, 1858, until Oct. 1859, and again from Nov. 1861, to June, 1863. Upon the eve of his departure for England, in 1866, a service of plate, worth more than £1,500, was presented to him by general subscription, in recognition of his public services.

OTWAY, LORTUS B.—Postmaster, Grenada, December, 1874; member of the legislative assembly since 1866.

OUDKERK, G., JUN.—Fifth clerk in the office of the colonial book-keeper, British Guiana, 1866.

OUDTSHOORN, G. Van R. Van.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Stellenbosch division of the Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 1867; was clerk to the magistrate at Wynberg from 1841 to 1849; clerk to civil commissioner of Swellendam, Feb. 1849 to 1859; civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Swellendam, 1859 to 1867.

OWEN, A. DOUGLAS.—Acting clerk, immigration office, Trinidad, 14th May, 1872; temporary clerk, colonial secretary's office, 11th June, 1872; fourth clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1st January, 1873; acting inspector of police, 10th June, 1873; acting private secretary to Governor Longden, C.M.G., from 1st September, 1873, to February, 1874; inspector of police, 24th December, 1873.

OWEN, SIR FRANCIS PHILIP CUNLIFFE, K.C.M.G. (1868), C.B.—Appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of his services as secretary to the British commissioners at the Paris Universal Exhibition in 1878.

PACKER, SIR CHARLES (Knight Bach.) (1879).—Graduated B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, 1839; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1841; solicitor-general, Barbados, Jan. 1847; escheator-general, 1859; elected member of the general assembly for the parish of St. Andrew's, 1846; elected speaker of house of assembly, 1861; member of legislative council, 1868; chief justice Barbados, 1874.

PADMORE, W.—Clerk in customs, Jamaica, 1839; clerk and warehouse keeper, St. Christopher, 1842; acted as collector of customs, 1845 and 1848; clerk and assistant comptroller of customs and navigation laws, Barbados, 1853; acted as comptroller, 1854; pensioned, Jan. 1855, on abolition of customs in West Indies; notary public, St. Christopher, 1858; superintendent of immigrants, 1858; private secretary to Sir B. C. C. Pine; clerk to executive council and administrative com-

mittee, 17th June, 1865; clerk to office of auditor-general, 1866; provost-marshal, 1868; registrar of the supreme court, May, 1875, in conjunction with office of provost-marshal.

PAKENHAM, T. C.—District clerk at Port Louis, Mauritius, Feb. 1857; clerk to the chief judge, June, 1857; curator of vacant estates, Jan., 1859; consul at Madagascar.

PAKENHAM, THOMAS ROBERT.—Educated at Cheltenham College; chief clerk in the colonial secretary's office, British Honduras, 27th February, 1880; acting clerk of executive and legislative councils, 11th June, 1880.

PALLISER, JOHN, C.M.G. (1877).—Commanded an expedition sent by the government of Canada to the Rocky Mountains.

PALMER, HON. EDWARD.—Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island; has been attorney and solicitor-general, and has sat in the local parliament.

PALMER, T. C., M.R.C.S.—Medical officer of district St. Kitts.

PARKER, C. S.—Educated at Eton and University College, Oxford; first-class in classics, M.A., fellow of University College; public examiner, 1859, 1860, and 1863; examiner in modern languages, 1862-3; curator of the university galleries; private secretary to Mr. Cardwell, May, 1864, to July, 1866; M.P. for Perthshire, 1868; a special commissioner for public schools, 1868; and a commissioner for military education, 1869.

PARKER, WILLIAM ALEXANDER.—Of the Scottish bar; is a member of the general council of the University of Edinburgh; in 1839, assistant extractor of judicial records in her Majesty's general register house, Edinburgh; was honorary secretary of the architectural institute of Scotland; and corresponding associate for Scotland of the society of antiquaries of London, and of the genealogical and historical society of Great Britain; in 1853 was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates of Scotland; in 1859 was appointed captain of No. 1 battery, Midlothian coast artillery volunteers; in 1866, chief magistrate and member of the legislative council of her Majesty's forts and settlements on the Gold Coast, and judicial assessor to the native chiefs of the Gold Coast protectorate, Western Africa; in 1869, chief justice and judge of the Vice-admiralty court of St. Helena; member of executive council, 1871; chief justice, British Honduras, 1875.

PARKES, SIR HENRY, K.C.M.G. (1877).—Has been first minister of New South Wales.

PARR, CAPTAIN HENRY HALLAM, C.M.G. (1880).—Late military secretary to the governor and commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope.

PASLEY, COLONEL CHARLES, R.E.—Served in Canada from 1846 to 1849, and in 1850 at Bermuda, where he was employed in deepening and improving the entrance to St. George's Harbour, on behalf of the colonial government; in 1853 he proceeded to Melbourne on appointment as colonial engineer of Victoria, and in 1854 was nominated a member of the legislative council of that colony; was despatched by Governor Sir Charles Hotham on a special mission to Ballarat during the outbreak in the same year; on the proclamation of the new constitution in 1855 he joined Mr. Haines' cabinet as commissioner of public works, and was returned to the assembly for the district of South Bourke; resigned with Mr. Haines in 1867, and on the reconstruction of his cabinet in the same year declined to rejoin it, but consented to serve as

professional head of the department of public works, which office he continued to hold till 1860, when, on the outbreak of the New Zealand war, he volunteered to serve in that colony, and accompanied Major-General Pratt to Taranaki as a member of his staff; was severely wounded at the capture of the Kaihihi Pass in October; was mentioned in despatches, and promoted to brevet-major for his services there; returned to England in 1861, and was special agent in that country for the government of Victoria from 1864 to 1868; superintended, on behalf of the colony, the equipment of the "Nelson," and the design, construction, armament, and despatch of the "Cerberus;" has been director of works of the navy, in succession to Sir Andrew Clarke, since 1873.

PASLEY, CLAUDE BURGONE.—Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; Licentiate Royal College of Physicians, London; Licentiate in Midwifery, Rotunda, Dublin; assistant-surgeon colonial hospital, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 1876; resident surgeon in charge, colonial hospital, San Fernando, 1877; resident-surgeon in charge, colonial hospital, Port of Spain, 1879.

PATERSON, Dr. A. S.—Colonial surgeon, South Australia.

PATERSON, G. W.—Educated at the University of Glasgow, where he graduated M.A. 1857, being first in the order of merit in mathematics and natural philosophy; writer to the government of Ceylon, Feb., 1859, having obtained the writership presented to the Glasgow University by the lord rector, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, then secretary of state for the colonies; acting deputy fiscal, Colombo, April, 1860; acting assistant agent, Colombo, July, 1860; acting assistant agent, Kurunégala, August, 1861; acting police magistrate, Point Pedro, March, 1862, in which appointment he was confirmed, May, 1862; acting assistant government agent, Trincomalee, May, 1863; acting commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Galle, July, 1864; assistant government agent, Colombo (to continue to act at Galle), Jan., 1865; acting district judge, Tangalla, Jan., 1867; acting district judge, Matara, Jan., 1867; district judge, Tangalla, June, 1867; acting assistant government agent and district judge, Nuwara-kalawiya, July, 1867; acting assistant government agent, Kégalla, March, 1869; acting district judge, Kalutara, September, 1869; acting assistant government agent, Badulla, July, 1871; assistant government agent, Puttalam, June, 1873; assistant government agent and district judge, Mannár, April, 1874; district judge, Kalutara, January, 1875; acting deputy collector of customs, Colombo, August, 1876.

PATERSON, PETER.—Resident magistrate of Weenen County, Natal; was educated as a civil engineer; in 1851, was engaged on behalf of the government of Barbados to erect an iron light-house, and remained in the employment of the Barbados government until 1855, when he received the appointment of surveyor of roads, public works, &c., of Grenada, which office he held until 1860, when he was appointed civil engineer of Natal; on the abolition of this office in 1872, he was appointed resident magistrate of the Inanda Division, and in 1874 was removed to his present office; is a member of the institution of civil engineers, London; has held the following honorary appointments:—captain and adjutant in the Barbados militia, captain and honorary adjutant in the Grenada militia, and captain commanding the Pietermaritzburg volunteer rifle corps.

PATEY, ADMIRAL CHARLES GEORGE ED-

WARD, C.M.G. (1874).—Entered the navy, 1824; lieut. 1836; served in the operations on the coast of Syria; commander, 1840; captain, 1846; appointed emigration officer at Glasgow, 1850; removed to Liverpool on the occasion of the great Australian emigration, 1851; received severe injuries whilst in command of H.M.S. 'Amphion,' 1853; appointed emigration officer at Londonderry, 1854; Glasgow, Oct. 1854; Plymouth, 1855 to 1857; was captain superintendent of the packet service, Southampton, from 1857 to 1864; rear-admiral, 1864; appointed administrator of the government of Lagos, 1866; administrator of the Gambia, Oct. 1866; governor, St. Helena, 1869 to 1873; vice-admiral, 1871; retired on pension, 1873.

PATMAN, F. SHABAZL.—Colonial surveyor, superintendent of public works, &c., &c., Sierra Leone, 14th July, 1868.

PATRICK, ALFRED.—Clerk of the house of commons, Dominion of Canada; entered the public service as a clerk in the house of assembly of Upper Canada, January, 1827; clerk of controverted election committees at the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841; 2nd clerk assistant to the legislative assembly of United Canada in 1858; 1st clerk assistant to the house of commons of the Dominion of Canada, 1867; and the clerk of the house in 1873; is a commissioner under the great seal for administering the oaths to members of the house; a commissioner for administering the oath of office to public officers; and is author of "Patrick's Digest of Decisions in Controverted Election Cases" (1846).

PATTERSON, P.—Civil engineer, Natal, 1860; was previously in the service of the colony of Grenada. R. M. Inanda Division, 22nd Nov., 1872.

PATRICK, JOHN BROOKE, B.A.—Of Wadham College, Oxford, civil chaplain Mauritius, March, 1869.

PAUL, W. F. B.—Educated at Eton; accompanied the late Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, to Borneo in 1860; civil commandant at Accra, West Coast of Africa, 1873.

PAUNCEFOTE, SIR JULIAN, K.C.M.G. (1879), C.B. (1890), (Knight Bach., 1874).—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, May, 1852, and joined the Oxford circuit; attorney-general of Hong Kong, May, 1855; was *ex-officio* member of the executive and legislative councils of the colony; acting chief justice of the supreme court in 1869 and again in 1872; prepared "The Hong Kong Code of Civil Procedure," and other important ordinances now in force in the colony relating to law reform and the constitution of the courts, and to emigration, extradition, and other subjects; received the thanks of the legislative council of Hong Kong and the honour of knighthood for his public services to the colony; chief justice of the Leeward Islands in 1873, assistant under-secretary of state for the colonies, 28 September, 1874, to 29th June, 1876; assistant under-secretary of state, foreign office, 30th June, 1876.

PAYNE, JOHN AUGUSTUS.—Commissioner of the petty debt court of Lagos, 28th August, 1863; clerk of police court, Jan., 1866; registrar of births, marriages, and deaths, 1st July, 1867; clerk of court, civil and criminal justice, and performing the duties of sheriff, 13th Nov., 1869; clerk of court of requests, 1st Jan., 1871; clerk of courts on the amalgamation of the two offices of the police court and clerk of the superior court, 7th Nov., 1872; author of "Payne's Lagos Almanack;" registrar and taxing master, supreme court, April 4, 1877; registrar of aliens, Feb., 1878.

PEARCE, G. H.—Clerk in penitentiary, Jamaica,

1860 to 1864; clerk in private secretary's office, 1864-5, when he was appointed to post-office; chief clerk, post-office, 1875.

PEARSE, BENJAMIN W.—Assistant surveyor-general, Vancouver Island, 1861; previously employed in same capacity by Hudson Bay Company during their tenure of the island, 1868; now resident engineer for Dominion Public Works, in Victoria.

PEARSON, ARTHUR A.—Appointed 1867, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies; second class clerk, 30th Sept. 1872; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, 9th March, 1874, to 3rd February, 1878; private secretary to Earl Cadogan, 1st July, 1879, to 27th April, 1880; private secretary to the Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, 29th April, 1880, to 31st December, 1880; 1st class clerk, 1st January, 1881.

PEARSON, CHARLES W.—Sub-collector of customs at Port Alfred, Cape of Good Hope, April, 1869.

PEARSON, TURNER.—Chief clerk and purveyor, public hospital, and clerk to the lock hospital, Jamaica, April, 1875; clerk to the government reformatory at Stony Hill, August, 1869; transferred to the Queen's College, Spanish Town, in August, 1878.

PEEL, RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR FREDERICK Privy Councillor (1875), K.C.M.G. (1869).—2nd son of the late Sir Robert Peel, 2nd Bart.—Educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was 1st class in classics, 1845; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1849; was under-secretary for the colonies from Nov. 1851 to March, 1852, and from Dec. 1852 to Feb. 1855; under-secretary for war from 1855 to 1857; is a deputy-lieut. of Warwickshire; was M.P. for Leominster from Feb. 1849 to July, 1852, and for Bury, Lancashire, from July, 1852 to April, 1857; re-elected for Bury, May, 1859, and appointed secretary to the treasury, 1860, railway commissioner, 1873.

PEEL, JOHN BARDSLEY.—Entered the survey department in February, 1861; assistant-surveyor of Singapore, April, 1863; acting assistant-surveyor of Malacca, January, 1868; assistant-surveyor of Penang, November, 1868.

PELLEBEAU, ETIENNE.—Substitute Procureur and advocate-general, Mauritius, Oct., 1880.

PELLETIER, CHARLES ALPHONSE PANTALON, C.M.G. (1878).—Was president of the executive committee for the Dominion of Canada at the Paris Exhibition, and late minister of agriculture and statistics, and commissioner of patents for the Dominion.

PEMBERTON, AUGUSTUS.—Commissioner of police and stipendiary magistrate at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, 1858.

PEMBERTON, MORDAUNT.—Called to the bar of Nevis, 1864; queen's counsel, 1869; called to the bar of St. Christopher, 1869; acting solicitor-general of Nevis, July, 1870; member of the legislative assembly and executive council of the same island.

PEMBERTON, SHELTO THOS.—Chief justice of Dominica, 1861; was previously solicitor-general of the island of Nevis, 1850; second puisne judge, Leeward Islands, 1873.

PENNEL, E. B.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, April, 1859; promoted to the 3rd class, April, 1863; private secretary to Mr. Forster, under-secretary of state for the colonies, until July 6th, 1866; also to Sir C. Adderley, from that date to October 1, and to Lord

Blachford from 1 Oct. 1866; assistant clerk, 20th May, 1867; 1st class clerk, 30th Sept. 1872; proceeded to Paris on special service, 1874; principal clerk, 1st May, 1879.

PENNEY, F. GORDON.—Educated at Trinity College, Glenalmond, and Edinburgh University, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1876; appointed a cadet in the service of the Straits Settlements in September of the same year; magistrate for Singapore and a J.P. for the Settlements in Sept., 1878; acting coroner, Dec., 1878; acting collector of land revenue, Singapore, Jan., 1879.

PENNEY, W.—Educated at Trinity College, Glenalmond; writer in the Ceylon civil service, April, 1871; acting police magistrate, Gampola, Aug., 1873; police magistrate, Panadura, Sept., 1873, to continue to act at Gampola; acting police magistrate, Matale, Oct., 1873; confirmed, 1874; assistant agent, Galle, 1876; ditto, Kurunegala (acting), 1877; acting police magistrate, Colombo, 1877; district judge, Kegalla, 1878.

PENNYCUICK, C. E. D.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, Nov. 1866; acting landing surveyor, Galle, March, 1867; police magistrate, &c., Panvillia, Feb., 1868; assistant government agent, Batticaloa, March, 1871; acting district judge, &c., Badulla, May, 1871; district judge, Tangalle, 1873; acting police magistrate, Kandy, 1874; district judge, Badulla, 1874, acting assistant agent, Pattalam, 1876; ditto, Kegalla, 1876; acting district judge, Kurunegala, 1877.

PENTLOW, W.—Was clerk to Crown solicitor, Western Australia, from February, 1860, to April, 1873; clerk to attorney-general and Crown solicitor, 1878.

PERKIS, A. E.—Consular clerk, Hong Kong; appointed 1862. Transferred to Peking, under Foreign Office.

PERRY, RIGHT REV. C. PERRY, D.D.—See MELBOURNE.

PERTH (WESTERN AUSTRALIA), 2nd BISHOP OF. Founded 1856.—RIGHT REV. HENRY HUTTON PERRY, D.D.—Appointed, 1876; consecrated, 1868.

PETHER, RICHARD.—Held office as clerk to bench of magistrates, Perth, Western Australia, from October, 1862, to August, 1863; appointed temporary clerk in treasury, 1865; clerk in general post office, 1865; promoted to third class clerk in colonial secretary's office, 1865; transferred to general post office, 1867; re-transferred to colonial secretary's office, 1867; government printer, 1870.

PHAYRE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR PURVES, G.C.M.G. (1878), K.C.S.I. (1867), C.B. (1863).—Served in the 7th Bengal native infantry, and became lieutenant-col. Bengal staff corps; made major-general in the army in 1871; was British commissioner for Arracan, and afterwards for many years chief commissioner at British Burmah; was created a knight of the Star of India for his long and efficient services in Burmah, where he concluded several important treaties; retired, and returned to England, 1867; governor of Mauritius, Oct., 1874.

PHEAR, SIR JOHN BUDD, KNT. BACHEL. (creat. 1877).—Chief justice of the island of Ceylon, 1877; resigned, 1879.

PHILIP, M. M.—Solicitor-general, Trinidad, March, 1871; acted as attorney-general, June, 1873, to July, 1874; was called to the bar by the honourable society of the Middle Temple, 1864.

PHILLIPPO, GEORGE.—Admitted to the honourable society of the Inner Temple, April, 1859; obtained a certificate of honour of the first class, Jan., 1862; called to the bar, Hilary term, 1862; admitted to the Jamaica bar, June, 1862; prac-

tised at the Jamaica bar until Feb., 1868; during that time was professionally engaged before the royal and special commissioners appointed in consequence of the serious disturbances in that island, and of the measures of repression taken by the Government; was detained in England for some months by the Jamaica committee in order to give evidence as to the laws of Jamaica in the various prosecutions instituted by that body; appointed queen's advocate, Sierra Leone, March, 1868, and acting judge of the court of summary jurisdiction during the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Huggins, August, 1868; attorney-general of British Columbia, March, 1870; appointed on a commission to collect, revise, and publish a complete edition of the laws of that colony, 1871; prepared the proclamation necessary for bringing the new constitution of that colony into operation under the order in council, 1870, whereby representative institutions were to some extent conceded; nominated a non-elective member of the legislative council under the new constitution, Dec., 1870; prepared the address from the legislature of British Columbia to Her Majesty for union with Canada, and prepared and passed through the legislative council, under the direction of the government, "The Constitution Act, 1871," and the several other measures necessary to enable British Columbia to enter into confederation with Canada, with full representative institutions and under "responsible government;" puisne judge of the supreme court of British Guiana, May, 1871; went to Gibraltar on special service, Sept., 1873; acting attorney-general and judge of the court of requests, Gibraltar; on special service in Gibraltar, Dec., 1873, to Feb., 1874; junior puisne judge, Straits Settlements, Dec., 1878; and senior puisne judge, March, 1874; attorney-general, Hong Kong, August, 1876; chief justice and judge of the court of requests, Gibraltar, Aug., 1879.

PHILLIPS, C. H.—Acting chief clerk, registrar-general's department, Trinidad, Oct., 1870, and April, 1871, and May, 1872; acting superintendent registrar, births and deaths, Oct., 1870, and April, 1871; and May, 1872; was for many years chief clerk in the marshal's department; chief clerk in registrar-general's department, and superintendent registrar of births and deaths, July, 1873.

PHILLIPS, GEO. B.—Writer in the colonial secretary's office, Western Australia, 1861; third clerk, 1862; second clerk, 1866, and was also employed in the governor's private office; assistant, district registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, 1866; acting chief clerk, 1865; chief clerk, March, 1866; also held the offices of registrar-general, registrar of titles, and registrar of deeds; acted as colonial secretary from Dec., 1872, to July, 1873; acting colonial treasurer, July, 1875, to Aug., 1877.

PHILLIPS, SIR HENRY LUSHINGTON, Knight Bach. (1880), O.M.G. (1877).—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, Nov., 1850; puisne judge of the supreme court, Natal, 1858; acting chief justice, Barbados, 1877; appointed to act temporarily as a judge of the supreme court of the Straits Settlements, 1877; senior puisne judge, Natal, 1878; transferred temporarily for service as legal adviser to the high commissioner in Cyprus same year.

PHILPOTT, EDWARD.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Uitenhage division, Cape of Good Hope, 1867. Was clerk to the magistrate at Port Elizabeth, 1837 to 1842; resigned on account of ill-health; re-appointed clerk to civil commissioner of Port Elizabeth, March, 1843; civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Alexandria, Aug., 1857; ditto Cradock, 1866 to 1867.

PICKEL, W. A.—2nd clerk in police magistrate's office, British Guiana, 1878.

PICKERING, WILLIAM ALEXANDER.—Resided in the island of Formosa from 1863 to December, 1870, during which time he received the thanks of the United States government for assisting in the negotiation of a treaty with the savages at the south of that island; was also thanked by the British minister at Peking for rescuing Spanish subjects from slavery; Chinese interpreter, Straits Settlements, December, 1871; during 1874 was engaged in the native states, and twice received the thanks of the secretary of state for the colonies for conducting the negotiations which terminated successfully in the pacification of Larut, and for services in Sungai Ujong; appointed justice of the peace and police magistrate, Singapore, March, 1874; protector of Chinese emigrants, April, 1877.

PICKWOOD, ROBERT WILLIAMS.—Private secretary to Mr. (now Sir) W. W. Cairns, when lieutenant-governor of British Honduras, 28th July, 1870; continued in that capacity from June, 1871, to June, 1872, to Colonel Harley and other administrators; clerk to the colonial secretary and clerk to the legislative council of British Honduras, 28th March, 1872; keeper of cemeteries, 16th November, 1874; acted as colonial secretary, May to October, 1877; acting additional paid magistrate, Northern District, October, 1877.

PIERRE, LOUIS PHILIP.—Clerk of the peace of the county of Caroni, Trinidad, November, 1860; clerk of the peace of the county of Victoria, with the town of San Fernando, in 1869; clerk of the peace of Port of Spain and the western district of the county of St. George in June, 1869; acting stipendiary magistrate of the county of St. David, and ward of Blanchisseuse in the county of St. George, and warden of the Toco Ward Union, in June, 1872; and on the 14th of January, 1874, stipendiary magistrate of the county of St. David and ward of Blanchisseuse, warden of the Toco Ward Union, and acting stipendiary magistrate of Arouca and Arima in the eastern district of the county of St. George.

PIGUENIT, JAMES GEORGE.—Acting assistant master at grammar school, St. Christopher, 1865; clerk to secretary to government, 1866; clerk to board of health, 1867; clerk to the resident as pre-auditor, 1871; notary public, 1873.

PIKE, CHARLES.—Acting second clerk in the treasury, Sierra Leone, August, 1869; chief clerk of customs, Lagos, 1870; acting second clerk and cashier, treasury, 1871; acting deputy collector, part of 1872 to 1875; acting assistant collector and treasurer, 1875.

PINE, KNT. BACHEL. (Creat. 1856), K.C.M.G. (1871).—SIR BENJAMIN CHILBY CAMPBELL PINE.—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1884, M.A. 1840; called to the bar, Gray's Inn, 1841; Queen's advocate at Sierra Leone, 1841; acting governor there, 1848; accompanied Capt. Monypenny, R.N., to the Sherbro river, and destroyed a strong stockaded fort, from which outrages had been committed on British trading vessels. In 1849, again proceeded to the Sherbro, in conjunction with Capt. Dunlop, R.N., and a detachment of troops, and put an end to the civil war, which had ravaged the country for years; lieutenant-governor of Natal, 1849; 1861 received the thanks of her majesty's government for the measures he took to preserve peace in the colony during the Kaffir war; in 1852 despatched a force, consisting of Cape mounted rifles, two companies of the 45th regiment, and 900 Zulus, to the aid of British troops in the Orange River sovereignty,

who were reported to be acting on the defensive against an overpowering force of hostile tribes; superintended in person the raising of the Zulu force, and accompanied the expedition over the Drackenbent mountains in mid winter; received the thanks of Sir Henry Smith for these services; in 1855, led a force of mounted volunteers against the Amabaca tribe, numbering 2,000 men, and completely enforced their submission; governor and commander-in-chief of the Gold Coast settlements, 1856; lieutenant-governor of St. Christopher's, May, 1859. Is author of some articles in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* on the 'African Colonies'; acting governor, Antigua, 1866; governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, Feb. 1869. Created K.C.M.G. for his services in connection with the confederation of the Leeward Islands; lieutenant-governor of Natal, 1873, until 1875; when he retired on a governor's pension.

PLAGEMANN, F. O.—Clerk in treasury department, St. Kitt's, 1866-9; third landing waiter, 1873; now 2nd landing waiter.

PLAGEMANN, O. F.—Superintendent of police, St. Christopher, March, 1859; superintendent of public works, June, 1859; town warden, Baseterre, 1872.

PLAYFORD, THOMAS.—Commissioner of crown lands and immigration, South Australia. Entered parliament in April, 1868; has held office as above from Sept. to Oct., 1868, from Feb. to June, 1876, and again from 26th Oct., 1877.

PLUMMER, H. P.—Stipendiary magistrate, British Guiana.

PLUNKET, THE HON. C. B.—Commissioner of the court of requests, Penang, 29th Oct., 1862; commissioner of police, Straits Settlements, 1871; registrar of supreme court, Hong Kong, 1876; police magistrate, 1879.

POLE, REGINALD C.—Was educated at Marlborough college; employed from July, 1859, till Sept. 1861, in the surveyor-general's department, during the latter part on the trigonometrical survey, Ceylon; acting landing and tide surveyor, at Galle, April, 1862; acting assistant collector of customs at Jaffna; landing surveyor, Galle, 1st April, 1863; acting assistant government agent, Jaffna; June, 1863; confirmed, 1865; passed final examination in languages (Tamil), laws and accounts, Jan. 1868; police magistrate and commissioner of requests, Galle, Feb. 1868; assistant government agent, Mátalé, Nov. 1868; acting police magistrate of Kandy, Sept. 1869; assistant government agent of the north-western province at Puttalam, 1st Dec. 1871; resumed office at Kandy, 1873 and 1874; acting assistant agent, Trincomalee, 1875; collector of customs, Galle, 1876; assistant agent, Varunuga, Vilan Kulam, 1878.

POLKINGHORNE, J. T.—Treasurer of Natal, 1879.

POLLARD, W. F. B.—Surgeon to penal settlement, British Guiana, 1878.

POMEROY-COLLEY, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE, K.C.S.I. (1879), C.B. (1874), C.M.G. (1878).—Entered the army, 1852; employed as assistant surveyor-general, British Kaffraria, 1855-57; accompanied expedition against Krell, 1858, and remained in charge of the Transkei territory after its occupation, 1858-59; served in China war, 1860; employed on survey of Kaffrarian frontier, 1861; served on staff in England, and as professor at Staff College, 1864-73; Ashanti war, 1873-74; military secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley, and for a short time acting treasurer and post-master-general, Natal, 1875; assistant

quartermaster-general, Aldershot, 1876; military secretary to viceroy of India, 1876-78; sent on special mission to Khan of Khelat; private secretary to viceroy, 1878-80; chief of staff to Sir Garnet Wolseley in concluding operations of Zulu war, 1879; Governor of Natal and the Transvaal, and Her Majesty's high commissioner for South Eastern Africa, 1880.

PORTER NEALE.—Presiding magistrate of Anguilla from March, 1869, to May, 1871; acting colonial secretary of Antigua, from May, 1871, to Oct., 1871; acting lieutenant-governor of Dominica from Oct., 3, 1871, to March, 31, 1872; acting president of Dominica from April 1 to June 13, 1872; president, Montserrat, June 13, 1872; member of the legislative council of Montserrat; is a member of the executive council of the Leeward Islands.

PORTER, W., C.M.G. (1872).—Attorney-general of the Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 1839; retired on a pension, 1865.

PORTER, W. HENRY.—Clerk, president's office, Dominica, November, 1874; treasury clerk and excise officer, Nevis, 1878.

POTTS, MOSES A.—Educated at the Sierra Leone Grammar School. Entered the service in H.M. commissariat at Sierra Leone in June, 1863, and served uninterruptedly in that department till January, 1860; served also in the barrack department at that station; was acting second clerk in the colonial treasury of that settlement from July 1865, to, January, 1866; extra clerk in the same department in January, 1866; acting house and land-tax clerk from April, 1866, to June, 1868; house and land-tax clerk, Aug. 1869; second clerk in the colonial treasury, after a competitive examination, on the 15th Sept., 1870; census master for the year 1871; was acting first clerk and cashier from January to May, 1873, and again from August of the same year.

POUND, ALFRED JOHN, M.A., (Oxon.) and F.R.G.S.—Educated at Eton (King's Scholar), and at Exeter College, Oxford, (Exhibitioner); called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 17th November, 1871; practised as equity, draughtsman and conveyancer, and also on the western circuit, and at the Winchester, Hants, Southampton and Portsmouth sessions, till May, 1875; when he was appointed a stipendiary magistrate in British Guiana.

POWELL, FRANCIS.—Appointed a cadet in the service of the Straits Settlements, March, 1868.

POWER, EDWARD.—Educated at Stonyhurst College; entered the service in 1868, as clerk at the colonial hospital, Trinidad; clerk in the Crown lands department in 1869; chief clerk in the secretary to the intendants' office, 1872.

POWNALL, WM. R.—Clerk in emigration commissioners' office, London, December, 1848, senior clerk, 1873; transferred to colonial office, on the abolition of the emigration board, 1st April, 1878.

PRATT, LIEUT.-COLONEL FRANCIS EDWARD, R.E.—Surveyor-general and director of works, Fiji, 1875; member of the executive council, 1876.

PRENDERGAST, JAMES.—Is a graduate of the University of Cambridge; called to the bar (Middle Temple) in England in 1857; admitted a barrister of the supreme court in New Zealand in December, 1862; attorney-general, 1866, till April, 1875, when he was raised to the bench as chief justice of New Zealand.

PRESGRAVE, D. C.—Acting police magistrate, Penang; chief clerk in the treasury, Penang, 1st July, 1849; appointed to the municipal department as secretary, April, 1851, acting magistrate of police

and commissioner of the court of requests, Penang, 24th Oct., 1864; deputy coroner, Feb., 1865; acting magistrate and commissioner of the court of requests, Province Wellesley, 1865; acting police magistrate and commissioner, court of requests, Penang, 9th May, 1870; admitted as an advocate supreme court, Straits Settlements.

PRICE, EDWARD WILLIAM.—Entered Royal Navy as naval cadet, 1846; served in Black Sea fleet till close of Russian war, for which he received English and Turkish medals; appointed to civil service, South Australia, 1860; stipendiary magistrate, 1873; government resident, Northern Territory of South Australia, 1876.

PRICE, FERDINANDO HAMLYN.—Educated at Rossall and Queen's College, Cambridge, where he obtained an open scholarship, 1875; appointed a writer to the government of Ceylon, March, 1878; attached to the Colombo Kachcheri, June, 1878; attached to the Kandy Kachcheri, December, 1878; appointed extra office assistant to the government agent for the Central Province, September, 1879.

PRICE, JOHN M., F.G.S., F.R.G.S.—Chief engineer Sierra Leone harbour works, March, 1871; surveyor-general of Hong Kong, January, 1873; member of the legislative council.

PRIME, C.—Draughtsman and framer of estimates, public works department, Ceylon, March, 1866; acting provincial assistant, 1874; confirmed, northern province, 1876; ditto, Uva, 1878.

PULLICINO, FILIPPO, LL.D.—One of H.M.'s judges, Malta, 1878.

PYNE, WILLIAM ROWLAND.—Government clerk, Falkland Islands, February, 1868; acting colonial secretary, January, 1862; colonial secretary, September, 1862; justice of the peace, December, 1862; member of the executive council, January, 1863; president of the island of Montserrat, February, 1867; stipendiary magistrate, British Guiana, 1870; receiver-general of Trinidad, October, 1872; is a member of the legislative council; acting colonial secretary, December, 1876, and again in June, 1880; administered the government of Trinidad in July and August, 1880.

QUEBEC, 4th Bishop of.—Dr. J. W. WILLIAMS, 1863.—Educated at Crewkerne school, and Pembroke College, Oxford; graduate B.A., 1851, 3rd class classics; curate of High Wycombe, Bucks, 1851; proceeded to Canada to open grammar school in connection with Bishop College, Lennoxville; is a professor in that college; consecrated 4th Bishop of Quebec, 1863; the diocese was first constituted by patent, 28th June, 1793; and comprised Upper and Lower Canada and their dependencies. It now includes districts of Quebec, Three Rivers, St. Francis and Gaspé, and contains 43 parishes.

RAE, JAMES MACLURE.—Admitted to the Bahamas Bar, August, 1877; notary public same year; justice of the peace, 1878; resident justice and *ex officio* collector of revenue of the Crooked Island district, October, 1878; assistant commissioner at Cockburn Harbour, Turks, and Caicos Islands, July, 1880.

RAE, JOHN, M.A.—Educated at University of Aberdeen, where he passed as master of arts, 1832, law student, from 1831 to 1839; arrived in New South Wales, 1842, town clerk of Sydney, 1843; a commissioner for the City of Sydney, 1854; secretary to the railway department, New South Wales, 1857; under secretary for public works and commissioner for railways, 1861.

RANGEL, Q. A.—Clerk in the treasury, Hong Kong, May, 1871.

RAPINET, CHARLES.—Entered the colonial service, October, 1853; was a clerk in the office of

the controller of charitable institutions; transferred to the chief secretary's office in 1869; chief clerk in audit office in October, 1877; acted as auditor-general, Malta, from May to November, 1878.

RAVENSCROFT, W. H.—Joined Her Majesty's Commissariat in April, 1861; served in England and Ireland, the West Indies, and Canada; accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley, to the Gold Coast in September, 1873, and served throughout the Ashanti war of 1873-4, including the battles of Amoafu, and capture of Coomassie; mentioned in despatches, promoted, medal and clasp.

RAWSON, SIR RAWSON WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., (1875) C.B. (1858).—Clerk in the board of trade. Jan. 1829; served as private secretary to the vice-president, Mr. C. Poulett Thomson, 1830-34; to the president, Mr. Alex. Baring, 1834; and to the vice-president, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, 1841-42; acted as secretary to the pilotage commission, 1834-36; civil secretary to the governor-general of Canada, Aug. 1842; transferred, upon the abolition of that office, to the treasurership of Mauritius, Jan. 1844; colonial secretary of the Cape of Good Hope, May, 1854; governor of the Bahamas, Nov. 1864; received, Nov., 1865, a dormant commission as lieutenant-governor of Jamaica, governor-in-chief of Windward Islands, from 1868 till 1875. Retired on pension.

READ, GEO. AUGUSTUS.—Clerk in the post office, Natal, 30th June, 1857; 1st clerk, audit office, 27th April, 1864; was acting master and registrar supreme court, September, 1876, to March, 1878.

READ, THE VEN. ARCH. J. H., D.D.—1st ARCHDEACON OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1860.—Ecclesiastical commissary, 1858; formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, and B.D., 1852; D.D., 1857, of King's College, Fredericton, New Brunswick.

REECE, J. RICHARD.—Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1870; called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1871; justice of the peace, Barbados, 1873; coroner for the parishes of Christ Church and St. George in the same year; acting police magistrate for the city of Bridge Town, in 1873; acting provost-marshal and sergeant-at-arms in 1874; police magistrate for the parish of St. Michael in 1875, acting judge of the assistant court of appeal in the same year; appointed by special commission to investigate preliminary charges preferred against the rioters in 1876; acting judge of the assistant court of appeal in 1877 and 1878.

REES, GEORGE HERMAN.—Entered the office of the inspector of prisons, Jamaica, 20th April, 1865; principal clerk in the office of the governor's private secretary, 22nd December, 1865; 2nd-class clerk in the colonial secretariat, 8th September, 1866; and principal clerk in the office of the island medical establishment, 1st December, 1871.

REES, JOSIAH.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 21st November, 1851; went the South Wales and Chester Circuit, was a revising barrister on that circuit from 1865 to 1877; chief justice, Bermuda, 1878; and president of the council.

REID, ROBERT.—Graduated B.A. at Queen's University, Ireland, with first class honours in science, 1862; M.A. with first class honours in science, 1863; writer in Ceylon civil service, 1866, acting police magistrate, Galagedern, 1867; justice of the peace and deputy coroner, Colombo; commissioner of requests, &c., Kalpitya, 1868; assistant government agent, Jaffna, June, 1869; second assistant colonial secretary; continuing to act as district judge, Ratnapura, April, 1872; landing

surveyor, Colombo, 1874; acting collector of customs, Galle, 1877; confirmed, 1878.

REID, W. W.—Non-elective member, for St. Kitts, of general council, Leeward Islands, 1878.

REINECKER, BERNHARD HENRY, B.A. of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.—Emigrated to Canterbury, New Zealand, for several years; justice of the peace of that colony; auditor for the Gold Coast Colony, February, 1875; member of the executive and legislative councils, April, 1877; a justice of the peace for the colony, acted as district commissioner of Accra, from May to Oct., 1877; auditor-general, Trinidad, 1879.

RENDELL, HON. STEPHEN.—Member of the legislative council, Newfoundland, May, 1874; is also a member of the executive council without office.

RENOUF, CHARLES.—Clerk in colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, 1837; clerk to the district magistracy at Flacq, 1858; stipendiary magistrate at Pamplemousses, April, 1862.

REYNOLDS, T. J.—Employed on the unfixed establishment of the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, from 1st May, 1856, till 28th February, 1866; assistant-surveyor on 1st March, 1866; district surveyor, 1867.

RICCARD, HERBERT HARMAR.—Inspector of police, Mauritius, mounted constabulary, 6th May, 1869; assistant superintendent of police, Penang, Straits Settlements, June, 1878; justice of the peace for Straits Settlements, 12th September, 1879; acting superintendent of police, Singapore, 17th July, 1879.

RICHARDS, HON. ALBERT NORTON, Q.C.—Born, 1822; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1848; to that of British Columbia, 1871; created a Q.C., 1863; sat in legislative assembly, Canada, from 1863 to 1864, and in house of commons from 1872 until January, 1874; was a member of the executive council, Canada, and solicitor-general for Upper Canada, 1863-4; attorney-general for Rupert's Land, and the north-west territories, October, 1869; legal adviser in British Columbia for the dominion government, 1874; lieutenant-governor of the province of British Columbia, 20th July, 1876.

RICHARDS, HON. STEPHEN, Q.C.—Born, 1820; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1844; created a Q.C., 1858; elected a bench of law society of Ontario, 1871; sat in Ontario assembly from 1867 to 1875, and was commissioner of crown lands from July, 1867, to July, 1875; and provincial secretary and registrar from latter date to Dec., 1871; elected treasurer of the Law Society of Ontario, 1877.

RICHARDS, HON. SIR WILLIAM BUELL, KNT. BACHEL. (creat. 1877).—Born 2nd May, 1815; educated at the Johnstown district grammar school; called to the bar of Upper Canada in Michaelmas Term, 1837; elected a bench of the Law Society, 1849; created a Q.C., with special precedence, 1850; sat for Leeds, in Canadian parliament, from 1848 to 1853; was a member of executive council, Canada, and attorney-general for Upper Canada, from 28th October, 1851, to 21st June, 1853, when appointed a puisne judge of the court of common pleas, where he remained until 22nd July, 1873, when promoted to be chief justice of that court; appointed chief justice of Ontario, 16th November, 1868; chief justice of the supreme court of the dominion, 8th October, 1875; retired, 1879; and deputy-governor of the dominion, 29th July, 1876; was arbitrator on behalf of Ontario, for the settlement of the north-western boundary of the province, 1874.

RICHARDSON, EDWARD, C.M.G. (1879).—Entered the New Zealand parliament in 1871 as representative for the city of Christchurch; minister for public works, 1872; held that office through various changes of ministries till January, 1877, when he was compelled to retire on account of ill-health.

RICHMOND, MATHEW, C.B. (1860)—Resident of Paxo, Ionian Islands, 1836; on departure from the island was presented with a gold medal and a farewell address from the Regent, bishop, judges, and inhabitants; deputy judge advocate at St. John's, New Brunswick, 1838; commissioner for examining and reporting on claims to grants of land in New Zealand, 1840; while engaged on this duty, the "Wairau massacre" occurred; was despatched to establish order and confidence; chief police magistrate of the southern division of New Ulster (now called North Island) and Cook Straits, 1843; superintendent of the southern division of New Zealand, 1844; superintendent and resident magistrate at Nelson, 1846; member of the legislative council by governor Sir George Grey, 23rd June, 1853; despatch states "that his excellency, feeling anxious to mark his sense of the value of the highly important services which you have rendered to the government for so many years, during which very arduous duties had devolved upon you, has directed the enclosed letters patent, &c.," received the honour of Companion of the Bath, with an expression of Her Majesty's approbation of the services rendered by him under the crown, conveyed by his grace the Duke of Newcastle, then secretary of state, in despatch dated 18th May, 1860; elected chairman of committees of the legislative council, 28th July, 1865.

RICKWOOD, A. G.—Employed in the surveyor general's department, Mauritius, from 1846 to 1850; quitted the public service, and accepted private employment, from 1851, to 1855, when he rejoined the public service; tax clerk, internal revenue, November, 1856; second clerk despatch branch, colonial secretary's office, February, 1857; superintendent of distilleries, September, 1862; acted as inspector of immigrants, 21st September, 1878, to 31st May, 1879.

RIDLEY, WILLIAM, M.I.C.E., F.G.S.—Resident engineer, Natal; chief engineer for the construction of railway from Durban to Pietermaritzburg, 6th February, 1876.

RIGBY, WILLIAM NAPIER.—Clerk in colonial secretary's office, Turks Islands, October 1st, 1870; clerk to the commissioner, January 1st, 1874.

RIPOLL, CHARLES LEWIS.—Sub-agent of immigration of the second class, Jamaica, Oct., 1872; entered the colonial service as clerk in the constabulary department in August, 1869; transferred to the immigration department in May, 1872; appointed a sub-agent of third class in August, 1872.

RISK, CHARLES.—Road surveyor, Grenada, 1876.

RITCHIE, HON. WILLIAM JOHNSTON.—Born 1813; called to the bar of New Brunswick, 1838; created a Q.C., 1854; a member of the executive council, N.B., from October, 1854, until appointed a puisne judge of the supreme court of that province, 17th August, 1855; chief justice of New Brunswick, 6th December, 1865; a puisne judge of the supreme court of the dominion, 8th October, 1875; and chief justice, 1879.

RITTER, GUSTAVE A.—Clerk to the judge of the supreme court of Mauritius, 1864; marshal of vice-admiralty court.

ROACH, W. LEWIN.—Educated at Marlborough

College; articulated pupil, first to Messrs. J. and J. Simpson, Grosvenor engine works, London, then to A. M. Rendel, C.E., Westminster; assistant to superintendent public works, Trinidad, October, 1869; associate instit. C.E., December, 1869; colonial engineer, Grenada, February, 1872; surveyor-general and superintendent of convicts, Labuan, March, 1875; member of legislative council, acting treasurer (in conjunction with his own office), June, 1876.

ROBERTSON, SIR DANIEL BROOKE, K.C.M.G. (1879).—C.B., late Her Majesty's consul-general at Shanghai.

ROBERTSON, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1877).—Was first minister of New South Wales.

ROBERTSON, J.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1858.

ROBERTSON, J. ANDERSON.—Was clerk in the colonial secretary's office at Mauritius, May, 1837; chief inspector of licenses, November, 1844; coroner in admiralty court, 1846, superintendent of immigration taxes, 1847; magistrate in the island, Jan. 1852; junior district magistrate, July, 1866; senior district magistrate, 1868.

ROBERTSON, J. W.—On the unfixed establishment of the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, Nov., 1857; assistant-surveyor, Jan., 1871.

ROBINSON, SIR BRYAN, KNT. BACHEL (creat. 1877).—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; barrister at colonial bar of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, 1829, at the latter of which he practised for upwards of twenty-nine years; judge of the supreme court of Newfoundland, 1858. Retired, 1877.

ROBINSON, SIR HERCULES, G.R.—G.C.M.G. (1875), (KNT. BACHEL, 1859), (K.C.M.G. 1863).—Served for some time in the 87th Fusiliers; on his retirement from the army was actively engaged during the Irish famine, 1846-9, under the commissioners of public works and poor law board in Ireland; chief commissioner to inquire into the fairs and markets of Ireland, 1852; president of Montserrat, 1854; lieutenant-governor of St. Christopher, 1854; with which he held the dormant commission of governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands; governor of Hong Kong, June, 1859. Was a member of the commission appointed in the autumn of 1863, to inquire into the financial condition of the Straits Settlements; governor of Ceylon, 16th May, 1865; governor of New South Wales, 1872; governor, New Zealand, 1879. Employed on special service in 1874-5, in connection with the cession of the Fiji Islands to Great Britain; governor of the Cape of Good Hope, Grikaland West, and H.M.'s high commissioner in South Africa, 1880.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM, C.M.G. (1877), F.R.G.S.—Clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 1st Jan., 1854; assistant junior, 3rd Nov., 1854; promoted to 3rd class, June, 1858; was private secretary to Mr. Herman Merivale, from June, 1858, to May, 1860; to Lord Blachford, from May, 1860, to March, 1862; when he was promoted to be an assistant senior. Private secretary to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, from April 4 to June 17, 1864; appointed, Nov. 1869, to represent the Colonial Office on the East African Slave Trade Commission; senior clerk, 1st July, 1870; and a principal clerk, 30th September, 1872; one of the colonial committee for the Vienna universal exhibition of 1873, and special commissioner for the Crown colonies, and superintendent of the colonial court at that exhibition; is editor of the report upon the British colonies represented there; was one of the committee for securing a permanent colonial museum in London; lieutenant-governor

of the Bahama Islands, Oct. 1874, and governor, 1875; lieut.-governor, Windward Islands, 1880.

ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM C. F., K.C.M.G. (1877), (C.M.G. 1878).—Was private secretary to Sir Hercules Robinson in the government of St. Kitts and Hong Kong, from 1855 to 1860; president of Montserrat, 1862; administered the government of Dominica from the 5th Jan. to the 18th Oct. 1865; governor and commander-in-chief of the Falkland Islands, 28rd May, 1866; governor of Prince Edward Island, 5th July, 1870, to Nov. 1873; nominated governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, 1874; governor of Western Australia, 7th October, 1874; governor of the Straits Settlements, Aug., 1877; proceeded to Bangkok in 1878, on a special mission to invest the King of Siam with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, on which occasion his majesty conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Siam; governor of Western Australia, January, 1880.

ROCHA, J. G. DA.—Entered the post office, Hong Kong, February, 1865; accountant, July, 1872.

ROCHE, S. E.—Colonial revenue officer, Carriacou, Grenada, 1864; district registrar of births and deaths, 1866; police magistrate and coroner, 1876.

ROCKETT, E. D.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 9th November, 1880.

ROCKWOOD, J.—Medical assistant, civil medical department in Ceylon, 1866; assistant colonial surgeon, 2nd class, 1867.

RODYK, WILLIAM.—Registrar superior court, Malacca, 8th June, 1868; entered the service of the Straits Settlements as registrar's clerk in the court of judicature at Penang on the 1st January, 1881; was transferred to Singapore, in the same department, on the 1st August, 1888, and promoted to the office of senior sworn clerk of the same court at Malacca on the 1st of May, 1848.

ROE, J. B.—Junior clerk, survey department, Western Australia, 1851; senior clerk, July, 1851; registrar of brands, 1865; 1st class clerk and keeper of records, land office, 1876; sheriff, 1877.

ROGER, CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD.—Ensign 2nd royal Lanark militia, Aug. 1859; gazetted to the 2nd West India regiment, Nov. 1860; lieutenant, Aug. 1861, captain, Oct. 1866; exchanged to the 1st battalion 17th regiment, Feb. 1867; sold out of the service, Jan. 1870; was private secretary to Mr. Bayley, governor of the Bahamas, Dec. 1860, to July, 1868, and fort adjutant, Jamaica, Dec. 1868, to Sept. 1864; acting police magistrate of the rural districts, St. Christopher, Dec. 1872; confirmed, June, 1878; district magistrate, May, 1874.

ROGERS, HENRY.—Junior assistant surgeon, civil hospital, Mauritius, May, 1862; senior assistant, February, 1866.

ROLLAND, EMILE.—Assistant resident magistrate of district of Thaba Bosigo, Basutoland; September, 1871.

ROLLESTON, CHRISTOPHER, C.M.G. (1879).—Entered the public service in New South Wales on Jan. 1, 1843, as commissioner of crown lands for the district of Darling Downs; obtained leave of absence to visit England in Jan. 1853; returned to the colony at the end of 1854; private secretary to Sir William Thomas Denison, governor-general, in Jan. 1855; and registrar-general of the colony, Jan. 1, 1856; auditor-general, 1864.

ROLLESTON, WILLIAM.—Graduated at Em-

manuel College, Cambridge, and was placed in the 2nd class of the classical tripos in 1855; was appointed a member of an education commission which framed the educational system adopted in the province of Canterbury, New Zealand, 1863; provincial secretary of that province and member of the board of education, 1864; under-secretary of the native department under the colonial government and inspector of native schools, 1865; elected superintendent of the province of Canterbury, 1868; was again elected superintendent at two consecutive elections, and held the office at the time of the abolition of the provinces, 1876; has sat in the colonial parliament for the Avon district from the year 1868 to the present date; is a member of the senate of the university of New Zealand; minister of education, lands, and irrigation, 1880.

RONDEAUX, J.—Clerk to the second puisne judge of the supreme court, Mauritius, May, 1863.

ROOSMALECOCK, A. H.—Assistant commissioner of roads, Ceylon, 1845; assistant government agent, Galle, 1846; district judge of Tangalla, 1853; district judge, Trincomalee, 1862; ditto, Jaffna, 1869; acting district judge, Galle May, 1878; confirmed 1875.

ROOSMALECOCK, G. C.—Educated at University College School, London; writer in the Ceylon Civil Service, Sept., 1872; police magistrate, Panadura, 1875; acting assistant agent, Anuradhapura, 1875; ditto, 1878; Mullalilton, 1876; ditto, Kurunegala, 1877; confirmed, 1877; acting district judge, Matale, 1878.

ROSE, HON. SIR JOHN, BART. (1872), G.C.M.G. (1878), (K.C.M.G., 1870).—Was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1842, and obtained a patent as Queen's counsel in 1847. In the year 1857 he accepted the position of solicitor-general of Canada, and was elected to parliament for the city of Montreal. Among the measures introduced by him as solicitor-general was that for the abolition of the Usury Laws. He became receiver-general of Canada in August, 1858, and afterwards minister of public works in 1859. In that capacity he had the control of the arrangements during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Canada, and in the following year, until his resignation, those for His Royal Highness Prince Alfred. In 1867, at the first election of the Dominion parliament, he selected the county of Huntingdon, for which he was elected. The finance minister having resigned at the opening of the first session, that office, with a seat in the privy council, was accepted by him in Nov., 1867. He was requested by the governor-general, on behalf of Her Majesty's government, to make a confidential examination into the alleged grievances of the province of Nova Scotia to the financial terms conceded to that province in entering the union, and for a redress of which they had appealed to the Imperial Parliament. He gave it as his opinion that there were grounds for the complaints of Nova Scotia, and he recommended the extending of large financial concessions to them. He was selected in 1869 to proceed to Washington to confer with the government of the United States on the subject of reciprocal trade, the question of the fisheries, copyright, patent laws, &c., &c.; and the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and extradition of criminals. In 1864 he was named by Her Majesty's commissioner on the part of Great Britain, under the convention with the United States of America, of July, 1863, for the settlement of claims arising out of the Oregon Treaty of 1846, the duties of which were brought to a close in September, 1869. Resigned the office of minister of finance of Canada in October 1869

ex-commissioner for Canada at the Paris Exhibition, 1878.

ROSE, JOHN E. B., Assistant Controller and Auditor, Cape of Good Hope.—Temporary clerk in Her Majesty's Customs at Cape Town, 27th June, 1845, and was subsequently transferred to the fixed establishment; 2nd clerk (second class), 11th October, 1858, until 24th April, 1860, when he was transferred to the auditor-general's department, as 2nd clerk (first class); 1st clerk, 1st Oct., 1867; chief clerk, 1st August, 1875; and on the 1st January, 1876, on the introduction of the new audit system, under local Act No. 30 of 1875, was appointed assistant controller and auditor.

ROSS, A. C.—Clerk of the legislative council, and confidential clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Trinidad; entered the service in February, 1864.

ROSS, DAVID PALMER, M.D. Edin., F.R.C.S.E., M.R.C.S. Eng.—Member Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and fellow of Obstetrical Society of London; senior medical officer, public hospital, Kingston, Jamaica, April, 1879; a member central board of health, April, 1871; quarantine board, September, 1873; medical examiner, Civil Service Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Association, July, 1875; and a justice of the peace for the city and parish of Kingston; served formerly on the army medical staff; parochial medical attendant, Spanish Town, July, 1866; medical superintendent, coolie depôt, 1867; medical attendant, lazaretto, Apostle's Battery, 1867; a government medical officer, December, 1868; a member of the late board of medical examiners, and late member medical council of Jamaica under Law No. 47 of 1872; has acted on several occasions as medical officer and director, public hospital, &c.

ROSSELLOTTY, J. C.—Medical officer of the Sussex district, Western Australia, June, 1864; resident magistrate and medical officer of Williams and Kajaimp districts, 1876.

ROSTANT, LEONARD.—Warden of the Couva ward union, Trinidad, 1st October, 1864; warden of North Naparima ward union, 1st June, 1866; justice of the peace for the county of Victoria, 1866; supervisor of excise, 14th September, 1869; acting sub-receiver, San Fernando, September, 1875; acting stipendiary justice of the peace for Savana Grande, Oropouche, La Brea, and Maruga, April, 1876; warden of St. Ann's ward union, 1st January, 1877; justice of the peace for the county of St. George and town of Port of Spain, January, 1877; supervisor of excise for the county of St. George and town of Port of Spain, January, 1877.

ROUILLARD, JOHN.—District magistrate, Mauritius, February, 1865.

ROUND, FRANCIS R., M.A.—Educated at Marlborough and Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a double second class in moderations, and a second in classics in the final examination 1868; appointed, after a competitive examination, clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, February, 1869; 2nd class clerk, 30th September, 1872; accompanied Sir P. Julian, K.C.M.G., C.B., to Mauritius in 1873 as secretary on the occasion of that gentleman's special commission of inquiry into the civil establishment and general expenditure of that colony; assistant private secretary to The Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, 7th March, 1878; and private secretary, 1st April to 27th April, 1880; private secretary to Mr. Herbert, 1st January, 1881.

ROWE SIR SAMUEL, K.O.M.G., 1880 (O.M.G., 1874), Surgeon-Major.—Engaged on the West

Coast of Africa since 1862, and as medical officer and chief of the staff with Sir J. H. Glover during the Ashantee war, 1878-4, in which capacity he accompanied Sir J. H. Glover's force into Ashanti and through Coomassie; despatched on special service to the Gold Coast, November, 1874; lieutenant-governor, West Africa Settlements, 1875; administrator of the Gambia, 1875; conducted two expeditions into the Sherbro country in 1876; governor of the West Africa Settlements, 1876; governor of the Gold Coast Colony, January, 1881.

ROWELL, THOMAS IRVINE, M.D., C.M., Aberdeen.—Principal civil medical officer, Straits Settlements, 1st July, 1877; and health officer for the port of Singapore; justice of the peace for the settlements; had acted as colonial surgeon on several occasions from May, 1868, to March, 1876.

ROWSELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM, C.B., O.M.G. (1880).—British member of the commission appointed by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt for the management of the Daira lands; appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George for services rendered in connection with Malta.

ROZARIO, RAFAEL A.—Interpreter to the supreme court, Hong Kong, 1857.

RUPEST'S LAND, 2nd BISHOP OF. Appointed 1865.—RIGHT REV. ROBERT MACHRAY, D.D.—Late dean and fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and vicar of Madingley; graduated in 1855, when he was 84th wrangler. The diocese of Rupert's Land is 37,000 square miles in extent; and has a population of 200,000 souls, and comprehends the whole of the Hudson's Bay Company's settlements (or Prince Rupert's Land); it was erected into a see in 1849, and endowed by a legacy from the late W. Leith, Esq.

RUSDEN, GEORGE WILLIAM.—In 1849, was appointed agent for the establishment of national schools. His sphere of action was at first in the Port Phillip District, now Victoria, but he was afterwards, both as agent and as inspector of schools, in New South Wales. When Victoria was separated from New South Wales in 1851, appointed under-secretary or chief clerk in the colonial secretary's office; clerk of the executive council, 1852; and in 1856, on the establishment of a new constitution with two houses of legislature, was appointed clerk of the legislative council and clerk of the parliaments; has been a magistrate since 1853; was for some time a member of the national education board in Victoria; has been a member of the council of the university of Melbourne since its foundation; author of 'Moyarra: an Australian legend,' 'National Education,' 1 vol. 8vo., a translation of 'Les Propos de Labienus,' 'Discovery, Survey, and Settlement of Port Phillip,' 'Curiosities of Colonization,' and various pamphlets; a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and member of the corporation of the Royal Literary Fund in England.

RUSSELL, THE VERY REV. A.—Dean of Adelaide. RUSSELL, COLONEL SIR BAKER CHASE, K.C.M.G. (1880), C.B., 13th Hussars.—Was in command of the troops employed against Sikukuni, in South Africa; aide-de-camp to Her Majesty, 1880.

RUSSELL, JAMES.—Graduated B.A. at Queen's University, Ireland, 1863; M.A., 1873; LL.B.; obtaining university gold medal, 1874; called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn, 1874; appointed to Hong Kong cadetship, August, 1865; government interpreter, 1st December, 1867; private secretary to governor MacDonnell, February, 1868; police magistrate, 1870; coroner, 1874 (resigned 1879); acting registrar-general, Oct., 1874; acting puisne judge, March, 1878, to January, 1879; has acted as

attorney-general on several occasions; treasurer, in addition to office of police magistrate, Oct. 1879.

RUSSELL, JAMES JOHN.—Entered colonial office, March, 1867. Appointed a clerk of the lower division, 28th Nov., 1879.

RUSSELL, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON, P. T.—Vicar-general of the Roman Catholic Church, South Australia.

RUSSELL, THOMAS, C.M.G. (1877).—Formerly defence minister, New Zealand.

RUTHERFORD, G.—Collector of customs, Natal, 1858.

RYAN, THE HONOURABLE THOMAS.—Was elected for the Victoria division, in which the city of Montreal is situate, to the legislative council of Canada, which division he continued to represent until the confederation of the British North American colonies took place in 1867, when, under the terms of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, he was summoned by royal mandamus to be a member of the senate of Canada, in which body he still continues to sit; is one of the Catholic commissioners of education for the province of Quebec, and was for many years vice-president, and still is a director, of the bank of Montreal; sat, in 1865, on a trade commission appointed by the government of Canada to visit the West Indies, Mexico, and Brazil, with a view to open, or to expand, trade relations between those countries and Canada.

ST. GEORGE, THEROPHILUS JOHN.—Clerk in the audit office, Natal, 8th Aug., 1876.

ST. HELENA, 2nd BISHOP OF (founded 1859).—**RIGHT REV. THOMAS EARLE WELBY, D.D.**—Appointed rector of Newton, Lincolnshire, in 1847, but resigned that living on becoming a colonial chaplain at the Cape; was archdeacon of George Town, from 1856 till May, 1862, when he was consecrated bishop of St. Helena. This colony was part of the see of Cape Town previously to the 6th June, 1869, when it was constituted a diocese, together, with the islands of Ascension and Tristan d'Acunha; the population is about 7,000.

ST. HILL, RICHARD AUGUSTUS.—Native of island of St. Vincent; assistant judge of supreme court of judicature in that island, 1866; first appointment in colonial service as coroner, 1842; resigned that office in 1851; justice of the peace for the island; one of a bench of magistrates selected to carry out the duties of police magistrate for the Kingston district, during the abeyance of the Act in 1850; acted as magistrate (police) for the Grenadines district in 1859; for several years an assessor and appraiser of taxable objects, &c.

ST. PERN, J. G.—Clerk to the stipendiary magistrate, Savanne, Mauritius, Sept. 1853; district clerk, 1860.

SALMON, C. S.—Sub-collector of customs and J. P., British Sherbro, 23rd April, 1866; acted as manager and coroner of British Sherbro from 23rd April, 1866, to 8th Feb. 1867, and from 18th Dec. 1867, to 6th March, 1868; land commissioner for Sherbro, 4th April, 1867; acted as collector of customs, Sierra Leone, from May to Oct., 1868; also as registrar for shipping; collector of customs, Gold Coast, 28th Dec., 1869; acted as chief magistrate and judicial assessor, Gold Coast, from 8th April, to 2nd Nov., 1870; acting administrator, Gold Coast, July, 1871, to Dec., 1872; chief civil commissioner, Seychelles (Mauritius), 1874.

SAMUEL, SAUL, C.M.G. (1874).—Late post-master-general of New South Wales; vice-president of the executive council and representative of the government in the legislative council of that colony; has also held office in four previous administrations as minister for finance

and trade; was first elected in October, 1854, to represent the united counties of Roxburgh and Wellington in the old legislative council, before the introduction of responsible government in the colony; he afterwards represented various constituencies in the legislative assembly, his last election being for the metropolitan electorate of East Sydney, and continued in that branch of the legislature until May, 1872, when he resigned to accept a seat in the legislative council to represent the government in that house. Mr. Samuel, during his parliamentary career has been the author of several measures which have become law—amongst others, the Navigation Act. In 1873, Mr. Samuel was appointed special commissioner by the government of the colony to visit New Zealand, England, and America, to make arrangements for the establishment of a mail service between the United Kingdom and the Australasian colonies by way of the United States; he resigned, 1875, with the rest of the Parkes ministry; agent general for New South Wales, 1880.

SANDERS, EDWARD HOWARD.—Formerly a 1st lieutenant in the Imperial Austrian 6th Dragoons, in which regiment he served for six years, leaving in 1855 for the purpose of accepting a commission in Her Majesty's service, with the view of serving during the Crimean war; lieutenant and adjutant of the 2nd Hussars, British German Legion, commanded by Lord Elphinstone, and served until disbanded; stipendiary magistrate and gold commissioner of British Columbia, in April, 1859; also member of the legislative council.

SANDERSON, FREDERICK JAMES.—Clerk in treasury, South Australia, 26th June, 1854; secretary to Lands Titles Commissioners, 1st Dec., 1862; and secretary to attorney-general, 1st Dec., 1870; collector of customs, 9th July, 1879.

SANDERSON, JAMES.—Constable at Pinetown, 25th January, 1873; constable and messenger to resident magistrate, Mulazi Division, Natal, 8th September, 1874; constable to resident magistrate, Mulazi, September, 1875.

SANDFORD, SIR FRANCIS RICHARD, KNT. BACHEL (creat. 1863) C.B.—Educated at Glasgow University and Balliol College, Oxford; was 1st class in classics, 1846, and graduated M.A. Oxon and LL.D. Glasgow; entered civil service as examiner privy council office, 1848, assistant secretary, 1854; knighted by patent for his services as secretary to the commissioners for the exhibition of 1862; assistant under-secretary of state for the colonies, December, 1868, to 30th January, 1870; secretary to committee of council on education, 1870.

SANDFORD, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES WALDEGRAVE, D.D.—A bishop exercising episcopal functions over the same region as the former bishop of Gibraltar; appointed 1874.

SANGSTER, C. F. A.—Clerk and accountant to the police department, Hong Kong, 1860; 2nd clerk in registrar-general's office, 1864; clerk of the supreme court, April, 1874; also deputy sheriff.

SANGUINETTI, FREDERICK S.—First-class clerk in the office of the colonial secretary, Jamaica; clerk in office of main road commissioners, Sept., 1863; clerk in office of executive committee, February, 1864; on change of constitution, appointed second-class clerk in financial secretary's office, and subsequently in colonial secretary's office; secretary to a commission appointed "to inquire into the condition of the juvenile population of Jamaica," 1877.

SARGEANT, W. C., C.M.G. (1875).—Clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies Feb. 1848; was permitted whilst on the establishment of that office to hold the appointment of colonial secretary of Natal from 1853 to 1858; was a member of the executive and legislative councils of that colony, a justice of the peace for the same, and lieutenant-colonel of the Natal carabiniers, a corps of cavalry yeomanry; returned to the colonial office in 1858, acting lieutenant-governor, St. Vincent, 1859; returned to the colonial office, and was promoted an assistant clerk, 1860; crown agent for the colonies, 1862; selected in Sept., 1877, by Lord Carnarvon, to proceed on a special mission to the Transvaal, in order to inquire into and report upon the liabilities and financial condition of the province, and to assist in organizing the civil establishments.

SARGENT, SIR CHARLES, KNT. BACH. (1861).—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1843; 5th wrangler; called to the bar, Lincoln's-inn, 1848; formerly chief justice of the Ionian Islands; now one of the puisne judges, Bombay.

SARTORIUS, LIEUT.-COL. REGINALD WILLIAM, C.M.G., V.C. (1874).—6th regiment of Bengal Cavalry, appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George for service in the Ashantee war, 1873-4, under Sir J. H. Glover, and received the Victoria Cross for an act of conspicuous gallantry in saving a wounded sergeant-major of Housas.

SAULEZ, S. U.—Entered the R. M. College, Sandhurst, June, 1866; ensign of H.M.'s 103rd Fusiliers, Jan., 1868; served with regiment in India from 1868 to 1871, retired Nov., 1872; studied civil engineering under F. Newman, C.E.; assistant-inspector Gold Coast constabulary force, Nov., 1874; despatched on special mission to the Prah in Jan., 1875; district commissioner, Dix Cove, July, 1875; district commissioner, deputy-sheriff, and coroner, Accra, Nov., 1877; sent by governor Sir S. Freeling with an expeditionary force for the purpose of re-opening roads closed by chiefs in the Appam district, Nov., 1877; despatched to Swaidroo with detachment of Housas to release Ashantee traders held captive by the Argoonahs, Jan., 1878.

SAUNDERS, F. R.—Appointed assistant surveyor, Ceylon, 1857; acting assistant agent, Trincomalee, July, 1860, in which appointment he was confirmed, 1862; promoted to be assistant to government agent at Kandy, August, 1865; district judge, &c., Ratnapura, Nov. 1866; assistant to the government agent, Western Province, at Ratnapura, October 1867; acting inspector-general of police, March, 1872; acting inspector-general of prisons, Dec. 1872; confirmed, 1874; acting agent North Western Province, 1876; acting agent Western Province, 1877; agent Eastern Province, 1878; confirmed as agent Western Province, 1879.

SAVAGE, JOHN ASHTON.—Chief inspector of schools, Jamaica, appointed May 20th, 1863.

SAVERIMOUTOU, LOUIS.—Appointed clerk in civil status office, Port Louis, Mauritius, Feb. 1, 1857.

SAVERIMOUTOU, M.—Appointed clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, August, 1857.

SCARRISBRICK, RIGHT REV.—Roman Catholic bishop, Mauritius, 1872.

SCHMIDT, LOUIS EDWARD.—Appointed in Aug. 1861, clerk to stipendiary magistrate, Moka, Mauritius; Sept. 13, 1861, clerk in the colonial secretary's office; July, 1863, corresponding clerk; registrar, April, 1866.

SCHULTZ, ROBERT IRWIN.—Was appointed clerk to the civil commissioner and resident magis-

trate of King William's Town, Cape Colony, 10th April, 1868, also distributor of stamps; appointed clerk in the deeds office at Klip Drift, Griqualand West, 5th August, 1872; chief clerk to the resident magistrate of Du Toits Pan, Griqualand West, 15th September, 1872; chief clerk to the attorney-general of Griqualand West, and clerk of the peace for the province, 10th July, 1878.

SCHOOLES, HENRY RAWLINS RIFON.—Attorney general, British Honduras, 1880.

SCHURER, GEO. H.—Appointed clerk in the Treasury of British Honduras, July, 1869; keeper of the public cemeteries, September, 1871; private secretary to lieutenant-governor Cairns, July, 1872; performed duty as clerk to the colonial secretary of that colony for a short time, in conjunction with duties in the colonial treasury; justice of the peace, September, 1874; assistant collector of customs of the Gold Coast, November, 1874, to May, 1875; sent on special mission to Quittah, May, 1875, and received thanks of Governor-in-Chief for services in connection with the district accounts; assistant-collector and acting treasurer of Lagos, June, 1875, to January, 1876, also *ex-officio* registrar of shipping and shipping master; commissary of taxation, British Guiana, Feb., 1876.

SCOTT, CHAS. W.—Employed as an extra clerk in the colonial office from 1840 appointed clerk in the registry department in 1862; clerk in the general department, July, 1870; superintendent of registry, 26th Jan., 1876; retired, 31st Aug., 1879.

SCOTT, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1874).—Was employed in the foreign office on the affairs of the North American boundary commission, from 1840 to 1843; was appointed, in 1843, secretary to the boundary commission, established in conformity with the Ashburton Treaty of 1842, to define and mark out on the spot the boundary agreed upon in that treaty, in which operations he voluntarily undertook an active share in the explorations, surveys, and other field duties of the commission, and for which he received the special approbation of the secretary of state; at the termination of this commission, in 1848, was appointed surveyor-general to the new settlement of Labuan; became acting lieutenant-governor and treasurer in 1849, and was lieutenant-governor of the colony by commission dated Nov. 1850; in March, 1856, was transferred from the government of Labuan to that of Natal, which government he held to the end of Dec. 1865; appointed governor of British Guiana.

SCRATCHLEY, COLONEL PETER HENRY, R.E. C.M.G. (1879).—Specially employed in superintending works of defence in the Australian colonies.

SCOTT, HON. RICHARD WILLIAM, Q.C.—Born, 1825; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1846; created a Q.C., 1867; sat in the legislative assembly of Canada from 1867 to 1873, and while there carried the separate school act of Upper Canada; returned to the Ontario Assembly at Confederation, 1867; retired on his entrance into the Dominion Government, November, 1873; called to the senate, 13th March, 1874; was speaker of the Ontario assembly from 7th to 21st December, 1871; a member of executive council and commissioner of crown lands for same province, from latter date until 7th November, 1873, when sworn of the Queen's privy council; appointed secretary of state of Canada, 9 January, 1874; retired on resignation of Mackenzie government, October, 1878.

SEALY, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1874), (C.M.G. 1869).—Educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he was 2nd class in classics, 1829; graduated M.A., 1833; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, in

Nov. 1838 was solicitor-general of Barbados from 1841 to 1846, when he was appointed attorney-general of that colony. Is also chancellor of the diocese; was for many years a member of the house of assembly; resigned his seat, and was appointed a member of council in 1858. Retired on a pension, 1874. Resigned seat in council, 1876.

SEALY, THOMAS.—Entered the army, May, 1841; accompanied the 10th hussars to India, 1846; from thence, *via* Egypt, to the Crimea; present at the fall of Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal) entered civil service convict department, April, 1857; superintendent of prisons, Trinidad, 23rd May, 1870; selected to fill the post of superintendent of the penal settlement, Massaruni, British Guiana, 26th October, 1873.

SEED, WILLIAM.—Educated in Prussia; entered the Royal Military College in 1864, and in competitive examination obtained a commission without purchase; served as ensign and lieutenant in the 86th royal regiment, and sold out while serving in Mauritius to take up the appointment of inspector of police of the colony; was adjutant of that force, and, in 1872, assistant protector of immigrants, and was attached to the royal commission of inquiry sent to Mauritius; transferred to the government of Fiji in 1876; and is superintendent of police of that colony; was acting agent-general of immigration from July, 1877, to April, 1878; superintendent of prisons, and marshal of the vice-admiralty court, and a J. P. for the colony.

SEMPER, HUGH R.—Member of legislature, St. Kitts, 1857; member of executive council, Montserrat, 1860; called to the bar (Middle Temple), 1866; crown law officer, Tortola, 1863; attorney-general, St. Kitts, 1870; attorney-general, Leeward Islands, 1872; attorney-general, Barbados, 1874; a puisne judge, British Guiana, 1878.

SEMPER, JOHN RAWLINS.—Queen's counsel, Montserrat, 1844. Is a member of the executive council, solicitor-general, Antigua; chief justice of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla, 1867; and judge of the court of appeal; 1st puisne judge, Leeward Islands, 1873.

SEMPER, R.E., M.R.C.S.—Medical officer, district 6; acting president of legislative assembly, St. Kitts, and member of executive council.

SENNANAYEKE, REV. C.—Colonial chaplain of Morotto, Corolawella, Ceylon, Sept., 1852; colonial chaplain, Galkisse and Millagraya, 1861; colonial chaplain, Galkisse, 1861.

SERRURIER, SAN CHRISTOPHEL BERRANGE.—Registrar and keeper of records of the supreme court of the Cape of Good Hope, September, 1872.

SEYMOUR, JOHN FERRIS.—Clerk in the colonial secretary's office, at Mauritius, Feb. 1853; senior clerk in the customs department, Aug. 1860; chief clerk, May, 1863; officer in charge of customs, July, 1868.

SHAND, SIR CHAS. FARQUHAR, KNT. (creat. 1869).—Advocate, LL.D., Edinburgh, took academical honours every year, and repeatedly the first; author of "The Practice of the Court of Session," &c.; was an advocate depute, and counsel for the lords of the treasury, and the hon. commissioners of woods and forests in Scotland; chairman of the united industrial or ragged schools; director of the philosophical institution; and captain in the volunteer rifles, Edinburgh; appointed chief-justice of Mauritius in May, 1860; is also judge of the vice-admiralty Court; retired, 1879.

SHARPE, HENRY.—Provost-marshal, Grenada, 1855; with which office was combined, November, 1874, that of inspector of police.

SHARPE, W. E. T.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained a scholarship, and graduated B.A. 1857; writer to the government of Ceylon, 1857; assistant government agent, Kurunégalla, 1860; and assistant agent, Kandy, 1861; promoted to district judgeship of Batticaloa, Aug. 1865; assistant Government agent, Badulla, 1868; acting government agent, north-western province, June, 1873; confirmed 1878.

SHAW, GILBERT LAING.—Supernumerary clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Jamaica, April, 1866; third class clerk, 1st Sept., 1867; clerk of petty sessions for the parish of St. Catherine, 1st June, 1870.

SHAW, HENRY BRIDGWATER.—Inspector prisons, Jamaica, April 1, 1863; has acted as agent-general of immigration.

SHEPPARD, WILLIAM TYNDALL.—Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge (graduate, 1856); clerk, railway department, South Australia, in April, 1856; clerk of court of insolvency, August, 1858; secretary to attorney-general, February, 1866; secretary to commissioner of public works, July, 1869; secretary to commissioner of crown lands and immigration, August, 1874; under treasurer, May, 1875; auditor general, October, 1880.

SHEPSTONE, H. C.—Private secretary to the lieutenant-governor, Natal, 1857; clerk to executive council, 1863; Indian immigration agent and justice of the peace, 1864; resident magistrate and administrator of native law, Alfred county, 1870; resident magistrate and administrator of native law, Durban county, 1878; acted as secretary to Mr. Justice Phillips, C.M.G., on special service to Barbados, 1876; served on the staff of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's special commissioner in South Africa, 1877; appointed secretary for native affairs, Transvaal, July, 1877.

SHEPSTONE, SIR THEOPHILUS, K.C.M.G. (1876), (C.M.G., 1869).—Head-quarter interpreter of the Kafir language at the Cape, Jan. 8, 1835, and served on the staff of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, governor and commander-in-chief, during the Kafir war of 1835; clerk to the agent-general for native tribes on the frontiers of the Cape Colony, 1836; sent to accompany the first military expedition from the Cape to Natal, 1838; created justice of the peace; returned to the Cape Colony in 1839; resident diplomatic agent to the Hlambe tribes, and superintendent of Pingoos at Fort Peddie, on the frontiers of Cape Colony, 1839; diplomatic agent to and over the tribes inhabiting the colony of Natal, 1845; appointed to control, revise, and direct the administration of justice among the natives in that colony, according to native law, 1849; proposed and personally carried out a scheme for the taxation of the native population in the colony, which yielded about 10,000*l.* the first year, and now amounts to about 60,000*l.* per annum; appointed judicial assessor, Natal, under ordinance No. 1, 1855; was captain-in-chief of the native police corps, from its appointment in 1848, to 1854, when it was disbanded; and has been engaged on various special missions and services in the colony not here enumerated; secretary for native affairs, 1856; and member of the executive and legislative councils in that colony in the same year; proceeded on a special mission in 1873 to crown the king of Zululand; repaired to England, August, 1874, to confer with the secretary of state on the native policy of the Natal government; returned in December, 1874; selected by the secretary of state to attend the conference of delegates from South Africa, held in Downing-street, 1876; ap-

pointed Her Majesty's special commissioner for certain purposes in South Africa; annexed the Transvaal to Her Majesty's dominions, and assumed the administration of the government thereof, 12th April, 1877; retired, 1879.

SHEPSTONE, THEOPHILUS, C.M.G. (1880).—Was in command of a Basuto regiment in the Zulu war.

SHERIFF, ROBERT FRENCH.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, in November, 1862; admitted to practice at the Antigua bar in 1863; crown member of the legislative council there, 1867; and one of H.M.'s counsel, 1869; administered the government of Montserrat from May, 1869, to July, 1870; elected a representative of the presidency of Antigua in general council, Leeward Islands, May, 1872; acting chief justice, St. Christopher and Nevis, October, 1873; acting puisne judge supreme court of the Leeward Islands, July, 1874, to April, 1875; attorney-general, Leeward Islands, 1874; attorney-general, Gibraltar, October, 1877; acting chief justice and judge of the vice-admiralty court, Gibraltar, August, 1878, to June, 1879.

SHERIFF, WILLIAM ANTHONY MUSGRAVE.—Born, 1843; partly educated at Brussels; entered the Middle Temple, 1864; obtained a pass certificate, 1866; called to the bar, 1867; admitted to the bar at Antigua, 1868; at St. Vincent, 1870; attorney-general and member of the legislative council, Grenada, 1872; one of the commissioners for the consolidation of the laws, upon which he was complimented by the then Secretary of State; attorney-general, Bahamas, 1879; acting chief justice, 1880; completed and edited "A Manual for the Guidance of Justices of the Peace" commenced by his predecessor, Mr. E. Bruce L. Burnside.

SHIPPARD, SIDNEY GODOLPHIN ALEXANDER, M.A., B.C.L.—Attorney-general of Griqualand West, 1876; a member of the legislative and executive councils.

SHORES, JOHN WALLIS, Assoc. M.I.C.E.—Assistant engineer, Natal, 5th February, 1876.

SHORTREDE, GEORGE, Assoc. M.I.C.E.—District engineer, Natal, 5th February, 1876.

SICOTTE, HON. L. V.—Commissioner of crown lands, Aug. 17, 1853, and subsequently Nov. 25, 1857; commissioner of public works, Aug. 6, 1858; attorney-general for Lower Canada, May, 24, 1862; judge of the superior court, Quebec, Sept. 5, 1863.

SIDGREAVES, SIR THOMAS, Knight Bach. (1873), B.A., of the London University.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, June, 1857; member of the northern circuit; appointed chief justice of the Straits Settlements in September, 1871.

SIERRA LEONE, 5th BISHOP of.—THE RIGHT REVEREND HENRY CHEETHAM, D.D.—Was vicar of Qumdon, near Derby; consecrated at St. Paul's Cathedral, Nov. 30, 1870.

SILVA, G.S.S. DA.—Entered the colonial service in Shanghai branch of Hong Kong post office, in May, 1868; clerk, December, 1868; acted as postmaster in the same department several times.

SIMON, JULIEN.—Fourth revenue officer, Dominica, 1863; 3rd revenue officer, 1874.

SIMON, MAXIMILIAN, F.L.R.C.P. Lond., 1870, and M.R.C.S. Eng., 1869, of St. Thomas's Hospital, where he held appointments of resident accoucheur and house surgeon; assistant surgeon, International Hospital, Lingon, on the Rhine, Field 1880; government medical officer, Jamaica, 1871; assistant colonial surgeon, Straits Settlements, 1875; colonial surgeon, Singapore, 1878.

SIMONS, JACOB.—Entered the secretary's office

at Elmina, under the Dutch government, as junior clerk, 4th April, 1861, to 1st August, 1863; chief clerk in that department 2nd Aug., 1863, to 6th April, 1872; secretary to the Dutch government for valuing the stores left behind by the Dutch government at the transfer of Elmina to the British government, 6th April to 8th Aug., 1872; also special commissioner to Secondree, Dixcove, and Axim, in conjunction with Mr. G. T. Carter, then paymaster of Her Majesty's steam yacht, "Shero," for the transfer and valuing of the stores left by the Dutch at the above-named ports; transferred to the British government, on the 8th August, 1872, and appointed third clerk of customs; transferred to the colonial secretariat on the 1st December, 1874, as second clerk on the separation of the office of customs and treasury from the colonial secretariat; acted as chief clerk in the secretariat in 1877-78 and 9; promoted to the chief clerkship in the secretariat, Gold Coast, on the 22nd February, 1879; commissioner, Secondree, July, 1880.

SIMPSON, FRANK.—Staff assistant surgeon, 1861, surgeon-major, 1876; served on the Gold Coast during the Ashanti invasion in 1863; colonial surgeon, Accra, 1862; colonial surgeon and health officer, Lagos, 1867.

SINCKLER, E. G.—Entered colonial secretary's office (record branch), Barbados, November, 1874; acted as clerk in the office of the lieutenant-governor of the Windward Islands, September to December, 1878; on the passing of the "Colonial Secretary's Office Act, 1879," appointed 2nd clerk, correspondence branch, of that office.

SINCLAIR, AUGUSTUS C.—Superintendent of government printing establishment, 1st October, 1879; chief and pay clerk, Jamaica constabulary, 1866.

SINGLETON, FRANCIS CORBET.—Clerk of the legislative council, government resident of the Murray district in Western Australia from 1849 to 1847; member of the legislative council of the colony of Western Australia, nominated by the crown from 1844 to 1847; auditor general of South Australia from May 8, 1847 to Jan. 1851; clerk of the executive council, South Australia, from Dec. 1850 to Dec. 1851; clerk of the legislative council, South Australia, as a nominated council, from Dec. 1850 to Aug. 1851; clerk of the legislative council, under partly elected council, from Aug. 1851 to Feb. 1857; clerk of legislative council under Constitution Act, from Feb. 1857.

SIVERRIGHT, JAMES, C.M.G. (1880).—General manager of the telegraph between the Cape of Good Hope and Natal.

SKEEN, G. J. A.—Extra assistant government printer, Ceylon, 1869; acting government printer, 22nd June, 1876.

SKINNER, ALLAN MACLEAN.—Called to the bar, June, 1867; appointed, after competitive examination, to the civil service of the Straits Settlements, Nov. 1868; acting sheriff of Singapore, after qualifying in Malay, Jan., 1871; confirmed, April, 1871; acting magistrate of province Wellesley, Penang, April, 1871; accompanied, July, 1871, the expedition to Salangore; inspector of schools, January, 1873, to report on the state of education; is also protector of prisons, hospitals, and asylums; attended the governor in the Island of Pangkor, during the negotiations with the headmen of Perak, in January, 1874; acting assistant colonial secretary and clerk of the councils in Aug. 1874, 1877, 1878, and 1879; acting postmaster-general, Feb., 1876.

SKINNER, T. E. B.—Writer to the govern-

ment of Ceylon, Oct. 1860; acting assistant agent, Kurunégalla, March, 1862, confirmed in the following May; assistant agent at Nuwara Eliya, 1863; acting district judge, Batticaloa, January, 1866; fiscal central province, 1867; postmaster-general, 1872; director general telegraphs, 1880.

SLADE, J. G.—Colonial secretary, Labuan, September, 1867; resident magistrate, Fremantle, W. Australia, Sept. 1868.

SLADEN, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1875), (C.M.G. 1870).—Was a very early settler in the colony of Victoria; for many years practised as a solicitor; held the office of treasurer in the government of Mr. Haines, and was chief secretary from May to July, 1868; is a doctor of laws of the Melbourne University.

SMALE, SIR JOHN, KNIGHT BACH. (1874).—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, April, 1842; chief justice, Hong Kong, 1866; attorney-general, 1860.

SMART, J. E.—Educated at Tiverton; writer in the Ceylon civil service, Sept. 1863; acting police magistrate, Panvillia, June, 1872; acting police magistrate, Kalpitiya, June, 1873; acting assistant collector of customs, Trincomalee, 1874; police magistrate, Kays, 1878; acting assistant land agent, Jaffna, 1876; confirmed, 1877; acting district judge, Ratnapura, 1878.

SMEETON, S. P.—Extra clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, June, 1862; first class clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Jamaica, June, 1870; registrar-general of births and deaths, 8th Feb., 1878.

SMITH, HON. SIR ALBERT JAMES, K.C.M.G. (1878), Q.C.—Born, 1822; called to the bar of New Brunswick, 1847; sat in New Brunswick assembly from 1852 until 1867, when returned to house of commons, where he remains; was a member of the executive council, New Brunswick, from 1856 to 1863, and also for a short period in 1866; attorney-general from 1862 to 1863, when he retired from the Government; held same office in his own administration, 1865; was a delegate to England with the present Judge Fisher, 1868, on the subject of the intercolonial railway; to the same country, with the present Chief Justice Allan, on public business, 1865; and to Washington, with Hon. Messrs. Galt (now Sir A. T.), Howland and Henry, on the subject of reciprocal trade, Jan., 1866; declined the chief justiceship of New Brunswick, 1866; the lieutenant-governorship of the same province, 1873; and the ministership of justice of the Dominion, June, 1874; sworn of the privy council, 7th Nov., 1873; and was minister of marine and fisheries from that date until the resignation of the Mackenzie government, Oct., 1878.

SMITH, OSCAR CLEMENTI, C.M.G. (1880).—Educated at St. Paul's School and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; graduated as B.A. 1862, M.A. 1868; elected student interpreter, Hong Kong, March, 1862; appointed registrar general 13th March, 1866; acting police magistrate, June, 1865; acting colonial secretary, 1867; member of executive council, 1869; acting colonial secretary, February, 1872, to December, 1873; appointed treasurer, 1871; acted as colonial secretary in Oct. 1874, and also from 11th March, 1875; colonial secretary, Straits Settlements, July, 1878; appointed under the Foreign Office to be British commissioner to settle certain marine claims at Manila, September, 1878.

SMITH, E. A. M.—Manager of British Combo, Gambia, 4 June, 1866; manager of McCarthy's Island, 1876.

SMITH, E. T.—Educated at Tonbridge School, and Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated

B.A., 1858; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Jan. 1862; member of the Home Circuit, and practised at the East and West Kent sessions; stipendiary magistrate, Falkland Islands, August, 1873; otary public, June, 1874; stipendiary justice, British Guiana, 1876.

SMITH, SIR FRANCIS, KNT. (creat. 1862).—Graduated B.A. at London University, 1840; called to the bar at the Middle Temple in May, 1842; appointed solicitor-general for the colony of Tasmania, 1840; attorney-general, 1854; was a member of the legislative assembly, 1849–60, and of the executive council, 1855–60; became a minister of the crown as attorney-general, upon the introduction of responsible government in 1856; was prime minister from May, 1857, until he accepted the office of a judge in November, 1860; as prime minister, proposed and carried the measures by which the system of law was in great part remodelled and fitted for a free community, including laws for the establishment of municipalities throughout the colony; introduced and passed, among other important measures, an Act instituting a council of education and founding scholarships tenable by Tasmanian youths at British universities, which has had the effect of elevating the standard of education in the colony; raised to the bench as a puisne judge of the supreme court, 1860; appointed chief justice, May, 1870; was administrator of the government, June and July, 1874; and November, 1874, to January, 1875; again, April to October, 1880.

SMITH, FREDERICK BONHAM.—Entered the colonial secretary's office, Barbados, in Jan., 1859; was in the office of the governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands from 1860 to 1866; police magistrate of Christ Church, Barbados, in Oct., 1866; senior police magistrate of Bridgetown and St. Michael in Sept., 1878.

SMITH, HENRY EDWIN.—Temporary clerk in colonial secretary's office, Tasmania, 1848; promoted to the survey department in 1849; served 22 years in that department; first class clerk, 1859; first lieutenant and adjutant, Buckingham rifles, 1860; transferred to colonial secretary's office, 1871, chief clerk in that office, 1873.

SMITH, JOHN, C.M.G. (1877).—President of the council of education, New South Wales.

SMITH, KNT. BACHEL. (Created 1870); C.M.G. (1869).—SIR JOHN LUCAS SMITH.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, Nov. 1849; was solicitor-general of British Guiana from 1852 to 1855; attorney-general, 1855; and acting chief justice, 1863; chief justice of Jamaica, 1869.

SMITH, CAPTAIN M. S.—Superintendent of land police, Western Australia; served in the 44th Foot from 6th June, 1854, till 22nd June, 1867; served in the Crimea from Christmas Day, 1854, till the withdrawal of the troops in 1856, including the attack on the cemetery and the ceige of Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal); served in the China war, 1860, including the action at Sinho and the attack and capture of the Taku.

SMITH, ROBERT, L.F.P. & S.—Graduated at Glasgow, 1865; deputy inspector of health of shipping, Dec. 1865; assistant colonial surgeon, April, 1866; deputy coroner for Freetown and eastern districts.

SMITH, T.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1868; draftsman and framer of estimates, 1871; provincial assistant, north central province, 1877; ditto, north-western province, 1878.

SMITH, WILLIAM.—Entered the service of customs in the United Kingdom in 1840; second

clerk, imperial customs, St. John, New Brunswick, in 1842; surveyor of shipping in 1850; controller of customs and navigation, and registrar of shipping, 1855; receiver-general of admiralty droits, 1858; commissioner to investigate complaints against the police department of St. John, New Brunswick, in 1862; member of the West Indian trade commission for British North America in 1865, representing New Brunswick in the commission; secretary of the department of marine and fisheries of the dominion of Canada in 1867; deputy of the minister of marine and fisheries of Canada, also a member of the audit board and civil service board of Canada on the 29th May, 1868; member of the civil service commission for the purpose of reorganizing the civil service of Canada on the 22nd June, 1868; in 1875, while in England on public business for the government of Canada, he was directed by that government to confer with Her Majesty's secretary of state for the colonies, and the officers of the Board of Trade, on the subject of imperial merchant shipping legislation, which was then under consideration of parliament, with the view of protecting the interests of Canadian shipowners, who strongly objected to such proposed legislation; in 1876, when Her Majesty's secretary of state for the colonies requested the Canadian government to send a representative to London to confer again with Her Majesty's government on behalf of Canada, on the subject of proposed imperial legislation relating to shipping then before parliament, Mr. Smith was appointed for this purpose by the dominion government, and remained in London till the close of the session of the imperial parliament, when the Merchant Shipping Bill of 1876 became law; when on this mission he succeeded in procuring a number of alterations in the bill, which rendered it much more acceptable to the marine interests of Canada than it formerly was, and since then all agitation on the subject among the Canadian shipowners has ceased.

SMITH, WILLIAM FREDERICK HAYNES.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 6 June, 1863; solicitor-general, British Guiana, Oct. 1865; attorney-general, Oct. 1874.

SMITHER, J. G.—Architect in public works department, Ceylon, 1866.

SMYTH, ARTHUR.—Resident magistrate, Wynberg division, Cape Colony, March, 1863; was clerk there from 1849 to 1863; C.C. and R.M. Humansdorp.

SMYTH, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR EDWARD SELBY, K.C.M.G. (1877).—Served as brigadier-major to the forces in the Southern Concan and Sawant Wancee country during the campaign of 1844-45, and was present at the attack and capture of several strong stockades, as well as in the operations before the mountain forts of Monohur, and at their final assault; also at the forcing of the Kirwattee Pass, and subsequent occupation of the country below the Ghats; served also in the Kaffir war of 1851-52 (medal), and mentioned in general orders for coolness and intrepidity in command of a column in action in the Fish River Bush—brevet major; with the expedition north of the Orange River in 1852-53, afterwards as deputy-assistant quarter-master-general of the 2nd division; and subsequently as D.-Adj.-Gen. and D.-Q.-M.-Gen. to the forces in South Africa from January, 1854, to July, 1860; commanding the troops, Mauritius, from 18th April, 1870; assumed the administration of the government, 3rd June, 1870; and from 19 August till 29 September, 1871, was acting secretary to the

government in the eastern provinces, Cape of Good Hope, in 1859, whilst employed there as Quartermaster-general of the army, and was in spectator-general of Irish militia from 1861 till October, 1867; a special magistrate for the county and city of Dublin, 1867; appointed to command the Canadian militia, 1874.

SMYTHE, WILLIAM H.—Chief clerk in customs department, St. Helena.

SNOWDEN, FRANCIS.—Educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford; graduated M.A. in 1854; in the same year was called to the English bar; practised on the western circuit and at the Bristol, Bath, and Salisbury borough sessions; in 1862 was appointed counsel for the treasury at the Salisbury sessions; in 1868 made a supernumerary revising barrister; acted as deputy county court judge; senior magistrate, Straits Settlements, Nov., 1871; senior puisne judge, 1873; puisne judge, supreme court, Hong Kong, March, 1874; acting chief justice, March, 1878.

SOLOMON, GEORGE.—Member of the legislative council, Jamaica, 1873.

SOUTHEY, R., C.M.G. (1872).—Colonial secretary, Cape of Good Hope, 22nd July, 1864; was captain of corps of guides during the Kaffir war of 1834-1846; resident agent and magistrate to the Kaffir tribes of Umkai, Novebi, and Seyolo, at fort Murray, province of Queen Adelaide, 1836; secretary to high commissioner, Dec. 1847 to 1850. During this period was present at the battle of Boomplaats, and subsequently acted as president of war tribute commission in the Orange River Sovereignty; civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Swellendam, Feb. 1850, to May, 1852; acting secretary to government, Cape Town, May, 1852, to May, 1854; civil commissioner and resident magistrate at Swellendam, May, 1854, to Feb. 1855; secretary to lieutenant-governor of Graham's Town, March, 1855, to Jan. 1859; auditor-general, Jan. 1859, to April, 1859; secretary to lieutenant-governor, Graham's Town, April, 1859, to Aug. 1860; acting colonial secretary, Cape Town, Aug. 1860, to Jan. 1862; treasurer-general, Jan. 1862, to July, 1864; lieutenant-govr. of Grikualand, Dec. 1872, till 1875.

SOZANO, MANUEL.—Sworn surveyor; clerk to commissary of population and surveyor-general, Trinidad, 1836; assistant commissary of population, 1840; assistant surveyor-general in 1843; keeper of maps and surveys, 1855; escribano of the court of intendant, 1853; assistant surveyor-general 1866; secretary to the intendant 1869.

SOZANO, TILDEBER.—Draughtsman in the secretary to the intendant's department of the crown lands office, Trinidad, 1874.

SPENCER, J. A.—Police-inspector, Mauritius, 1 Jan., 1857; superintendent of police, 7 Sept., 1869.

SPRIGG, J. GORDON.—Colonial secretary and prime minister Cape of Good Hope, 6 February 1878.

SPROAT, GILBERT MALCOLM.—Educated for the India civil service; went to Vancouver Island in 1860; founded the settlement of Alberni; was magistrate and collector of customs there; was joint secretary of the committee in London for improving the condition of merchant seamen; chairman of the association for watching the affairs of British Columbia; was agent-general for British Columbia, 1872 to 1876; Sept., 1876, joint commissioner by the governments of Canada and British Columbia for the settlement of the Indian land controversy; is author of "Scenes and Studies of Savage Life," and other works; won the first prize of 200*l.* for the best essay on the British opium

policy in India and China, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir C. Trevelyan, and Sir L. Mallet, being the judges.

SPROTT, ROBERT PORTER, M.D., Edinburgh.—Medical officer, No. 1 district, St. Vincent.

STAPLES, H. T.—Assistant colonial surgeon, medical department, Ceylon, 1869.

STAFFORD, SIR EDWARD WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1879).—Formerly prime minister of New Zealand.

STAWELL, KNT. BACHEL. (Creat. 1857).—

SIR WILLIAM FOSTER STAWELL.—Chief justice of Victoria.

ST. BERNARD, J. J.—Is a colonial revenue officer, Grenada; assistant clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1867; colonial revenue officer, 1871; acting chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1872; acted as postmaster during 1876.

STEELE, CHARLES EDWARD STAFFORD.—Entered the Bombay uncovenanted service in 1869; appointed assistant settlement commissioner, Sind revenue survey, in May of that year; services transferred in 1870 to the Sind commission; was in revenue and magisterial charge of various districts in that province until 1878, when proceeding home on furlough *via* the Cape, volunteered for service on the outbreak of the Zulu war; was appointed settlement commissioner for the disputed territory in Zululand by His Excellency Sir B. Frere, high commissioner of the Cape Colony; accompanied administrator Sir Owen Lanyon, K.C.M.G., to the Transvaal as private secretary, and was subsequently appointed finance and revenue commissioner for that province, the temporary transfer of his services having been approved of by Her Majesty's government.

STEPHEN, KNT. BACHEL. (Creat. 1846), C.B. (civil), 1862; K.C.M.G., 1874.—SIR ALFRED STEPHEN.—Was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1823; solicitor-general of Van Diemen's Land in 1825; attorney-general of that colony in 1832; one of the judges of New South Wales in 1839; and chief justice there in 1864, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. Retired; Lieutenant-governor New South Wales, November, 1875.

STEPHEN, ALFRED H., M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge.—Was ordained in 1849; appointed to the cure of St. Paul's, Sydney in 1855; canon in St. Andrew's cathedral in that city, 1870; is the son of Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., chief justice of New South Wales.

STEPHEN, CHELLVUM.—Indian interpreter to resident magistrate, Durban, Natal, 11th January, 1875; clerk and Indian interpreter to resident magistrate, Umlazi division, county of Durban, 5th March, 1875.

STEVENS, T. H.—Second clerk in treasury, Antigua, 1873; clerk in treasury, St. Kitts, 1874.

STEVENSON, JOHN DECIMUS.—Acting commissioner of taxation, British Guiana, 1st July, 1876; clerk in police office, May, 1876; inspector of police, Jan., 1878; is *ex-officio* justice of the peace for the colony.

STEPHENSON, F. I.—Junior clerk in the treasury, Jamaica, 1st June, 1852; promoted in the same department, 1861; landing-waiter of H.M. customs, Falmouth, March, 1865, and locker and gauger at the same port, 1866; transferred as clerk and warehouse keeper to Montego Bay, Nov., 1867; acting sub-collector of customs at that port, Aug., 1868; transferred to collector-general's office, Kingston, as customs statistical clerk, July, 1869; acting chief clerk in the same office, 1870; and appointed to present office of chief clerk in H.M. customs at the port of Kingston, December, 1870.

STEWART, C. H., C.M.G. (1877).—Admitted an

advocate of the supreme court of Ceylon, 1846; called to the English bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1863; deputy Queen's advocate, Jaffna, 1845, and deputy Queen's advocate, Kandy, in 1848; deputy Queen's advocate and one of the law officers of the crown for the island, 1852; acting district judge, Colombo, from January to June, 1860; acting 2nd puisne judge of the supreme court, 1864; appointed permanently one of the puisne justices, 1867; senior puisne justice of the supreme court of Ceylon, 1873; acting chief justice, Aug., 1875; resumed duties as senior puisne justice, 1876; re-appointed acting chief justice, Jan., 1877; resumed duties as senior puisne justice, March, 1877; retired, 1879.

STEWART, FREDERICK.—Educated at Aberdeen Grammar School, and at King's College, Aberdeen University; graduated M.A. with first class honours in intellectual and moral sciences, in 1859; inspector of schools, and head-master of the central school, Hong Kong, in Dec., 1861; coroner from July, 1867, to June, 1871; acting police magistrate and coroner from Aug., 1876, to Jan., 1877.

STEWART, HENRY COCKBURN.—Private secretary to Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Ceylon, June, 1865-1871; private secretary to the Right Hon. Sir W. H. Gregory, governor of Ceylon, in March, 1872; *présis* writer to the government of Mauritius, Oct., 1876; assistant colonial secretary, 8th Jan., 1878.

STEWART, J. T.—Superintending office, public works department, Ceylon, 1865.

STOCKENSTROM, ANDRIES.—Attorney-general, Cape of Good Hope, 1877; special judge of lands court in Griqualand West, 1876; puisne judge, supreme court, Cape of Good Hope, Sept., 1879.

STOKES, E. L.—Clerk in secretary's office, Barbados, 16th April, 1866; chief clerk, Aug., 1868; clerk to board of lighthouse commissioners, 1868; inland revenue officer on 1st Jan., 1872; acted as inspector of inland revenue officers from 1st July, 1873, to March, 1874; chief clerk of petty debt court in Nov., 1874; a justice of peace in Nov., 1876; acted as judge of the Bridgetown petty debt court from 7th March, 1877, to 6th May, 1877; appointed to act as junior police magistrate of Bridgetown, 10th April, 1877.

STONE, ANDREW EDWIN.—Entered the public service of Trinidad, 7th May, 1866, and served in the immigration office, colonial secretary's office, office of keeper of maps and surveys, and escribano to the court of intendant, audit office, and receiver-general's office, until the 1st Jan., 1869, when he was appointed 3rd clerk in the audit office; clerk at the colonial hospital, and *ex-officio* secretary to the hospital committee, 21st June, 1870; acting colonial storekeeper, 9th Aug., 1872; chief clerk crown lands office, 14th Nov., 1873; acting warden and supervisor of the Caroni ward union, 15th July, 1877, to 3rd Aug., 1878.

STONE, HERBERT C.—Inspector of immigrants, Trinidad; assistant clerk of the peace, Port of Spain, May, 1864; acting clerk of the peace, western district of the county of St. Patrick, July, 1865; 3rd clerk, immigrant office, March, 1866; 2nd clerk, June, 1867; acting chief clerk, 1868-9; acting stipendiary magistrate, county of St. David's, and ward of Blanchisseuse, and warden of the Toco ward union, Feb., 1872; inspector of immigrants, Nov., 1872; acting warden and supervisor of the Caroni ward union, Feb., 1876; justice of the peace for the town of Port of Spain and counties of St. George and Caroni, May, 1876.

STONE, J. F.—Superintendent of water police, Western Australia, 1866; was immigration agent, Perth, for several years previously.

STONE, R. SIDNEY, M.D., L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S.—Formerly house surgeon at St. Bartholomew's hospital, London; assistant surgeon and resident surgeon, civil hospital, Mauritius, Dec. 1864; government medical officer, vaccinator, and commissioner in lunacy for the district of Flacq, 1870 to 1879; was chairman of the local board of health of Flacq until its abolition in 1874; appointed medical officer of the immigration department, March, 1879; member of the commission appointed to frame regulations under the labour ordinance of 1878.

STOUT, ROBERT.—Entered the provincial council of Otago, New Zealand, 1872; provincial solicitor, 1874; elected to the general assembly, 1875; attorney-general, 1877; and minister for immigration, 1878; has carried several acts for the amendment of the law in New Zealand, notably one by which real and personal property are treated for succession purposes as personality, and one to extend certain beneficial provisions of the English Judicature Acts to the Colony.

STRACHEY, WILLIAM.—Précis writer to the Colonial Office, 1848; retired 1870; was formerly in the Bengal civil service.

STRAHAN, MAJOR SIR GEO. C., R.A., K.C.M.G. (1880.) (C.M.G. 1875).—Entered the royal artillery, Oct., 1857; was appointed, Jan., 1859, aide-de-camp to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., when lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands; and 17th Feb. was appointed in the same capacity by the late Sir Henry Storks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; acted as chief secretary to the government of Malta during a portion of the year 1868-9; colonial secretary, Bahamas, 1868; acting governor, Bahamas, from April, 1871, to May, 1873; appointed administrator of the government, Lagos, 1873; governor of the Gold Coast Colony, July, 1874; governor of the Windward Islands, 1876; governor, Tasmania, 1880; appointed to administer the government of the Cape of Good Hope, and to be H.M.'s high commissioner for South Africa, in 1880, pending the arrival of Sir Hercules Robinson in the colony.

STRANACK, STEPHEN.—Second clerk assistant to the Natal legislative council, 26th Nov., 1874; clerk assistant, 12th Jan., 1875; chief clerk and shorthand writer, 9th Feb., 1876; clerk to the harbour commission, 1880; editor, "Natal Almanack and Register."

STRANGWAYS, HENRY BULL TEMPLE.—Visited South Australia in 1853-4; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, June, 1856; a member of the South Australian Parliament, Dec., 1857, to Feb., 1871; attorney-general, May, 1860, to May, 1861; commissioner of crown lands and immigration, May, 1861, to October, 1863, and again, March, 1865, to October, 1865; attorney-general and premier, October, 1868, to May, 1870; carried through the Parliament the first Act for the sale of land on credit, and arranged for the construction of the Central Australian telegraph line; appointed a magistrate for Somersetshire, 1871; permitted by the Queen to retain the title of Honourable in South Australia as a late member of the executive council.

STRAUBENZEE, G.C.B. (1875), (K.C.B. 1858).—GENERAL SIR CHARLES THOMAS VAN STRAUBENZEE.—Born at Malta, 17th Feb., 1812; entered the army, as ensign, 28th Aug., 1828; lieutenant, 22nd Feb., 1833; captain, 10th March, 1837; major, 27th Aug., 1843; brevet lieutenant-colonel, 30th April, 1844; lieutenant-colonel, 11th Nov., 1861; colonel,

20th June, 1854; major-general, 14th Aug., 1860; lieutenant-general, 27th March, 1868; general, 29th April, 1875. Was present with his regiment, the 39th Foot, throughout the campaign in Coorg, 1834, and during the occupation and annexation of that territory. As major of the 39th, he succeeded to the command of the regiment during the action of Maharajpore, Gwalior, 29th Dec., 1843, for which battle he received his brevet lieutenant-colonelcy, and remained in command during the disarmament of the Gwalior forces. As brevet lieutenant-colonel and major of the Buffs, he was appointed to the command of a field force in Ireland, encamped at Piltown and Carrick-on-Suir, for the purpose of operating between Waterford and Clonmel, and consisting of a battery of artillery, two troops 4th light dragoons, seven companies of the Buffs, and two of the 85th light infantry, during the Smith O'Brien troubles in 1846. As lieutenant-colonel, he commanded the British contingent in Greece during part of 1854 and 1855, and in April, 1855, proceeded to the Crimea, where he was appointed to command a brigade, and remained till July, 1856; was present at the two assaults on the Redan, in June and September; at the former he commanded a separate brigade, at the latter the 1st brigade light division, and was slightly wounded. On his return from the Crimea, he was appointed to the command of the 1st brigade, Dublin division, and remained there till ordered, in 1857, to China, to command a brigade, but before the commencement of operations he succeeded to the command of the forces; he commanded at the capture of Canton by assault, on 29th Dec., 1857, and was in command at all subsequent operations till relieved, in March, 1860. In 1861, Major-General Van Straubenzee proceeded to Bombay, and commanded the northern division, and, on Lieutenant-General Sir Wm. Mansfield's appointment to command the Indian army, Sir Charles succeeded to that of Bombay, which he held nearly a year, till the arrival of Sir Robert Napier, in 1865; and returned to England early in 1866. Was governor and commander-in-chief of Malta, 1872 to June, 1878. For the battle of Maharajpore, he received a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy and the bronze star of Gwalior; for the Crimea, medal with clasp, companionship of the Bath, officer of the Legion of Honour, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and 3rd class of the Medjidie; for China, K.C.B., medal and clasp. He was appointed colonel of the 47th Foot in 1865, and was removed to the colonelcy of the 39th Foot in 1867, and in 1875 was appointed a grand cross of the Bath.

STREETEN, WILLIAM WARREN.—Educated at Tunbridge School; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 6th June, 1857; Queen's advocate, West Africa Settlements, Oct., 1874; is *ex-officio* member of the executive and legislative councils of Sierra Leone; acted as chief justice from the 7th October, 1878, to the 22nd September, 1879; chief justice, March, 1880; 21st January, 1879, appointed one of the British commissioners to determine the north-western boundary of Liberia; was in May of the same year sent as special commissioner to Sulymah to assist native chiefs assembled there in making peace; also in the same year administered the government of Sierra Leone.

STRONG, HON. SAMUEL HENRY.—Born in Dorsetshire, England, 1825; called to the bar of Ontario, 1849; created a Q.C., 1863; elected a bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada, 1860; a commissioner for consolidating the statutes of Upper Canada and Canada respectively, 20th Dec., 1856; a member of the law reform com-

mission, 1871; vice-chancellor of Ontario, 27th Dec., 1869; a puisne judge of the court of error and appeal, same province, 27th May, 1874; a puisne judge of the supreme court of the Dominion, 8th Oct., 1875.

STRUTHERS, R. B.—Superintendent of native industrial village, Inyanguin division of Lower Unkomazi, Natal, 1st Sept., 1856; superintendent of cultivation of cotton, 13th Nov., 1858; border agent, Tugela, 17th Sept., 1863; excise surveyor, 3rd Nov., 1865; acting receiver general, 21st Oct., 1868; receiver-general, 31st March, 1873; controller of excise, 2nd Feb., 1878.

STUART, JOHN.—Clerk of the house of assembly, Newfoundland, 1855. Also secretary to the board of works, 1858.

STUART, M.—Zulu interpreter to resident magistrate, Richmond, 1858; transferred to Pietermaritzburg, 1865; clerk and interpreter, Zulu and Dutch languages, registrar district, court, Umvoti, 1868; created justice of the peace, 1868, acting resident magistrate there at various dates between 1868 and 1873; transferred as acting resident magistrate to Ixopo, Jan., 1878; confirmed, 18th March, 1880.

STUART, MELVIN VICTOR DERMONT.—Temporary clerk in treasury department, Bahamas, May, 1864; junior clerk, July, 1865; 2nd clerk, or book-keeper, March, 1875; measuring surveyor of shipping from Nov., 1864, to Oct., 1875; chief examining officer of customs, at Gold Coast, 1875; collector of customs, Sierra Leone, May, 1878; is a justice of the peace.

SULLIVAN, REAR-ADMIRAL SIR FRANCIS W., R.N., K.C.B. (1879), (C.B., 1878), C.M.G. (1878).—lately Commodore on the Cape and African station.

SULLIVAN, FRED.—Appointed to governors' secretary's office, Jamaica, Christmas, 1852; employed therein as clerk from Feb., 1853; in 1859, being then chief clerk, acted as private secretary to Governor Darling, from May to Nov.; in May, 1860, confirmed; held that office until March, 1861, when he was transferred to present office of chief clerk in the post office department; has acted on several occasions as postmaster, 1870.

SUTTON, CHARLES.—Entered the army, 1846; lieutenant without purchase, Dec., 1853; acting barrack-master from 1st Sept., 1860, to 23rd June, 1862, when he retired; present at the assaults on Sebastopol, on the 18th June and 8th Sept., 1855. Has a Crimean medal and clasp, and Turkish medal; inspector of prisons, Mauritius, 1862; inspector of police, Bahamas, June, 1864.

SWAINSON, J. CURRIE.—Clerk to the inspector of prisons, Jamaica, Feb., 6, 1866; transferred to colonial secretary's office as clerk of the third class, July 16, 1867; 2nd class clerk, Oct., 1874.

SWAN, ROBERT A.—Matriculated at the Madras University, Dec., 1868; second class inspector of police in the Cuddapah district of the Madras presidency, May, 1870; in August, 1871, was promoted to first class; in May, 1874, passed in Telugu; in October, 1876, appointed special assistant to the sub-collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapah for famine relief duty, and in the same month was appointed a magistrate, and placed in charge of the Khadri and Madnapally Taluqs of the Cuddapah district; in February, 1877, selected as one of the stipendiary magistrates, Mauritius; in January, 1878, appointed stipendiary magistrate of Flacq, and in August gazetted as stipendiary magistrate of the districts of Grand Port and Savanne.

SWART, NICHOLAS JACOB RANIER, F.R.G.S.—Secretary to government, November, 1871; acting attorney-general, October, 1875, to June, 1876; justice of the peace, 1876; secretary of state for

finances, April, 1877, under the late republican government, Transvaal; acting secretary to government under Her Majesty's government, at the time of the annexation, April, 1877; colonial treasurer, May, 1877; continued to act as secretary to government until August, 1877, when he assumed the office of colonial treasurer.

SWETTENHAM, F. A.—Passed by competitive examination into the civil service of the Straits Settlements, 21st July, 1870; passed final examination, 9th July, 1872; accompanied Governor Sir H. Ord on a political visit to the Malay States of Pahang, Tringau, and Kalantan, in July, 1872, and later to Kedah; assistant collector of land revenue for Penang and Province Wellesley, 13th Aug., 1872; collector of land revenue, 10th July, 1873; accompanied the boats of H.M.S.S. "Thalia" and "Midge," in operations against the Larut pirates in the autumn of 1873; went on a special mission to Larut and Perak, in H.M.S. "Avon," to summon Perak chiefs to Pangkor Island, in Jan., 1874; interpreted at Pangkor during the negotiations between Governor Sir A. Clarke and the chiefs of Perak, Jan., 1874; commissioner with Major Dunlop, R.A., and Mr. Pickering, to proceed to Larut and disarm the Chinese, rescue the captive women and children, and settle the disputed possession of the tin mines; received the thanks of her Majesty's government on the termination of this commission, Feb., 1874; accompanied Mr. Birch, colonial secretary for the colony, on a special mission to Perak, in April and May, 1874; justice of the peace, and magistrate and commissioner of the court of requests for the settlement of Penang, 29th May, 1874; sent on a special mission to Perak in June and July, 1874; sent to reside with his Highness the Sultan of Salangor, Aug., 1874; assistant resident, Salangor, 11th Dec., 1874; sent on a special mission to the Malay state of Sungei Ujong, Dec., 1874; to the state of Rambon, in April, 1875, and again to the state of Pahang in May, 1875; accompanied Governor Sir W. Jervois on an official visit to the native states of Pahang, Tringau, Kalantan, Patani, and Singora, in July, 1875; and again through Larut and Perak in Sept., 1875; gazetted to act temporarily as resident of Salangor, 22nd Oct., 1875; sent specially to Perak in Oct., 1875; took charge of the residency in Perak, on the murder of the resident, Nov., 1875; accompanied Capt. Innes's expedition against Passir Salak, 7th Nov., 1875; deputy commissioner, Perak, 9th Nov., 1875; accompanied the expedition which took Passir Salak, 15th Nov., 1875; accompanied General Colborne's force up the Perak River, and across country to Kinta, entering that town 17th Dec., 1875; continued to act as deputy commissioner, Perak, till appointed assistant colonial secretary for native states, 30th March, 1876; a magistrate for the settlement of Singapore, 19th Oct., 1876; acting magistrate, province, Wellesley, July, 1879.

SWETTENHAM, J. A.—Educated at Clare Coll., Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship in May, 1867; writer, Ceylon civil service, 1868; acting police magistrate, Harrisputtu, Feb. 1870; police magistrate, Kayts, Sept. 1870, continuing to act at Harrisputtu; acting assistant government agent, Galle, Dec. 1871; acting landing and tide surveyor, Galle, June, 1872; assistant collector of customs, Jaffna, Oct. 1872, to continue to act at Galle; acting district judge, Matara, April, 1873; second assistant colonial secretary, 1876, and clerk of the legislative council.

SYDNEY (AUSTRALIA), 2nd BISHOP of.—Founded 1847.—RIGHT REV. FREDERIC BARKER,

D.D.—Educated at Grantham School and at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated A.B. 1829, M.A. 1833, D.D. 1854. became incumbent of Upton, Cheshire, 1830; of St. Mary's, Edge Hill, Liverpool, 1835; and of Baslow, Derbyshire, 1854; consecrated 1854; is author of "A Commentary on Twenty-six Psalms," &c.; is metropolitan bishop in Australia. The diocese originally included the whole of Australia, and bore that name; but in 1847 it was restricted to the central portion of the colony, and called by its present title, while additional bishops were nominated for Newcastle, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Perth; by patent, 19th October, 1854. The bishop is a metropolitan bishop, whose suffragans are the bishops of the above dioceses.

SYMONDS, G. H.—Employed on the unfixed establishment of the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, from Nov., 1857; assistant-surveyor, Jan., 1871; chief surveyor, 1877.

SYMONS, JOHN PHILIP.—Served under Sir Perigrine Maitland and Sir Henry Pottinger during Kafir war of 1846 and 1847; field captain of a Fingoe force, and was in several of the principal engagements of that war, including the celebrated battle of Gunga; registrar of the native department in Natal, in 1850; master of the supreme court in 1855, and auditor, July, 1863.

SYRETT, ROBERT H.—Entered the civil service as landing waiter in the customs department, Gambia; transferred to the colonial hospital, as dispenser, June, 1871; confidential clerk in the administrator's office, Jan., 1872; acting clerk of the legislative council, May, 1872; and acting first writer, Oct., 1872.

TACHE, J. C.—Chairman of the board of inspectors of asylums and prisons, Canada; secretary of board of registration and statistics in 1861; deputy to the minister of agriculture, 11th Aug., 1864; appointed to same office under dominion government, July, 1867.

TAIT, HENRY C.—British vice-consul at Ambriz, S. W. Africa, 20th Feb., 1876; acting consul for the Bights of Benin and Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po, West Coast of Africa, 11th July, 1877; excise surveyor, Natal, 17th Dec., 1879.

TALBOT, ARTHUR PHILIP.—Educated at Haileybury and Trinity College, Cambridge; cadet in the service of the Straits Settlements, 13th April, 1874; acted as assistant superintendent of police, Penang, from Feb. to April, and again in June and July, 1877; deputy coroner, Singapore, May, 1877; passed final examination in Malay, June, 1877; acting superintendent of police, Penang, Aug., 1877; acting 2nd assistant colonial secretary, Sept., 1877; acting superintendent of police, Singapore, June, 1878; acting assistant colonial secretary for native states in 1879-80; acting collector of land revenue, Singapore, May, 1880.

TALMAN, J. J.—Colonial engineer and surveyor, Lagos, April, 1830.

TARLETON, WILLIAM.—Police magistrate, Tasmania, July, 1857; entered the service on March 1, 1842.

TARN, WALTER.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 11th May, 1877.

TASMANIA, 2nd BISHOP of. Founded 1842.—**RIGHT REV. CHARLES HENRY BROMBY, D.D.**—Educated at Uppingham and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1837, his name appearing in both triposes; M.A. 1840, D.D. 1864; consecrated 1864; is author of numerous

educational works, including 'The Church Student's Manual,' 'History and Grammar of the English Language,' 13 volumes of 'Papers for the Schoolmaster,' &c., became incumbent of St. Paul's, Cheltenham, 1843; and principal of the Cheltenham Normal College, 1847, in the erection of which he took a prominent part.

TAYLOR, D.—Clerk to the clerk of courts and keeper of records, British Honduras, Feb., 1874; acting clerk of courts, on several occasions; assistant clerk of the supreme court, Dec., 1876; and is now a commissioner thereof; clerk in the colonial secretary's office, June, 1878.

TAYLOR, EDWARD BARNETT ANDERSON.—Is a member of the Bahamas btr; entered civil service in 1847; was private secretary and colonial aide-de-camp to Mr. Mathew, when governor of the Bahamas, also to Mr. Gregory, Sir Alexander Rannerman, and Mr. Bayle; secretary to the board of education from 1851 to 1861; captain-commandant of the New Providence volunteer rifle corps, 1853; clerk, police court, 1851; provisionally police magistrate, 1861, and confirmed in 1862; acting receiver-general and treasurer from 14th Oct., 1862, to 24th July, 1863; acting colonial secretary from 5th April to 19th July, 1867; acting assistant justice in Sept., 1869; acting chief justice from Oct., 1869, to Jan., 1870, and again from 21st July, 1873, to 19th Jan., 1874; acting colonial secretary from 22nd June, to 1st Dec., 1874, and confirmed 5th Dec., 1874; is *ex-officio* senior member of the executive council; is one of the trustees of the public bank, chairman of board of public works, and one of the appointed trustees of the Nassau public library, reading-rooms, and museum; administered the government in 1879.

TAYLOR, FENNINGS.—Deputy clerk and clerk assistant of the senate, and master in chancery; born in London and educated at Radley, England; settled in Upper Canada, where he married—firstly, Mary Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Denison, of Bellevue, Toronto, by Esther Borden Lippincott, his wife, who died in 1851; he married secondly, Georgina Rosalie, the youngest daughter of John George Nanton, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, formerly of the Island of St. Vincent, and latterly of "The Pilgrims," in the county of York, Upper Canada, by Rosalie La Borde, his wife; clerk in the legislative council office of Upper Canada, 1836; clerk assistant and deputy clerk of the legislative council of Canada in 1856, receiving the like appointments in the senate of Canada in 1867; is a lieut.-col. of the militia (unattached); a commissioner under the great seal for administering the oath of allegiance to members of the senate, &c. Is the author of "Sketches of British Americans" (8 vols., with portraits by Notman), "The Life and Death of the Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee" (1 vol.), "The last Three Bishops appointed by the Crown for the Anglican Church of Canada" (1 vol.), "Are Legislatures Parliaments? a Study and Review." (1 vol.).

TAYLOR, SIR HENRY, D.C.L., K.C.M.G. (1869).—Clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Jan. 1824; senior clerk, 1825; author of 'Philip van Artevelde,' 'Edwin the Fair,' 'The Statesman,' 'Notes on Life,' 'St. Clement's Eve,' &c. Retired 29th Sept. 1872.

TAYLOR, JOSEPHUS S.—Clerk, post-office, Lagos, Dec., 1872; was copying clerk, treasury, Feb., 1873; acting clerk, administrator's department, Feb., 1874; third clerk, treasury, Aug., 1874; was transferred to the post of first clerk in the assistant colonial secretary's department June,

1875; confirmed, April, 1876; acted as first clerk and book-keeper, customs and treasury department, Sept., 1875, to Aug., 1877.

TEMPLER, F. B.—Was formerly a lieut. in the 29th regt. and sold out of the army in 1845; appointed commissioner of requests, &c., Avishawelle, Ceylon, 1845; assistant agent, Nuwara Eliya, 1849; district judge, &c., Kalutara, 1852; principal assistant colonial secretary, and clerk to the councils; continued to act as government agent, &c., for the Central Province. May, 1865; acting treasurer, June, 1867; government agent, North-west Province, December, 1867; government agent, Southern Province, June, 1868; ditto, Central Province, 1878.

TEMPLER, GEORGE.—Writer in the Ceylon Civil Service, 4th June, 1865; extra assistant government agent, Kandy, 1866; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Kays, Feb. 1867; tide surveyor, Galle, Sept. 1867; assistant government agent, Jaffna, Feb. 1868; district judge, Matura, June, 1869; acting assistant government agent, Trincomalee, April, 1873; ditto, Matale, 1874; ditto, Pullatam, 1875; itinerating district judge, 1877; acting assistant land agent, Ratnapura, 1878; acting agent, North Central Province, 1879.

TEMPLER, P. A.—Writer to the government of Ceylon, Sept. 1863; deputy fiscal, Kandy, 1864; police magistrate at Panadura, Oct. 1865; acting assistant government agent, Trincomalee, Nov. 1865; acting assistant government agent, Kandy, January, 1866; acting police magistrate, Gampola, April, 1866; assistant collector and landing surveyor, Jaffna, April, 1866; acting assistant government agent, Colombo, July, 1866; acting district judge, Ratnapura, Sept. 1866, confirmed Oct., 1867; acting assistant government agent and district judge, &c., Mannar, May, 1870; fiscal, central province, Sept. 1872; assistant agent, Puttalam, to act as registrar-general, 1875; resumed duty at Puttalam, 1876.

TENNANT, SIR DAVID, KT., BACH. (1877).—Elected speaker of the house of assembly, Cape of Good Hope, in 1874; has for several years represented the electoral division of Piquetberg in the Cape legislative assembly; member of the council of the university of the Cape of Good Hope in 1873; was knighted, in recognition of his position as speaker of the house of assembly.

THIBOU, JOSEPH THODORE.—Entered the colonial secretary's office, Antigua, on March 5, 1863; second clerk, July 29, 1864; second clerk registrar's office, April 12, 1867; acted as clerk in marshal's office from June, 1870, to February, 1871; registrar and provost marshal, and member of legislative council, Nevis.

THOMAS, MARTIN.—Marshal, Trinidad, 1870.

THOMAS, J. H., C.E., M.I.C.E.—Director of public works and commissioner of railways, western Australia, 1876. Educated at University College, London, 1848 to 1854; was engaged as superintending engineer on royal arsenal of Spain, and on railways and other works in England, France, and Belgium; resident engineer to dry dock in Sydney, upon which he was employed from the laying of first stone to its completion; at various times subsequently has held the offices under the same government of assistant engineer for roads and bridges, assistant engineer for railways, and for six years was chief engineer and locomotive superintendent of existing lines of railways; during his residence in New South Wales, surveyed the roads to Braidwood and Queenbeyen,

with special reference to the laying down a horse tramway from the city of Goulburn to those townships; was a member of the royal commission to inquire into the steam marine; in 1878 was made a justice of the peace, and in 1872 a member of the executive council.

THOMAS, M.—Chief clerk to commissioner of police, Penang, March 1, 1869, until March 1, 1869; chief clerk in import and export office, March, 1869.

THOMSETT, HENRY G.—Entered the royal navy, 1840, and served actively for twenty-one years; was engaged in a combined attack of British and French naval and land force under Commodore Fanshawe on a horde of pirates at Basis, Jeba River, West Africa, 12th December, 1849; during two periods of service on the African station, assisted in the capture of twenty-seven slave vessels in the bight of Benin and coast of Loando; commanded H.M.'s ship 'Princess Charlotte' at Hong Kong, from February, 1858, to Sept. 1861; acting harbour master, 17th March to 26th Nov. 1860, and again 1st March to the 31st Aug. 1861, when he was appointed harbour master, marine magistrate, and emigration and customs officer, at Hong Kong, July, 1861, and was placed on the retired list of the royal navy in 1870.

THOMPSON, ALEX. J.—Entered the colonial secretary's offices, Bahamas, as a junior clerk, Jan. 1847; secretary to board of health during the prevalence of cholera, 1852; deputy colonial secretary, 1854 captain; in the militia 1858; a master in chancery 1859; a justice of the peace and coroner 1860; acted as colonial secretary and registrar of records in 1860 and 1862; and in the latter year was returned as a member of the legislature; provost-marshal, October, 1862; is *ex-officio* marshal of the courts of chancery, divorce, bankruptcy, ordinary and admiralty sessions; is also a member of the board of health, and a commissioner of the Asylum.

THOMPSON, THOMAS AUGUSTUS.—Called to the bar in October, 1872; in Easter term, 1874, received a commission to act as public prosecutor in the criminal court of the Bahamas from the attorney-general of the colony, during his temporary illness acted as the judge of the court of common pleas from June to December, 1875; was appointed police magistrate, Bahamas (being still allowed private practice) in January, 1876; is chairman of managing committee of prisons, and presides over investigations into cases of wreck and other marine casualty.

THOMSON, JOHN JAMES MILLAR.—Admitted to practice at the Bahama bar, Easter term, 1862; notary public same year; elected member of the house of assembly, 1866, and on the dissolution of that body in 1869 was re-elected; master in chancery 1869, resigned 1873; admitted to practice at the Turks and Caicos Islands' bar, 1873; commissioned as a notary public; a justice of the peace of the colony, provisional Queen's advocate and escheator general, Oct. 1878; confirmed, 1874; director of public bank, 1874; acted as judge of the supreme court and ordinary, from Dec., 1877, to March, 1878.

THORNTON, RIGHT REV. SAMUEL, D.D., BISHOP OF BALLARAT, VICTORIA, consecrated 1875.

THURSTON, JOHN BATES, C.M.G. (1880).—Entered the British consulate of Fiji and Tonga, January, 1866; acting consul, July, 1867, until December, 1869; upon the resignation of the first Fijian minister, was called to office by the united voices of sett-

lers and natives; became chief secretary and minister for foreign relations, May, 1872; March, 1874, was appointed "chosen and special adviser" of the native king and chiefs, to confer with Her Majesty's commissioners as to the annexation of the islands to Great Britain; upon the offer of cession became chief secretary under the "ad interim government;" was again nominated as special adviser to the king and chiefs in September, 1874, for the purpose of conferring with His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson as to the act of cession; was appointed colonial secretary and auditor-general of the colony, 10th October, 1874; and secretary to her majesty's high commissioner for the Western Pacific, in conjunction with his other appointments, September, 1879.

THWAITES, G. H. K., F.L.S., &c., C.M.G. (1878).—Was for some time lecturer on botany and vegetable physiology at the school of medicine of Bristol; director of the royal botanic gardens, Paradenia, Ceylon, in June, 1849.

THWAITES, S. D.—Employed on the unfixed establishment of the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, from April, 1866; assistant surveyor, January, 1871.

TIBBITS, ARTHUR S.—Clerk, audit office, Antigua, January, 1871; cashier, St. John's savings bank, August, 1871.

TILLEY, HON. SIR SAMUEL LEONARD, K.C.M.G. (1879), C.B. (1867).—Born 1818; sat in legislative assembly of New Brunswick almost uninterruptedly from 1854 to the union of 1867, when returned to the house of commons; was a member of the executive council, N.B. from November, 1854, to May, 1856; from July, 1857, to March, 1865; and again from April, 1866, until the union; during which several periods he held the office of provincial secretary of that province; and from March, 1861, to March, 1865, was leader of the government; was leader of the liberal party in New Brunswick for a lengthened period, and was a delegate to England on several occasions to confer with the imperial government on important public business, notably regarding the union of the British North American colonies and the construction of an intercolonial railway; has also repeatedly served on like missions to the sister provinces; was a delegate to the Charlottetown Union Conference, 1864; to that in Quebec, same year; and to the London colonial conference, to complete terms of union of the British North American provinces, 1866-7. Holds a patent of rank and precedence from Her Majesty as an ex-councillor, New Brunswick; sworn of the privy council, 1st July, 1867, and held the office of minister of customs from that date until 22nd February, 1873, when appointed minister of finance, in which office he remained until appointed lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, 5th November, same year; re-entered political life, May, 1878, when he resigned the lieutenant-governorship of New Brunswick; was elected one of the members for St. John in house of commons; and on the formation of the new administration of Sir John A. Macdonald in October, 1878, accepted office as minister of finance.

TIMPERLEY, FRANK.—Educated at Berne; 1st class inspector of police, Mauritius; appointed to the police of Mauritius, 29th February, 1860.

TIMPERLEY, WILLIAM HENRY.—Was educated at Shrewsbury Grammar School, and the University of Berne; entered the West Australian Police Force in 1866, of which department he is at present the senior inspector, and has charge of the northern district.

TINLEY, THOMAS.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Beaufort West, Cape Colony, was shipping master Cape Town, from 1855 to 1867, was promoted, from Beaufort West, September, 1872, to division of Swellendam as civil commissioner and resident magistrate.

TITREN, A. E.—Acting second clerk, Colonial Office, Natal, July, 1858; clerk to attorney-general, Oct., 1858; clerk to registrar of deeds, March, 1858; second clerk to resident magistrate, Durban, July, 1860; second clerk, audit office, March, 1868; clerk to resident magistrate, Klip River, clerk of the peace, Klip River; sub-distributor of stamps, and sub-accountant, Ladysmith; registrar of the circuit, Klip River, July, 1871; acting magistrate, Umlozi Division, county Durban, Feb., 1876, resident magistrate, Umlazi, 18th March, 1880.

TITZOK, S. F.—Stipendiary magistrate and coroner, Tobago, April, 1862; is also escheator-general and casual receiver, visiting justice to the gaol, and a notary public; was acting provost marshal-general from Aug., 1857, to Sept., 1858; placed on the commission of the peace in 1859; clerk of legislative assembly 1860; and clerk of legislative council 1861.

TODD, CHARLES, C.M.G. (1872).—Member, British Meteorological Society; fellow of Royal Astronomical Society; assistant astronomer, Cambridge, 1848; assistant astronomer, Royal Observatory, Greenwich, 1854; observer and superintendent of telegraphs, South Australia, 1855; also postmaster-general.

TODD, JOHN SPENCER BRYDGES, C.M.G. (1878).—Accountant, colonial secretary's department, Cape, 1st January, 1876; junior clerk in the colonial secretary's office, 1st Aug., 1860; second clerk to the civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Swellendam, 17th December, 1862; second class clerk to the civil commissioner of Robertson, 16th November, 1864; first clerk to the civil commissioner of Swellendam, 2nd May, 1867, to 15th Aug., 1874, but was acting civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Swellendam from 20th June, 1870, to 31st Jan., 1872, and again during Sept. and Oct., 1872; first corresponding clerk to the railway engineer of the colony, 16th Aug., 1874, to 31st March, 1875; clerk in charge of money orders and stamps, general post-office, Cape Town, 1st April, 1875; employed on special service as secretary to a government commission investigating the accounts and balances of the colonial treasury chest, Cape Town, from 19th May to 31st Dec., 1875, for which he received the thanks of the government and a special allowance of 150*l.* sterling; executive commissioner for the colony, at the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

TOMLIN, G.—Formerly a non-commissioned officer in the army, employed in the convict service, Bermuda, in 1859; chief clerk until 1863; superintendent of the convict hulk, Stonecutter's Island, Hong Kong, Nov. 17, 1863; 1st clerk in surveyor-general's department on the abandonment of Stonecutter's gaol, December, 1866.

TONNOCHY, MALCOLM STRUAN.—Educated at Blackheath proprietary school, and Trinity College, Cambridge; elected student interpreter, Hong Kong Civil service, March, 1862; interpreter, March, 1865; sheriff, coroner, and marshal of the vice-admiralty court of Hong Kong, June, 1865; acting registrar-general, Nov., 1865; also acted as police magistrate from Aug. to Dec., 1865; assistant

harbour-master, Jan., 1867; acted as registrar-general, Feb. 1872, to April, 1877; superintendent of Victoria Gaol, Hong Kong, June, 1876.

TORRENS, SIR R. R., K.C.M.G. (1872).—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; collector of customs, South Australia, 1851; 1852, treasurer, and afterwards chief secretary and registrar-general; was M.P. for Cambridge; was made knight commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George in 1872, in recognition of his services, more especially in connection with the Registration of Titles to Land Act, which was first enacted in South Australia.

TOUSSAINT, A. H.—Medical assistant, Ceylon, 1862; assistant colonial surgeon, 1867.

TRAFORD, G.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1856; went the North Wales and Chester circuit; chief justice of St. Vincent, November, 1866.

TRANCHELL, Major E. F.—Royal Cadet Military College, Sandhurst entered the army in 1843; served 28 years in the Ceylon rifle regiment, during which time he served with a detachment of his regiment in China, 1859-61; held the appointment of staff officer of the Kandian district, 1859-61; commandant of Jaffna, 1864-66; commandant of Kandy, 1866-68; commanded the troops at Labuan 1868-69; commandant of Trincomalee, 1870-71; was selected by Major-General Lockyer for special service connected with recruiting for the Ceylon rifle regiment, 1858-59, and visited the Straits Settlements, Siam, Brunei, Sarawak, and other parts of Borneo; superintendent of police, Ceylon, March, 1871.

TRAPANI, Gio. B., LL.D., C.M.G. (1874).—Clerk to the council and assistant in secretary's office, Malta; 1859. Has been in the service since 1838.

TRAVIS, G.—Finance clerk and collector of customs, Falkland Islands, April 1, 1871; acting colonial secretary and member the executive council, 1873; treasurer, 1876; member of the legislative council, 1876; received in May, 1876, the Queen's commission to administer the government in the absence of the governor.

TREACHER, W. H., M.A. OXFORD.—Acting police magistrate, Labuan, Nov., 1871, to June, 1872; acting colonial secretary and auditor, 21st Oct., 1878; colonial secretary, auditor, and police magistrate, 1st April, 1877; administered the government from 8th Dec., 1876, to 6th Feb., 1877; and again, from 20th Oct., 1877, to 30th April, 1880; member of the legislative council, 26th Dec., 1874.

TRENCH, D. P.—Auditor of accounts in the prison department of Jamaica, March 14, 1848; appointed second commissioner of audit on March 21, 1855; inspector and director of the public hospital and lunatic asylum, Jan. 11, 1859, when that office was first created; inspector of the revenue department on the creation of that office in March, 1865; and collector general of Jamaica upon the amalgamation of the customs, excise, and internal revenue departments in March, 1869; official member of the legislative council 1866.

TREVENEN, NOEL PENROSE.—Cadet, Straits Settlements, 13th April, 1874; extra magistrate of police, Malacca, Dec., 1875, on the occasion of Chinese riots there; acting assistant resident of Sungei Ujong, April, 1876; acting magistrate of police, and assistant treasurer, Malacca, July, 1876; passed final examination in Malay, February, 1877; acting inspector of schools, February, 1877; acting collector of land revenue and deputy commissioner of lands, Malacca, May, 1877; a

magistrate of police and commissioner, court of requests, Penang, 13th Feb., 1879; acting deputy registrar to perform the duties of registrar, supreme court, Penang, 11th Sept., 1879; acting police magistrate and commissioner of the court of requests, Malacca, January, 1880; inspector of schools and hospitals, Straits Settlements, 23rd April, 1880.

TRIMEN, HENRY, M.B. (Lond.), F.L.S.—Formerly lecturer on botany at St. Mary's Hospital, London, 1867 to 1875, was senior assistant to department of botany, British Museum, 1869 to 1879; director of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Ceylon, Feb., 1880; author of several works and papers.

TRIMEN, ROLAND, F.L.S., F.Z.S., curator of South African Museum, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope; clerk of third class in auditor-general's office, Cape Town, July, 1860; transferred to colonial secretary's office, March, 1862; second-class clerkship, July, 1865; acting curator of museum, March, 1866; accompanied governor Sir H. Barkly to Griqualand West, as acting private secretary, August, 1872; promoted to first class clerkship, November, 1872; curator of museum, in conjunction with duties in colonial secretary's office, January, 1873; acting despatch and confidential clerk to governor Sir H. Barkly, August, 1873; acting chief clerk in office of commissioner of crown lands and public works, January, 1875; secretary to local committee for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876, July, 1876; re-appointed acting chief clerk in department of lands and works, January, 1876; secretary to the colonial secretary and premier, the Hon. J. C. Molteno, on his special mission to England in connection with South African affairs, July, 1876; curator of South African Museum, on the appointment being made a public one, August, 1876. Is author of "Rhopalocera Africæ Australis; a descriptive catalogue of South African butterflies, &c.," and of various papers on entomology and botany in the transactions of the Linnean and Entomological Societies, the Quarterly Journal of Science, and other periodicals.

TRINIDAD, BISHOP of, 1872.—RIGHT REV. RICHARD RAWLE, D.D., formerly vicar of Tamworth.

TROTT, JOHN HENRY.—Provost-marshal, general of Bermuda, 16 Jan., 1839. Is also receiver of crown quit-rents of the colony, and marshal of the instance court, vice-admiralty.

TROTTER, LIEUT. J. F.—Sub-agent of immigration, British Guiana, 1872.

TROTTER, HENRY.—Was private secretary to governor of Dominica, April, 1862, to November, 1857, and up to February, 1859, also held an appointment in the treasury department of that colony; clerk in the commander-in-chief's office, Horse Guards, February, 1859, to May, 1861, when he was appointed deputy comptroller of the convict establishment at Bermuda; acting comptroller, March, 1862, to 1863; inspector of post offices in Ceylon, Oct., 1865; performed the combined duties of postmaster-general and inspector of post offices from the 1st December, 1866, to the autumn of 1867; again appointed acting postmaster-general, 30th May, 1870; postmaster-general of the Straits Settlements, 1871. Is a justice of the peace and magistrate for the colony; in Sept., 1876, proceeded to Java on a special mission, to arrange certain postal matters, prior to the admission into the universal postal union of the Straits Settlements and Netherlands, India; acting treasurer, accountant-general and commissioner of stamps, and

member of the executive and legislative councils, 1st March, 1877, to 20th Nov., 1878; commissioner of the court of requests, 7th Sept., 1879.

TROUCHET, LOUIS G.—Clerk in the customs department, Mauritius, May, 1851; senior stipendiary clerk, Port Louis, Sept. 1858; acting stipendiary magistrate, Seychelles, 1867; additional magistrate, Mauritius, 1870.

TRUTCH, JOSEPH W., C.M.G. (1877), F.R.G.S., and Member Inst. C.E.—Chief commissioner of lands and works, and surveyor-general of British Columbia, May, 1864; was a member of the executive and legislative councils of that colony; was appointed in 1870 to proceed to Canada as one of the delegates from British Columbia to confer with the government on the terms on which the colony should be admitted into the Dominion; Lieutenant-governor of the province of British Columbia, 20th July, 1871, to 20th July, 1876.

TUCKER, JAMES.—Deputy secretary, Bermuda, June, 1852; assistant colonial secretary, Sept., 1859; acting colonial secretary in 1864, 1865, 1869, 1870, and 1875, when he was appointed colonial secretary; was registrar-general of births, deaths, and marriages from 1865 to 1877; receiver-general, July, 1877; was honorary secretary to the Bermuda "Philadelphia International Exhibition" committee; is a commissioner for investments appropriated to certain public works, a trustee for the Bermuda savings-bank, a member of the board of roads, and a member of the executive and legislative councils.

TUCKER, JOHN SCOTT.—Was educated under Dr. Burney, of Greenwich, and a pupil of Sir John Rennie, civil engineer, under whom, as also under Messrs. Brunel, James Walker, Rendel, and other civil engineers, he served on many important works, including London Bridge, the Clarence Victualling Yard at Plymouth, Dover Harbour, the Great Western Railway, &c., &c., besides on dock and harbour works for the governments of Brazil and Portugal. His British government service extends, collectively, over sixteen years, embracing employment in the hydrographical department of the Admiralty, Bermuda dockyard, Malta dockyard, the Cape of Good Hope (where he raised a corps of volunteer engineers, and was gazetted a lieutenant-colonel in 1861), and Barbados, in which last place he holds the appointment of superintendent of public works, to which he was appointed early in 1876; is a justice of the peace for Barbados; a commissioner of lighthouses; and a member of the board of health; served under the British commission of the Paris Exhibition in 1867, and received two medals for services rendered.

TUPPER, HON. SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1879), C.B. (1867), M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh.—Family, originally from Hesse Cassel, went to Guernsey, thence to Virginia, and subsequently, at the termination of the American revolution, removed to Nova Scotia with other loyalists; it is connected with the family of the late Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, K.B., the hero of Queenston; Mr. C. Tupper is son of the Rev. Charles Tupper, D.D., of Aylesford, Nova Scotia. Born, 2nd July, 1821; is an M.A. of Acadia College, Nova Scotia; took degree of M.D. at Edinburgh, and obtained the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, same city, 1843; married, October, 1846, Miss Frances Morse, of Amhurst. A physician. Is governor of Dalhousie College, Halifax (appointed by Act of Parliament, 1862); was president of the Canadian medical association, from its formation, 1867, until 1870, when he declined re-election. Was a member

of the executive council, and provincial secretary, Nova Scotia, from 1857 to 1860; and from 1863 to 30th June, 1867; and prime minister of that province from 1864 until he retired from office with his government on the Union Act coming into force, 1st July, 1867; was a delegate to England on public business from Nova Scotia government, 1858 and 1865; from the dominion government, (with respect to the Nova Scotia difficulty), March, 1868; leader of the delegation from Nova Scotia to the union conference at Charlottetown, 1864; to that in Quebec in same year, and to final colonial conference in London to complete terms of union, 1866-7; holds patent of rank and precedence from Her Majesty as an executive councillor, Nova Scotia; created C.B. (civil) by Her Majesty, 1867; author of "a letter to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon on the union question" (London, 1866); declined a seat in the Canadian cabinet, 1867; and the chairmanship of intercolonial railway board, 1868; sworn of the privy council, June, 1870, and was president of that body from that date until 1st July, 1872, when he was transferred to the inland revenue, and there remained until 22nd February, 1873, when appointed minister of customs; resigned office with Sir John Macdonald, 5th November, 1873; appointed minister of public works in Sir John Macdonald's administration, 17th October, 1878; sat for Cumberland, in Nova Scotia assembly, from 1855 until the union, when returned to commons, where he has since continued to sit, representing the same constituency. The following are some of the measures which were introduced and carried through the legislature of Nova Scotia by the hon. member; the jury law; education act providing free schools and assessment; equity judge act; Windsor and Annapolis railway act; bill providing for a quarantine station and hospital; representation bill; executive and legislative disabilities act; the first act passed by any of the provinces prohibiting dual representation; an act reducing the number of members in the assembly from 55 to 38, on entering the union; and an act relative to certain public officers and their salaries, which abolished the offices of financial secretary and solicitor-general, and largely reduced the expenditure for salaries; he also moved the resolution for the union of the maritime province, 1864, under which delegates were sent to Charlottetown in that year; and the resolution authorising delegates to be sent to London to arrange the terms for the union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with Canada, 1866.

TURNER, W. S.—Second assistant of excise, May, 1855; 1st class assistant, October, 1857; ride officer, Aug., 1859; junior clerk Aug., 1862; division officer, June, 1866; examiner, March, 1870; special supervisor of Letterkenny Preventive District, July, 1871; chief commissary, British Guiana, Sept., 1876.

TURTON, SAMUEL DUBOUSSEAUX.—Clerk and locker in the customs department, British Guiana, August, 1853; notary public Turks and Caicos Islands, 1863; acting clerk in colonial secretary's office, and prothonotary and clerk to the crown from Sept., 1866, to June, 1867; revenue and port officer June, 1867; and acting clerk in colonial secretary's office, and prothonotary and clerk of the crown from July, 1867, to 1868; master in chancery November, 1867; and at present boarding officer and locker; acting as port officer at Grand Turk.

TURVILLE, SIR FRANCIS FORTESCU, K.C.M.G., (1875), (O.M.G., 1859).—Was aide-de-camp and private secretary to Lord Ligonier when

lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands. Accompanied his lordship in the same capacity to New South Wales; was private secretary to Lord Lisgar when governor-general of Canada; deputy-lieutenant for the county of Leicester, 19th Dec., 1879.

TWEED, ARTHUR.—Secretary accountant and chief clerk general post office, Cape, January 1, 1869; clerk in colonial office, 1854-55; clerk in deputy-surveyor's general office, 1855; clerk to magistrate and civil commissioner, Alexandria, 1858-59; clerk of the second class, ditto, Graaff Reinet, 1859-64; ditto, Fort Beaufort, 1865; ditto, Swellendam, 1866-67; acting civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Robertson, 1867; sole commissioner in inquiry into Cape Town police administration, 1867; chief clerk to civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Albany, 1867; acting civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Somerset East, 1867-68; acting master and registrar, Eastern District Court, May to Dec. 1868; secretary, accountant, and chief clerk, general post office, 1st Jan., 1869; master and registrar of the high court, Griqualand West, 1st November, 1871; reappointed to general post office, August, 1872; inspector of expenditure under Audit Act (1875), 1st January, 1876; acting assistant controller and auditor, 23rd May, 1877.

TWYNAM, W. C.—Writer to the government of Ceylon, 1845; assistant government agent at Jaffna, 1848; assistant government agent, &c., Hambantota, 1854; assistant government agent, district judge, &c., &c., Manaar, 1856; government agent, North-West Provinces, Nov., 1868; government agent, Northern province, Sept., 1869.

TYDD, WILLIAM JAMES.—Lieutenant royal artillery, 7th July, 1869; private secretary and aide-de-camp to the governor of the Gold Coast, June, 1877; clerk of the legislative council, July, 1877.

USHER, HENRY CHAS.—Clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Honduras, June, 1859; clerk in the public treasury, July, 1855; provost-marshal, July, 1869; police magistrate and Belize valuator, 1st November, 1878; was in charge of the public treasury from June, 1866, to July, 1867, and from April to June, 1869; and in charge of the Belize gaol from May to August, 1872; was lieutenant and quartermaster of the late Prince Regent's Royal British Honduras militia; has acted as registrar of shipping; surveyor of shipping and inquisitor of wreck and casualty; and also acted as inspector of police; was marshal of the vice-admiralty court, and is a commissioner for the execution of deeds by married women; as police magistrate is *ex-officio* judge of the summary court, and also coroner of the colony.

VANDER BECK, J. N.—Extra clerk, colonial secretary's office, Singapore, 21st September, 1871; 8th clerk, 1st January, 1873; 6th clerk, 1st December, 1875; guardian of Government House, Singapore, 28th May, 1877; 4th clerk, colonial secretary's office, 22nd April, 1879.

VANDERSMAGHT, F. A., M.B.C.M.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1868.

VANDERSTRAATEN, J. L., M.D.—Medical assistant, Ceylon, 1863; assistant colonial surgeon, second class, 1867; first class, 1868.

VANE, F. W.—Was employed in the general post office from March, 1871; assistant postmaster-general and inspector of post offices, Ceylon, 1st April, 1872; acted as secretary, loan board, 15th April to 31st December, 1874; acted as postmaster-general, 1st November, 1876, to 5th February, 1877.

VANE, GEORGE C.M.G. (1877).—Ceylon, treasurer; commissioner of stamps; chief commissioner of the loan board; served in the royal navy from June, 1831, to March, 1834, and in the Foreign Office from April to August, 1834; appointed to the Imperial customs department at Liverpool, 12th August, 1834; ditto at London, 1839; comptroller of customs at Jaffna, Ceylon, August, 1846; collector of customs, Galle, 1847; comptroller of customs, Colombo, Sept., 1848; appointed deputy collector, on transfer from the Imperial service to the civil service, Jan., 1853; principal collector of customs, May, 1861; superintendent of the pearl fisheries, 1857 to 1862; agent for the Government steamer, 1857 to 1859; acting treasurer, July, 1862, to July, 1864; principal collector of customs, July, 1864; acting treasurer, May, 1865; confirmed, Sept., 1865; acting auditor-general and controller of revenue, July, 1871; resumed duties as treasurer, Feb., 1872; acting auditor-general and controller of revenue, in addition to his own duties, March to September, 1874; member of the executive (1865), and legislative (1848) councils, and justice of the peace for the island.

VAN LANGENBERG, J.—Member of the legislative council, Ceylon, April, 1876.

VANTIN, FREDERICK HENRY.—Super-numerary in the crown lands office, Trinidad, 1873; transferred to the customs department, December, 1873; appointed second clerk to the crown lands department, 1874.

VAUGHAN, WILLIAM.—Employed as extra copyist in the registrar's office of Demerara and Essequibo, 7th April, 1866; as acting assistant sworn clerk, 9th April to 23rd September, 1867; clerk to the general register office of births and death in British Guiana, 15th August, 1868.

VEECCOCK, JAMES.—Studied at St. John's College, Battersea; first class Queen's scholar, December, 1854; winner of first prize given by Canon Fry, 1855; first class government certificate, second year, December, 1856; second master in grammar school, Queen's College, Demerara, October, 1860; acting clerk in audit office, September, 1871; acting bookkeeper to the government savings bank, November, 1871; third clerk in audit office, and bookkeeper to the immigration loan commissioners, October, 1872; secretary to the excise board, June, 1873; acting inspector of schools' and examiner for teachers' certificates, July, 1874, to June, 1875; secretary to the commission of inquiry into education in British Guiana, August, 1874, to July, 1875; reappointed by the board of education, examiner of candidates for teachers' certificates, February, 1877; offered reappointment of acting inspector of schools, June, 1877; first assistant form-master in Queen's College, British Guiana, May, 1878; resumed duties in audit office as third clerk and auditor, August, 1880.

VELLA, FRANCESCO.—Entered the colonial service, December, 1871; was a clerk in the land revenue office; transferred to the chief secretary's office in 1858; assistant in the chief secretary's office, and clerk to the council of government of Malta, in November, 1871.

VELLA, PAOLO, LL.D.—Magistrate of judicial police, Malta, July, 1859; judge of court of appeal, 1868.

VERBEKE, FREDERICK.—Sixth clerk in administrator-general's office, British Guiana, 15th April, 1871; 5th clerk, 30th Oct., 1872; 4th clerk, 30th April, 1874; 1874; sub-administrator, Berbice, 27th Feb., 1875.

VERDON, MAJOR SIR GEORGE FREDERIC, K.C.M.G. (1872), C.B. (1866), F.R.S.—Was educated at Rossall, and went to Melbourne in 1851; is a barrister of the supreme court of Victoria; became a member of the municipal council of his district, and took up the question of reforming and extending local government throughout the colony; was elected chairman of the conference of municipal delegates convened at his instance; took a leading part in the establishment of a volunteer force, and organised companies of rifles and artillery in his own and other localities; in 1857, was engaged in command of his company at Williamstown in suppressing an outbreak of convicts, which was effected before the arrival of the troops sent from Melbourne for the purpose, but too late to save the life of the inspector-general of penal establishments, who was killed; was appointed a magistrate, and received the thanks of the government for his services upon this occasion; became a member of the legislative assembly in 1859, and was treasurer of Victoria, in 1860 and 1861, and from 1863 to 1868; in 1866, upon the recommendation of a committee of the assembly, he came to England to propose joint action with Her Majesty's government for the better defence of the colony from foreign attack, and settle certain other questions then pending one of the results of this mission was that parliament voted 100,000*l.* towards the cost of building an ironclad monitor, and the line-of-battle ship "Nelson" was presented to the colony for a naval training-ship; upon his return to Australia was appointed agent-general for Victoria in the united kingdom, which post he has resigned; was selected a fellow of the Royal Society, in 1870, in consideration of his having been mainly instrumental in establishing the Melbourne observatory, of which he was for a time an honorary assistant, and afterwards a member and honorary secretary of the board of visitors appointed at his instance.

VICTORIA (Hong Kong) RIGHT REV. JOHN SHAW BURDON, D.D.—Consecrated bishop, 1873.

VIGORS, P.—High sheriff, Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 1862; clerk in the customs department, Cape, Nov. 1846; clerk, colonial office, May, 1849; chief clerk, June, 1857.

VILLIERS, FRANCIS JOHN, C.M.G. (1880).—Entered the Colonial Office, Sept., 1869; clerk in the general department, 1st April, 1874; private secretary to the administrator of the government of Griqualand West, Oct., 1875, and clerk of the council; acting colonial secretary, 22nd May, 1877; member of legislative council, 1879.

VINCENT, G.—Draughtsman, survey department, Western Australia, 1863.

VINE, F.—Draughtsman and framer of estimates, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; provincial assistant, north-western province, 1874; ditto, northern province, 1875; ditto, western province, 1876.

VISICK, ROBERT CLARENCE.—Entered civil service, Natal, July, 1861; appointed clerk to master of the supreme court, 1st Jan., 1863; second clerk to resident magistrate, Maritzburg, Jan., 1872; chief clerk to magistrate, Durban, registrar of circuit court and sub-distributor of stamps, May, 1874; admitted as an attorney of the supreme court of the colony, 13th May, 1880; appointed to officiate temporarily as resident magistrate, Durban, July and Sept., 1880.

VOGEL, SIR JULIUS, K.C.M.G. (1875), (C.M.G. 1872).—Educated at London University College School and the Royal School of Mines; arrived in New Zealand, 1861; entered the provincial council of Otago, 1862, and was for several years a member of the provincial executive; returned to the New Zealand house of representatives in 1863; appointed colonial treasurer in Mr. Fox's ministry, 1869; introduced the immigration and public works policy, 1870; held the offices of treasurer, commissioner of stamps and telegraphs, postmaster-general, and commissioner of customs in Mr. Fox's ministry, 1869 to 1872; and of colonial treasurer and postmaster-general in Mr. Waterhouse's and Mr. Fox's ministries, 1872-3; premier (in conjunction with which he held the offices of colonial treasurer, postmaster-general, telegraph commissioner, and minister for immigration), 1873-5; and again after his return from a mission to England, in 1876; appointed agent-general for New Zealand, 1876 to 1881.

VROOM, HENDRIK.—clerk of customs, Gold Coast, April, 1872; first clerk in the customs department, Elmina, September, 1872; acted as clerk of court and interpreter in the judicial department, Elmina, September, 1872; served throughout the Ashantee expedition in his quality as interpreter; sub-collector of customs, Adjua, May, 1874; promoted to customs, Quittah, August, 1874; transferred to the customs department, Winnebah, July, 1877; district commissioner, Pram Pram, 1st January, 1880.

WABY, JOHN.—Head gardener to botanic gardens, Trinidad, 1873.

WALCOTT, ROBERT B., M.D.—Educated at Reading; graduated at the University of Paris as B.L. in 1838, and at the University of London as M.B. in 1845, and as M.D. in 1862; one of the public vaccinators of the Island of Barbados, Aug. 1850, and acted as such until the office was abolished in December, 1853; one of the district medical attendants to the police force, July, 1854; as acting coroner for the district of St. Joseph and St. Andrew, of said island, May, 1855; and as full coroner for the same district, July, 1855; was one of the commissioners of census, 1861; is medical lecturer, &c., at Codrington college, and medical attendant of poor at St. Joseph's parish; holds commissions as surgeon to the 11th regiment of Barbados Militia, 1854, and as assistant surgeon to the regiment of Barbados yeomanry cavalry, 1860.

WALCOTT, SIR STEPHEN, K.C.M.G. (1877), (C.M.G. 1872).—Called to the bar, 1829, and practised at the chancery bar till 1835; in 1832 appointed one of the assistant commissioners for inquiry into the administration and practical operation of the poor laws in England and Wales, the district assigned to him being the six counties of North Wales; in 1835 accompanied the governor-general of Canada as civil or chief secretary to the colonial government, then in a most critical state and almost paralyzed, the house of assembly having for the two preceding years refused to vote any supplies, and the country drawing on to the rebellion which subsequently broke out; after the suppression of that rebellion he returned to England in 1838 with the governor-general; secretary to H.M. colonial land and emigration commission, and also to the South Australian colonization commission, March, 1840; second colonial land and emigration commissioner, July, 1860; sole commissioner, January, 1877. Retired April 1, 1878.

WALDRON, GERALD GIOVANNI FITZ-HERBY

RYDER.—Cadet in the office of the collector-general of customs, excise and inland revenue, Jamaica, 30th August, 1870; acted as second clerk in statistical branch of inland revenue from 1st February to 30th June, 1871; acted as third class clerk in the collector-general's office, 27th November, 1871, to 8th January, 1872; acted as clerk in charge of government stationery store, 5th March, 1872, to 17th April, 1872; third class clerk in the inland treasury, 13th April, 1872; promoted to the second class, 1st October, 1873; acted as teller and first class clerk 5th October, 1874, to 1st February, 1875; and again from 6th July to 30th September, 1875; acted as cashier in August, 1877; and again from 26th February, to 31st May, 1878; cashier, 1st June, 1878.

WALKER, EDWARD NOEL.—Assistant government secretary, Jamaica, 4th May, 1874; was in the office of the governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands from Feb., 1862; and private secretary in same from May, 1866; and previously private secretary to the lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent, from Nov. 1864; assistant government secretary and clerk of the court of policy and combined court, British Guiana, 26th February, 1867; acted as government secretary in British Guiana in Oct. 1867; from Sept. to Dec. 1868; from Jan. to May 1869; from July, 1871, to Jan. 1872; from Jan. 1873, to March, 1873; and from June, 1873, to May, 1874; and as colonial secretary in Jamaica from June, 1874, to March, 1875.

WALKER, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G. (1869); C.B. (1860).—Was for upwards of twelve years a clerk on the establishment of the colonial office, Downing Street; registrar and clerk of the courts Honduras, 1837; treasurer of Trinidad, 1839; and colonial secretary of that island from June, 1839, to Sept. 1840; accompanied Sir Henry Macleod as secretary on a special mission to British Guiana, 1840-41; colonial secretary, Barbados, 1842; administrator of Grenada, 1856; of St. Vincent, 1857; of the government of Barbados and the Windward Islands, 1859; and lieutenant-governor of Trinidad, 1860; governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, 1861; governor of Bahamas, 1868. Retired on pension, 1871.

WALKER, JOHN.—Oriel College, Oxon, B.A., 1855; M.A., 1859; deacon, 1856; priest, 1857; curate of Haltherop, Gloucestershire, 1856; Hundleby, Lincoln, 1860; Norwell-cum-Carlton, Notts, 1862; Jesus Church, Enfield, Middlesex, 1864; colonial chaplain, Penang, 1878.

WALKER, RICHARD CORNELIUS CRITCHETT.—Entered the civil service of New South Wales, 26th October, 1856; appointed to colonial secretary's department, 10th November, 1858; clerk of records, 1st April, 1865; first clerk, 21st January, 1878; and principal under secretary, 7th April, 1879.

WALKER, WILLIAM.—Private secretary to lieutenant-governor Colebrooke, Bahamas, Jan., 1836; was also auditor of the public bank, and secretary to the board of public instruction; was member of the house of assembly for the district of Exuma; rejoined the late Sir William Colebrooke at Antigua, Dec., 1837; was first inspector of prisons, and stipendiary magistrate of Antigua and Barbuda, and subsequently provost-marshal; government secretary and secretary to the court of policy of British Guiana, together with the dormant commission of lieutenant-governor, 1847; represented the colony as delegate at the International Statistical Congress in London, 1860; in August, 1862, was sent to Washington on a special mission relative to the introduction of liberated slaves from the United States to the colony, and

received the thanks of the court for the satisfactory manner in which that duty was performed; administered the government four times, namely, from May, 1848, to Feb., 1849, from May, 1858, to March, 1854, from July, 1857, to May, 1858, and from May, 1861, to Jan., 1862. Retired 1866.

WARBURTON, SIR PETER EGERTON, K.C.M.G. (1879), (C.M.G., 1875).—Entered royal navy, 1826; entered hon. East India company's service, 1831; assistant adjutant-general in India, 1839; from 1839 to 1858 filled the posts of deputy adjutant-general of the army, deputy judge-advocate general assistant quartermaster, general of a division; commissioner of police, South Australia, 1858.

WARD, EBENEZER.—Minister of agriculture and education in South Australia, 3rd June, 1875, to 25th March, 1876; and again from 6th June, 1876, to 26th October, 1877; has sat in the house of assembly for the district of Gumeracha since 1870; carried through parliament a measure for providing a liberal and comprehensive system of public instruction in that province.

WARD, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD WOLSTENHOLME, R.E., C.M.G. (1864).—Deputy master of Royal Mint at Sydney, 26th April, 1863, chief officer of the Branch Mint, Melbourne, 1867; chief commissioner for railways in New South Wales, 1855; as member of the legislative council (then the only house of legislature), in 1855; and member of the legislative chamber or upper house of legislature under responsible government in 1860.

WARNER, C. W., C.B. (1859).—Lineally descended from Sir Thomas Warner, Knight, who, in 1623, founded British Empire in the West Indies. Educated at Eton; was attorney-general of Trinidad from 1844 to 1870.

WARNER, FREDERICK.—Educated at Harrow; member of council, Trinidad, formerly solicitor-general.

WARNER, OLIVER W.—Sub-agent of immigration, Trinidad, 1st June, 1869; acting inspector of immigrants from Sept., 1871, to April, 1872, and from May, 1872, to December, 1872; inspector of immigrants, 1st June, 1873; justice of the peace for the counties of Victoria, Caroni, and St. Patrick, and the town of San Fernando, 9th March, 1875; selected to "investigate and report upon the condition of the immigrants in Grenada and the working of the immigration law in that colony," 24th Sept., 1879; report laid before the house of commons, May, 1880; acting commissioner of the southern province, 16th June, 1880.

WARREN, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES, R.E., C.M.G. (1878).—Boundary commissioner, Griqualand West; has been specially employed in various military and administrative capacities in Griqualand West and the Cape Colony since 1876; administered the government of Griqualand West, 1879.

WENEN, LIEUT.-COL. FAULKLAND GEORGE EDGEWORTH, R.A., C.M.G. (1880).

WATERHOUSE, G. M.—Colonial secretary for South Australia from May, 1860, to February, 1861, and colonial secretary and premier from October, 1861, to July, 1863; premier of New Zealand from October, 1872, to March, 1873.

WATSON, HENRY.—Administrator-general of British Guiana; practised for many years as a solicitor and attorney-at-law in British Guiana, acted as clerk of the supreme court of criminal justice there on several occasions, and also as clerk of the inferior court of criminal justice;

was for several years registrar of the admiralty court; was one of the special justices appointed by the governor to try the rioters in 1856; was judge-advocate of the Georgetown militia from 1863 to 1866; acted for a short time as a stipendiary magistrate; acted as administrator-general of Demerara and Essequibo from June, 1864, and as administrator-general of Berbice from Jan. 1865, to July, 1865, when the offices were consolidated, and he was appointed administrator-general of British Guiana; is a justice of the peace and a commissioner for administering oaths to affidavits.

WATT, EDMUND, M.A.—Private secretary to Sir Sandford Freeling when he was lieutenant-governor of Dominica, and for a short time while he was lieutenant-governor of Grenada; acting treasurer, 1878; appointed to the magistracy of District G., 1873; acting inspector-general of schools, Leeward Islands, 1878; police magistrate, 1878; civil commissioner, Gold Coast, 1879; acting queen's advocate, October, 1880.

WATT, REV. J.—Colonial chaplain of the Scot's Kirk, Kandy, 1866.

WATTLE, J. A.—Third clerk in revenue office, St. Kitts; second landing waiter, 1872; 1st landing-waiter.

WATTS, HENRY.—Entered the Colonial Office, March, 1867; appointed a clerk of the Lower Division, 16th April, 1880.

WATTS, J. P.—Medical inspector of estates, British Guiana, 1873.

WAUCHOPE, CAPTAIN ANDREW GILBERT C.M.G. (1880).

WAY, SAMUEL JAMES.—Chief justice, South Australia, 18th March, 1876; born 1836; called to the bar of South Australia, 1861; appointed a Queen's counsel, 1871; member of the central board of education, and member of the council of the university of Adelaide, 1874. Elected to the house of assembly, and appointed attorney-general, 1875; elected vice-chancellor of the university of Adelaide, 28th April, 1876; administered the government of South Australia in 1877, 1878 and 1879.

WAYLEN, A. B.—Of the medical and vaccine board, and surgeon to Perth Prison, Western Australia, 1875; served for sixteen years in the convict department, as medical officer of the Guildford convict depot and out-stations; acting as immigration agent and officer in charge of poor-house from Aug., 1872, until the end of the following year.

WEBB, J. H.—Inspector of public schools, Bahamas, 1847; is a justice of the peace; registrar of records of courts of ordinary and chancery, 1865; member of the legislative council, 1875.

WEBB, NATHANIEL.—Clerk of the inferior court, Bahamas, 1838; assistant private secretary to Major-General Sir Francis Cockburn, governor of the Bahamas, 1839, until 1843; private secretary, 1844; junior clerk to Legislative Assembly, 1840; served in New Providence militia till that corps was disbanded; superintendent of New Providence asylum, 1846; member of the legislative assembly, 1868.

WEBBE, E. AUGUSTUS.—Appointed clerk in the registrar's and provost marshal's office, Nevis, 28th August, 1875; clerk in the treasury department of Montserrat, August, 1879.

WEBSTER, DAVID.—Member of the Council, Grenada, 1875.

WEDGEWOOD, E. H.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, April, 1860; promoted to 1st junior class, 1 Oct. 1866; assistant

private secretary to Earl Granville, secretary of state for the colonies, from 9th December, 1868 to 5th July, 1870; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Kimberley, 6th July, 1870, till 30th September, 1872; 2nd-class clerk, 30th Sept. 1872; 1st class clerk, 27th August, 1876.

WELD, SIR FREDERICK ALOYSIUS (C.M.G., 1875); K.C.M.G. (1880).—Second son of H. Weld, Esq., of Chideock Manor, Dorset, and of Hon. Christina Maria, daughter of 6th Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, born 1823.—Educated at Stonyhurst and Freiburg (Switzerland); emigrated to New Zealand, 1843-44; appointed member of the executive council in 1854; minister for native affairs in 1860; resigned in 1861; in 1864 was entrusted with the formation of a ministry; the policy he announced was accepted by Her Majesty's secretary of state, and favourably commented upon in both Houses of Parliament in England; resigned office in 1865. Mr. Weld was the first to explore some of the uninhabited districts of the Middle Islands; for reports of these expeditions, see New Zealand Government Gazette 1851, and Province of Nelson, 1855; is also author of 'Hints to intending Sheep Farmers in New Zealand,' and of a paper on the Great Volcanic Eruption of Mauna Loa (Sandwich Islands) in 1855, and ascent of that mountain, published in the Journal of the Royal Geological Society, London, in 1856; also of 'Notes on New Zealand Affairs,' London, 1869; governor of Western Australia, 14th April, 1869; governor Tasmania, Sep. 1874; governor of the Straits Settlements, 1880.

WELLS, JOHN.—Clerk of the assembly, Grenada; appointed 1851; first appointment under the government, 1847; acted as special stipendiary magistrate during the absence of Admiral Hutcheon until that gentleman's resignation in 1861.

WELLS, WM., M.D.—Medical officer and corner for the parish of St. David, Grenada; is a member of assembly.

WESTBROOK, W. F. A.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 5th Nov., 1880.

WESTBURY, 3rd BARON (Great Britain) RICHARD LUTTRELL POLKINGTON BETTELL.—Born at Littlehampton, 1852; educated at Somersetshire College, Bath, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst; sub-lieutenant 9th foot, March, 1871; lieutenant, 1872; served in India, 1874 to December, 1875; transferred to Scot's Guards, August, 1876; resigned his commission, March, 1879; précis writer to the government of Mauritius, May, 1879.

WESTERHOUT, JOSIAH EDWIN.—1862, acted as deputy commissioner of police for 12 months; 1865, acted as deputy sheriff for 12 months; March, 1867, sheriff of Malacca; 1870, whilst in the office of sheriff performed the duties of police magistrate for 12 months.

WESTMORLAND, HENRY, Jamaica.—Member of assembly, 1849 to 1866; of privy council, 1854 to 1866; of executive committee, November, 1854, to June, 1865, and April, 1863, to September, 1866; custos rotulorum, Metcalfe and St. Mary, 1860 to 1871; member of legislative council, 1874.

WET, DE, J. P.—Chief clerk, surveyor-general's department, Cape of Good Hope; May, 1855; was in the department of the protector of slaves, 1831 to 1833; in the government bank, 1833 to 1841.

WHARRY, CHARLES JOHN, M.D.—Superintendent government Civil Hospital, Hong Kong, Dec., 1872; educated at King's College School, St. Bar-

tholomew's Hospital, London, and University of Aberdeen; graduated M.B., C.M., 1871; M.D., 1873; M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.L., 1871; formerly house physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; visiting surgeon under the C.D. Act in Hong Kong, 1873; placed in charge of temporary Smallpox Hospital in 1873, 1874, and 1879; acting colonial surgeon and inspector of hospitals in 1873 and 1875.

WHITE, HENRY, M.D.—Treasurer-general to the Cape of Good Hope in 1872; has for several years represented the western districts in the Cape legislative council.

WHITE, LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM. — Born 6th January, 1830; entered imperial public service as a clerk in general post-office, London, 19th February, 1846, which appointment he resigned 1st April, 1854; chief clerk in money-order office of post-office department, Canada (on its establishment), 1st December, 1854; promoted to be secretary of the department, 21st January, 1861. Author of a "Post-Office Gazetteer" of the Dominion; and of the "Annals of Canada," published (in the "Canadian Monthly") by Adam, Stevenson, and Co., of Toronto. Is senior major (and brevet lieutenant-col.) of the governor-general's foot guards, Canada militia.

WHITEWAY, SIR WILLIAM VALLANCE, K.C.M.G. (1880).—Attorney-general and premier of Newfoundland.

WHYHAM, WILLIAM HENRY. — Entered the royal navy, 1864; retired, July, 1873, and owned the Leeward Islands colonial yacht 'Union'; district magistrate, Dominica, November, 1874; nominated member of legislative assembly, March, 1877; district magistrate and inspector of prisons, Antigua, February, 1878.

WICKSTEED, GUSTAVUS WILLIAM, Q.C.—Law clerk of the house of commons of Canada; at the re-union of the two Canadas in 1841, was appointed law clerk of the legislative assembly of the re-united provinces; also the head of the translation department; he has also acted on several commissions.

WIGLEY, F. S.—Member of assembly, St. Kitts, March, 1866; notary public, August, 1866; called to the bar, June, 1867; master and examiner in chancery, October, 1867; acting police magistrate and coroner for the Basseterre district in 1870 and 1872; acting attorney-general in 1870 and 1872; member of the executive council, October, 1870; visiting justice of the gaol, April, 1872; nominated member of the legislative assembly, May, 1873; acting district magistrate for District C., May, 1874; district magistrate for District C., December, 1877; official member legislative council, January, 1879.

WILLCOCKS, E. J. R.—Pupil teacher for five years in the Ridgeway district national schools; Queen's scholar, December, 1853; gained a government certificate of merit, December, 1855; fourth government schoolmaster, Bermuda, 1856; principal master, 1857; second master of government central school, Hong Kong, 24th December, 1868, appraiser of supreme court, 6th July, 1869; head master of police schools, 1st October, 1869; deputy sheriff of the colony, 6th September, 1870; sheriff, 28th January, 1874; superintendent of the training institution, British Guiana, 13th January, 1877; acting inspector of schools, 9th June, 1877.

WILLIAMS, SIR EDWARD EYRE (KNT. BACH., 1878).—Late a puisne judge of the supreme court of Victoria.

WILLIAMS, FREDERIC. — A graduate of Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A., 1868; called to the bar, Inner Temple, April, 1873, and practised

upon the Midland Circuit; appointed a district court judge, Jamaica, May, 1876.

WILLIAMS, G. S.—Educated at St. John's College, Oxford; writer to the government of Ceylon, 1861; commissioner of requests and police magistrate at Point Pedro, Jan. 1865; assistant government agent, Kandy, and acting district judge at Ratnapura, Nov., 1865; assistant government agent, Matulé, Sept. 1869; acting assistant government agent, Badulla, June, 1873; acting inspector general of prisons, 1874; resumed duties at Matulé, 1875; assistant agent, Hambantota, 1878.

WILLIAMS OF KARS, 1st. BART. (Utd. Kgd.) Creat. 1856; G.C.B. (Military) 1871; K.C.B. (Military) 1856; (C.B., Civil, 1852).—SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS.—Educated at the royal military academy at Woolwich; entered the artillery as 2nd lieutenant, 1825, and became capt. in 1840; employed in Turkey from 1840 to 1843 as British commissioner at the conferences preceding the treaty signed at Erzeroum in 1847; was British commissioner for the settlement of the Turko-Persian boundary, June, 1848; received the brevet of colonel in that year for his military and diplomatic services; in Aug. 1854, while the British army was at Varna, he was appointed British commissioner with the Turkish forces, and received the local rank of brigadier-general in Dec. 1855; was granted a pension of 1000*l.* a-year for life, a baronetcy, the order of the Bath, the Turkish order of the Medjidie of the 1st class, the freedom of the city of London and a sword, the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford, &c., for his gallant defence of Kars in 1855; appointed commandant at Woolwich, June, 1856; M.P. for Calne, July, 1856; governor of Nova Scotia, 1865; resigned, 1867; governor of Gibraltar, 1870; retired, June, 1876.

WILLIAMSON, VICTOR ALEXANDER. — Son of the late Sir Hedwater Williamson, of Whitburn Hall, Durham. Is a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Durham; educated at Westminster and at Christchurch, Oxford, of which he is M.A., barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, and goes the Northern Circuit; one of the royal commissioners who in 1872 and 1873 inquired into the treatment of Indian immigrants in Mauritius.

WILLANS, WILLIAM WILLANS.—Clerk, land office, Singapore, in December, 1842; clerk, treasury, February, 1847; official assignee, insolvent court, November, 1848; coroner, September, 1849; deputy registrar of imports and exports, October, 1852; assistant to the resident councillor, police magistrate, coroner, and commissioner of the court of requests, Malacca, December, 1856; transferred to the same offices, Province Wellesley, January, 1858; police magistrate, and commissioner of the court of requests, Penang, December, 1858; accountant-general of the supreme court, January, 1859; assistant resident councillor and police magistrate, Singapore, February, 1859; commissioner of the court of requests, Singapore, July, 1859; collector of stamps, November, 1862; commissioner of stamps, Singapore, June, 1864; accountant-general, supreme court, December, 1864; treasurer, and commissioner of stamps, Straits Settlements, April, 1867; is a member of the executive and legislative councils.

WILLIS, HAMFDEN.—Entered the Cape civil service, May, 1855; confidential clerk to the governor and high commissioner, 1856; clerk to the executive council, 1867; acting under colonial secretary, 1878; was also assistant private secretary to the governor of New Zealand, 1861–62.

WILLSON, R. M.—Justice of the peace St. Kitts, April, 1856; inspector of police, October,

1863; acting brigade major, September, 1865; acting police magistrate for rural districts, from August to November 1867; deputy coroner for Basseterre district, January, 1868; superintendent of immigrants 1870; provisional police magistrate and coroner for rural districts; 4th landing waiter in Treasury, 1875.

WILMOT, HON. ROBERT DUNCAN.—Speaker of the senate of Canada; son of George M. Wilmot, Esq., of Belmont, Sunbury, New Brunswick, who sat for St. John (county), in New Brunswick assembly for many years; born at Fredericton, N.B., 16th October, 1809; was a member of executive council, N.B., from 1851 to 1854, from 1856 to 1857; and again in his own government from 1866 until the union; held office of surveyor-general from 1851 to 1854; and that of provincial secretary from 1856 to 1857; was mayor of St. John, 1849; a delegate to confederate council of trade, Quebec, 1865; and to the colonial conference for the union of the B.N.A. colonies, London, 1866-7; was appointed a commissioner on behalf of Canada to the Philadelphia Exhibition, 1875; sat for St. John (city and county), in New Brunswick assembly, from 1846 until 1861, and from 1865 until the union; called to the senate, May, 1867; speaker of the senate, 1878; lieutenant-governor, New Brunswick, February, 1880.

WILSON, C. W.—Resident medical officer at the colonial hospital, Perth, Western Australia, April, 1875.

WILSON, DAVID.—Stipendiary magistrate, Eastern district of St. George, Trinidad, June, 1870; passed civil service commissioners' examination in April, 1856; clerk in the national debt office, London, 1856 to 1861; private secretary to the lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, 1861 to 1866; commissioner to inquire into and report upon the salmon fisheries of New Brunswick in 1862; adjutant 1st York militia, N.B., 1863; captain and adjutant at the camp of instruction, New Brunswick, in 1865 and 1866; major of the Saint John volunteer militia, when on service on the American frontier in 1866. Was private secretary to Sir A. H. Gordon, governor of Trinidad, and to C. H. Kortright, Esq., when administrator of that government, June to September, 1869; superintendent of prisons, Trinidad, June, 1869, to June, 1870; stipendiary magistrate, eastern district of St. George, Trinidad, June, 1870; acting stipendiary magistrate of Port of Spain, and western district of St. George, September, 1873, to September, 1874; acting colonial secretary, Trinidad, April, 1875.

WILSON, SIR SAMUEL, Knt. Bach. (1875).—Knighted for his munificent gift of £30,000 to the university of Melbourne and other acts of beneficence.

WINDHAM, ASHE S.—Educated at Rugby and Eton; graduated in honours at Cambridge University, 1852; M.A., Trinity College, 1876; ditto, University, Cape of Good Hope, 1878; acting resident magistrate, Natal, from 1855 to 1867; nominee member, legislative council, Natal, 1875; assistant secretary of native affairs, March, 1879; acting secretary of native affairs, August, 1879; acting judge of native high court, November, 1879.

WINGFIELD, EDWARD.—Educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, B.C.L. and M.A. (Oxon.); called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, 10th June, 1859; went the home circuit; appointed assistant under secretary of state for the colonies, 19th July, 1878.

WINGFIELD, RICHARD WILLIAM.—Private secretary to Governor Cairns, South Australia, 1877.

WINSTON, G. P.—Revenue officer for the town of Portsmouth, Dominica, March, 1875.

WINSTON, J. H.—Sub-inspector of roads, Dominica, March, 1874.

WODEHOUSE, H. E.—Educated at Repton School; appointed to a Hong Kong cadetship, 1867; student interpreter, 1869; superintendent of Chinese police, 1872; sheriff, 1873; chief clerk in the colonial secretary's office and clerk of councils, 1875; 1st March, 1876, acting colonial secretary during the administration of Mr. J. Gardiner Austin, and pending the arrival of Governor Pope Hennessy; in July was appointed acting registrar-general and protector of Chinese.

WODEHOUSE, SIR PHILIP E., G.C.S.I. (created, 1876), K.C.B. (Creat. 1862).—Writer, Ceylon, May, 1828; assistant colonial secretary and clerk of the executive and legislative councils, Oct., 1833; district judge of Kandy, 1840; government agent for the western province, 1843; superintendent of Honduras, 1851; governor of British Guiana, Feb., 1854; was employed in 1858 on a special mission to the government of Venezuela; governor of the Cape of Good Hope, 1861; and also high commissioner in South Africa; governor of Bombay, 7th May, 1872, to 30th April, 1877.

WOHRNITZ, F.—Pay clerk, police department, Mauritius, 13th January, 1847; promoted to be chief clerk.

WOLFF, SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, G.C.M.G. (1878), K.C.B. (1879), (K.O.M.G., 1862).—Entered the foreign service in 1846; was attached 1852, to Her Majesty's legation at Florence, where he served for a short time as acting chargé d'affaires; was attached, 1856, to the Earl of Westmorland's special mission to Brussels to congratulate the king on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession, and with Lord Westmorland, accompanied the king on part of his progress through the kingdom; was appointed by royal decree a knight of the order of Leopold of Belgium, but was not allowed by the queen to accept the decoration, it not being conferred for military services; was for some time an officer in the 1st or western regiment of Norfolk militia; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Malmesbury, Feb. 1858; secretary of state for foreign affairs; in Nov., private secretary to the Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, secretary of state for the colonies; was named by the Queen in April, 1859, C.M.G., and appointed to the honorary office of king of arms of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; public secretary to the lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands, June, 1859; in the same year a member of a commission presided over by the lord high commissioner to inquire into the state of public departments; in 1860, was named member of a commission to inquire and report on the state of the Ionian finances; was delegated to represent the Ionian government at the international statistical congress held in London in 1860 was appointed, 1861, by the Ionian government, vice-president of a commission to organize, in 1862, an exhibition of the works of Ionian art and industry, and in the same year member of a commission to inquire into and prepare a project of law for regulating the system of public instruction in the Ionian Islands; was commissioner for the Ionian Islands at the International Exhibition of 1862; unsuccessfully contested the borough of Christ Church, in the general election, 1868, but was elected for that borough in the general election of 1874; appointed in 1878 to be Her Majesty's commissioner on the European com-

mission for the organization of Eastern Roumelia, under the 18th Article of the Treaty of Berlin.

WOLHUTER, C. P.—Clerk to the registrar of the supreme court, Natal, 5th Nov., 1864; acted on several occasions as registrar; second clerk, registrar of deeds office, February, 1876.

WOLSELEY, G.C.B. (1880), G.C.M.G. (created 1874), SIR GARNET JOSEPH WOLSELEY.—Entered the army as ensign, March, 1852; captain, Jan., 1856; major, 90th foot, March, 1858; lieutenant-colonel in the army, April, 1859; colonel, June, 1865; major-general, 1874; lieutenant-general, April, 1878; general, 8rd June, 1879; served with the 80th foot in the Burmese war of 1852-53, for which he received a medal; served with distinction in the Crimea and taking of Sebastopol, with the 90th light infantry, and was severely wounded in a sortie, after which he received the Legion of Honour, the 5th class of the Medjidie, &c.; was also at the siege and capture of Lucknow and defence of Alumbagh, when he was made brevet lieutenant-colonel; in 1860, served in China on the staff of the quartermaster-general throughout the Chinese campaign of that year, for which he also received a medal and two clasps; appointed deputy quartermaster-general in Canada, Oct., 1867; assistant adjutant-general at head-quarters, 1871; appointed for special service on the Gold Coast in connection with the Ashantee war, August, 1878; brought the Ashantee war to a successful conclusion, and received the thanks of the House of Lords and the House of Commons for his services; was made a G.C.M.G. and a K.C.B., and a major-general by Her Majesty; and inspector-general of auxiliary forces, 1st April, 1874. Is author of "the Soldier's Pocket Book for Field Service." Specially appointed to administer temporarily the Government of Natal, Feb., 1875, till Sept., 1875; acted as vice-president of the London South African conference, August, 1876; appointed a member of the Indian council, 1876; appointed administrator of the Island of Cyprus, under the style of Her Majesty's high commissioner and commander-in-chief, 12th July, 1878; governor and commander-in-chief, Natal, and of the Transvaal, and commander of the forces in South Africa, May, 1879, and Her Majesty's high commissioner for South Eastern Africa; quartermaster-general, 27th April, 1880.

WOOD, EDWARD MOREHEAD.—Called to the bar by the Middle Temple, November, 1870; went the home and south-eastern circuits; substitute procurer and advocate-general, Mauritius, December, 1878; acting puisne judge, August, 1879; acting procurer and advocate-general, November, 1879; confirmed as procurer and advocate-general, February, 1880.

WOOD, SIR RICHARD, G.C.M.G. (1879), (K.C.M.G. 1877), C.B. (1865).—Student attaché to the embassy at Constantinople in 1824; was employed in Syria in 1832 and 1833 during its invasion by the Viceroy of Egypt, and was employed on special service with the Turkish army in 1835 and 1836; was again employed in Syria in 1840 and 1841; invested also with full powers from the Turkish government, and was employed in the Lebanon with the combined forces; assisted at the surrender of Beyrout, and the capture of Sidon and Accra; dragoman to the embassy at Constantinople, 8th October, 1834, and consul at Damascus, 15th May, 1841; has obtained Her Majesty's permission to accept and wear the Nishan Iftihar, conferred upon him by the Sultan; has received the English medal for Syria, and the Turkish medal for Acre;

agent and consul-general in the regency of Tunis, 30th August, 1855; and was made a C.B., 13th October, 1865; appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in consideration of the considerable service which he for a long time rendered in connection with the Maltese immigrants introduced into Tunisia.

WOOD, THOMAS LETT.—Educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated M.A., 1846; practised as a special pleader, from 1846 to 1851; was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, 1851; acted as attorney-general of Vancouver Island, from 1864 to 1866, when that colony was incorporated with British Columbia; afterwards as solicitor-general of British Columbia, until the abolition of that office in 1867; was a member of the legislative council of British Columbia from 1866 to 1870; chief justice, Bermuda, 1871; judge of the supreme court, Straits Settlements, Aug., 1877.

WOOD, W.—Tide-waiter, customs department, Natal, 1854, and 2nd landing-waiter, 1860; and 1st landing-waiter, April, 1863.

WOODCOCK, THOMAS.—Called to the bar by the Inner Temple, 1860; solicitor-general, Antigua, 1867; member of the legislative council of that island; appointed to the executive council, 1868; appointed to act as attorney-general on the death of Dr. Mara in 1871; Queen's advocate of the Gold Coast Colony, 1876.

WOODS, WILLIAM WHITFIELD.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; entered the public service in 1828 as a clerk in the education office, Ireland; in 1836 was appointed to the office of the ecclesiastical commissioners, Ireland; and in 1844 to the office of public works, Ireland, and superintended the relief department under that board during the famine of 1845-46; and, subsequently, the land improvement department in 1856; on the abolition of the office he was transferred to the treasury department, London; and in 1859 was appointed assistant librarian to the Colonial Office; library assistant, July, 1870; and 2nd class clerk, Sept. 30, 1872; retired 31st Dec., 1879.

WORALL, JOSEPH.—Sub-collector of taxes, Tobago, 31st Jan., 1871; second revenue officer, 9th Oct., 1871; deputy-treasurer, comptroller of customs, registrar of shipping and seamen, 28th June, 1874; acting treasurer, &c., 28th Sept., 1874, to 1st May, 1875; notary public, 15th Oct., 1877; colonial revenue officer and registrar of births and deaths for the Island of Carriacou, in the government of Grenada, January, 1878; chief examining officer, Gold Coast Colony, January, 1880.

WORTHINGTON, G. E.—Writer to the government of Ceylon, 1859; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Chavakachcheri, Feb., 1861; assistant at Trincomalee to the government agent of the Eastern province, Aug., 1865; assistant government agent, Kégalla, Nov., 1865; district judge, commissioner of roads, and police magistrate, Batticaloa, April, 1871; acting district judge, Jaffna, 1878; ditto, Galle, 1878; acting agent, Batticaloa, 1879.

WRAGG, W. T.—Obtained an open classical exhibition, Lincoln College, Oxford, April, 1863, and an open classical scholarship at Worcester College, May, 1863; graduated with first-class honours, B.A., 1867; elected librarian of Worcester College, October, 1865 (to June, 1867); became a member of the Inner Temple, April, 1866; a writer in the Ceylon civil service, 1st Jan., 1868; acting commissioner of requests, Harisputtu, July, 1868; in charge of the office of

the director of the public instruction during the absence of the director, March, 1869; police magistrate, Chavakachchéri, May, 1870, to continue to act at Batticaloa; police magistrate, Matara, Oct., 1870; police magistrate, Fanvila, March, 1871; assistant government agent, Colombo, December, 1871; acting district judge, Chilaw, June, 1872; confirmed, 1875; acting district judge, Kurnuegala, 1879; ditto, Badulla, 1879.

WRAY, COLONEL HENRY, R.E., C.M.G., 1879.—Second lieutenant, royal engineers, December 20th, 1843; lieutenant, April 1st, 1846, and captain, February 17th, 1854; was employed in Western Australia under the colonial office, in connection with the convict service, from Sept., 1851, till May, 1858; was acting comptroller-general of convicts from February, 1856, till January, 1858; was appointed, December 15th, 1859, British commissioner for making the boundary between Guatemala and British Honduras as defined by the convention of April 30th, 1859, and was employed under the foreign office until 31st July, 1861; was sent on special service to Japan as commanding royal engineer, under the vice-admiral commander-in-chief, and was present in the operations in the straits of Simonoseki, for which he received the brevet rank of major; lieutenant-colonel, July 6th, 1867; colonel 6th July, 1872, and colonel in the corps of royal engineers, February 27th, 1876; commanding royal engineer at Malta.

WRENFORDSLEY, HENRY THOMAS.—Was a member of the old Norfolk circuit, and so practised up to the time when the circuit was abolished under the provisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875. In 1868, acted as junior counsel for the privy council office, when the foreign cattle market question was under the consideration of a committee of the house of commons; 1876, appointed to act as deputy county court judge for the metropolitan districts of Marylebone, Brompton, and Brentford; unsuccessfully contested the city of Peterborough in 1868, and again in 1874; 12 Nov. 1877, second puisne judge, Mauritius; 4 June, 1878, procureur and advocate-general; received, November, 1879, the thanks of the unofficial members of the legislative council for his public services in connection with the introduction of the labour law, and the reform of the judicial administration of the colony; chief justice, Western Australia, 1880.

WRENSCH, M. F. J.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Fort Beaufort, Cape Colony, 1868; was clerk at Albert, 1851 to 1860; clerk of the peace for Albert and Aliwal North, 1860 to 1868; civil commissioner, Piquetberg, 1868 to 1874.

WRIGHT, ALFRED KEMSHRAD.—Temporary clerk in the post office, Jamaica, 8th November, 1869; third-class clerk, treasury, 13th March, 1870; second-class clerk, 2nd August, 1870; first-class clerk, 24th October, 1875.

WRIGHT, H. BOSCAWEN.—Master and registrar of the high court of Griqualand and registrar of deeds for the province of Griqualand, May, 1872; a justice of the peace for the said province, and for the districts of Caledon, Middelburg and Colesberg, in the Cape Colony, South Africa; clerk to the resident magistrate, Caledon, Sept., 1859; clerk to the civil commissioner and magistrate, Middelburg, 1864; passed the examination in law and jurisprudence, 1865; acting civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Colesberg, 1869; acting provincial treasurer, postmaster-general, and a member of the executive council for Griqualand West, and civil commissioner of Kimberley, 18th March, 1876.

WRIGHT, REV. W.—Civil chaplain, Mahabourg, Mauritius, Nov. 1868.

WRIGHT, W. D.—Writer to government of Ceylon, 1853; assistant government agent, Kandy, 1854; landing surveyor at Saint John's River, Colombo, 1861; again deputy collector, 1868; again landing surveyor, St. John's River, July, 1864; acting deputy collector, Colombo, May, 1865; confirmed, Sept. 1865; assistant government agent, Puttalam, Dec. 1871; government agent for the eastern province, July, 1872; principal collector of customs, June, 1873; is a member of the legislative council.

WYKE, SIR CHARLES LENNOX, G.C.M.G. (1879), K.C.B.—Her Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark.

WYLDE, ALFRED CARRINGTON.—C. C. and R. M. Port Elizabeth division, Cape Colony, September, 1871; was clerk to the chief justice, 1845 to 1851; clerk of the peace for Port Elizabeth, Nitenhage, &c., 1851 to 1864; C. C. and R. M. Morrel Bay, 1864 to 1869; C. C. and R. M. Swellendam, 1869 to 1871.

WYLDE-BROWNE, HARRY, M.A.—Educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1856, and M.A. 1876; clerk of the court of the resident magistrate of the Lower Umkouranzi Division, Natal, 1861, and justice of the peace for that division, 1862; second clerk, audit office, 1872, and acting first clerk, 1876.

WYLDE, C. S.—Revenue officer attached to customs department, British Columbia; April, 1859.

WYLDE, JOHN F.—Treasurer, Dominica, and member of legislative assembly, 1873; casual receiver and ordnance commissioner, 1873; acted as president from Aug. to Dec., 1876; member of executive council, 1877; treasurer and protector of immigrants, Nevis, March, 1878; member of executive and legislative councils, June, 1878; treasurer and registrar of shipping, Antigua, June, 1879; member of the executive and legislative councils.

WYNNS, ALBERT GALLATIN.—Acting comptroller of customs and navigation laws in Aug., 1861, Grand Turk; assistant crown commissioner in May, 1862; acting crown commissioner from June, 1860, until September, 1861; colonial surveyor and inspector of public works, September, 1863; private secretary, President Campbell, from June, 1872, to Dec., 1873; assistant commissioner to perform the duties of colonial surveyor and inspector of public works, 1st January, 1874, together with those of police magistrate and provost-marshal; elected member of legislative council, 1849 to 1852; member of executive council, 1873; is a member of the legislative board.

WYTEALINGAM, E.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1871; held appointment of medical practitioner since 1858.

YEATES, DOUGALD.—Stipendiary magistrate and coroner at Tobago, April 1862; is also inspector of prisons, and a member of the privy council; was acting stipendiary magistrate in 1850; and held the office of public treasurer from 1851 to 1855; first entered the public service in the customs department, 1849.

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ral of the navy; clerk in the office of the colonial secretary, British Columbia, Jan. 1860; also acted as private secretary to Sir J. Douglas, from Sept., 1861, to the date of his retirement in 1864; deputy clerk executive council, British Columbia, 2nd June, 1876.

YOUNG, SIR WILLIAM (created 1869).—Born 1799; called to the bar of N.S., 1826; has been speaker of the house of assembly and attorney-general of Nova Scotia; chief justice of that province, Aug., 1860.

YOUNG, WILLIAM ALEXANDER (GEORGE, C.M.G. (1877).—Was for some years in the royal navy, and served as naval secretary to several flag-officers upon different foreign stations; on the last occasion was secretary to Commodore the Hon. F. T. Pelham, captain of the fleet in the *Baltic* from Feb. 1855 to June, 1856, and was present at the bombardment of Sweaborg, and other operations in the Baltic; secretary to the North American boundary commission, 1856; colonial secretary and auditor British Columbia, Jan. 1859; colonial secretary of Vancouver Island, Jan. 1864; administered the government of Van-

couver Island in October and November, 1866, immediately prior to the union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, and upon several occasions previously. After union of these two colonies was appointed colonial secretary of British Columbia; assistant colonial secretary of Jamaica, Sept. 1869; acting colonial secretary April until October, 1870 and from March to December, 1871; and again in Jan. 1872, and June, 1873; administered the government of Jamaica in Aug. and Sept. 1873, and from January to April, 1874; government secretary of British Guiana, Aug. 1873; administered the government of British Guiana March to Aug., 1877; lieutenant-governor, British Guiana, 13th Sept., 1877; administered the government of British Guiana April to December, 1879; administered the government of Trinidad in 1880.

YOUNG, WILLIAM DOUGLAS.—Educated at Charter House; clerk in government secretary's office, British Guiana, 1876; private secretary to administrator of the government, from March to August, 1877; private secretary to lieutenant-governor, April to December, 1879.

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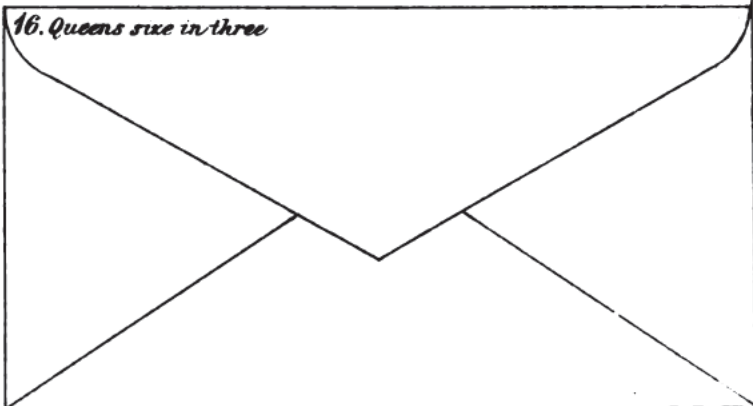
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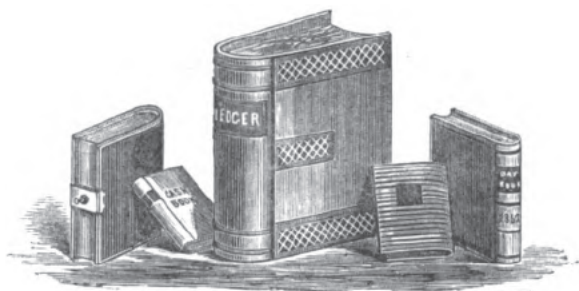
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Relief Stamping (see sheet of specimens)	14	Wafer Boxes	32
Ruled Foolscap	9	Wallets	48
Rulers	53	Wax Vestas	53
Scissors	60	Weights, Ink	26
Scrap Books	53	Writing Cases	38, 45
Scribbling Paper	8	" Papers	8
Seal Engraving (see sheet of specimens)	14	Wrapping Papers	11
Sealing Wax	55		

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Made of the best description of Paper, well Ruled and Printed, and the
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Description of Paper—Blue Laid Hand-made is always used, unless instructions are given to the contrary.

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Description of Binding—Russia, Calf, Vellum, with single or double Russia Bands, Basil, Forril, half Russia, half Calf, half Vellum, half Basil, with cloth or paper sides.

Lettering—If on Back or Side, or both.

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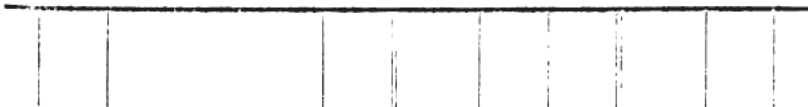
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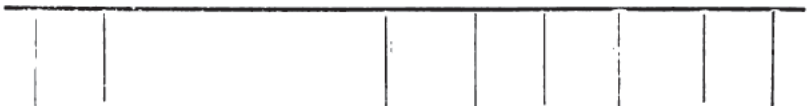


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„ „ „ post „	1 6	2 0	2 6	
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„ „ „ post „	2 6	3 6	4 3	
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„ „ „ „ quarto	4 6	5 0	6 0	
„ „ „ post octavo	3 0	3 6	3 9	
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3D.	Ditto ditto Blue Laid (ditto)	2	3	...	8 6
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4B.	Extra Thick Vellum Wove (unglazed)	2	6	...	9 6
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" " " Blue, Buff, Violet, &c.,	...	38 lbs.	2 6	1 18 6

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Medium	22	by	17½ " ...	0 3 6	0 16 6	3 3 0
Royal	24	by	19 " ...	0 5 0	1 2 0	4 4 0
Super Royal	27	by	19¼ " ...	0 6 0	1 3 6	4 12 0
Imperial	30	by	22 " ...	0 7 6	1 15 0	6 10 0
Elephant	28	by	23½ " ...	0 7 6	1 15 0	6 10 0
Colombier	34½	by	23½ " ...	0 11 0	2 12 6	10 0 0
Atlas	34	by	26 " ...	0 11 0	2 12 6	10 0 0
Double Elephant	40	by	26¼ " ...	0 15 6	3 7 6	13 9 0
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Demy	2 3	0 10 0	1 16 0
Medium	3 0	0 14 0	2 10 0
Royal	4 0	0 18 6	3 5 6
Imperial	7 0	1 10 0	5 7 6
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Demy	...	18½ by 14½	0	4	0	7	0
Medium	...	20½ by 15¾	0	5	0	9	0
Royal	...	22½ by 17¾	0	6	0	11	1
Super Royal	...	25½ by 17¾	0	8	0	11	1
Imperial	...	29 by 21¼	0	10	1	3	2

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„	60 lbs.	1	4	...	1	1
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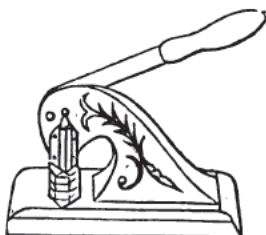
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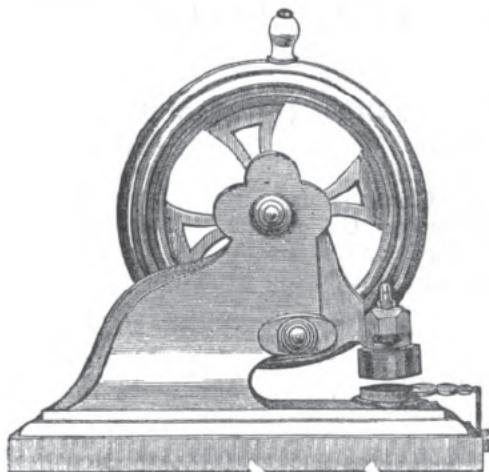
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MESSRS. HARRISON & SONS, Wholesale Stationers, Parliamentary Printers, &c., beg to call attention to the Patent Duplex Press, for Stamping Notarial, Official, Corporate, and other Seals, &c., which for portability, durability, power, and simplicity of construction, and consequent cheapness, is unrivalled.

So little force is needed to work the Patent Duplex Press that it requires no fixing, and a stand is not necessary; it may be placed on an ordinary table or desk.

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No. 1.	For Dies not exceeding $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter	5	5	0
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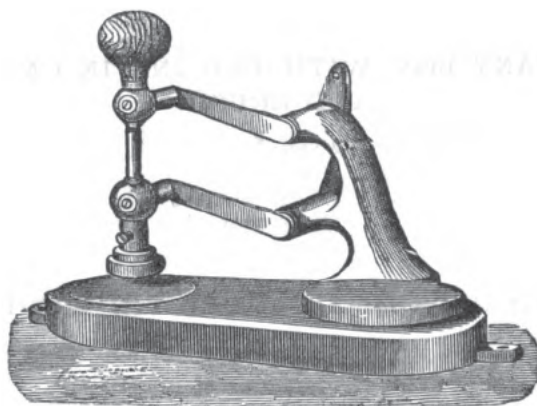
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1 I	inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.	9 0	9 2	inch by 2 inch.	20 0
2 I	„ „ 1 „	10 6	10 $2\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ $\frac{3}{4}$ „	14 6
3 $1\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ $1\frac{1}{4}$ „	12 6	11 $2\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ $1\frac{1}{2}$ „	20 0
4 $1\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ $\frac{5}{8}$ „	10 0	12 3	„ „ $\frac{7}{8}$ „	18 0
5 $1\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ 1 „	12 0	13 3	„ „ $1\frac{1}{2}$ „	24 0
6 $1\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ $1\frac{1}{2}$ „	16 6	14 3	„ „ 2 „	28 0
7 2	„ „ $\frac{5}{8}$ „	12 0	15 $3\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ $1\frac{1}{4}$ „	22 0
8 2	„ „ $1\frac{1}{4}$ „	14 6			

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Any design of arrangement or size, with 53 fittings for dating any number of years, £2 5s.
Same description of stamp, 33 figures, 18s.

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Ordinary Egyptian or Roman letters from 2s. 6d. per doz. Garter or Ribbon, 4s., or
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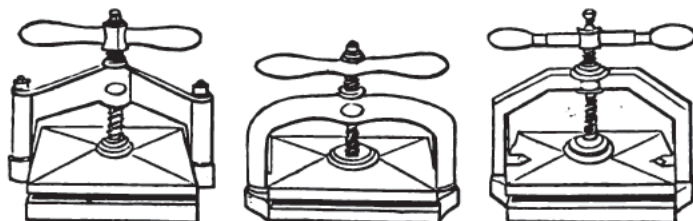


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No. 2 " " "	"	1s. 6d.	"	15s.
No. 3 " Corked and Sealed	"	1s.	"	10s.
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No. 5 " " "	"		"	6s.

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Large Quarto	...	1 2 6			
Do.	9½ by 11½	1 7 6			
Do.	10 " 12	1 18 0			
Do. strong	10 " 12	2 0 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Do. extra strong	10 " 12	2 15 6	3 5 0	3 11 0	4 5 6
Foolscap	10 " 15	3 6 0			
Do. extra strong	10 " 15	3 18 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	6 1 6
Folio	12 " 18	4 15 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 12 0

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59, Pall Mall, London.

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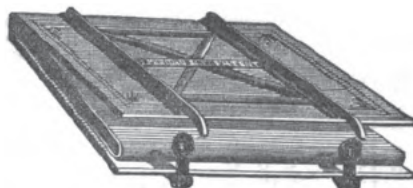


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							<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Quarto Size, with Copying Book complete	7	0
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Ditto with Inkstand	12	6

PATENT PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.

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							<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
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Quarto, " " 500 "	1	7	6
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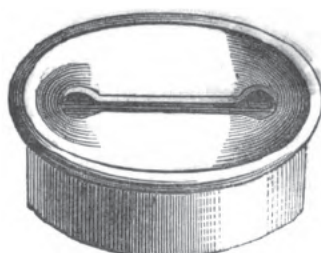
HALF-BOUND RED BASIL.							Each.	Per Dozen.			
							<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
500 leaves, Quarto	4	0	2	2	0
750	"	"	5	0	2	16	0
1,000	"	"	...	...	...	...	7	0	3	12	0
500	"	Foolscap	...	...	...	...	6	0	3	3	0
750	"	"	...	...	...	...	8	0	4	4	0
1,000	"	"	...	...	...	...	10	0	5	5	0

59, Pall Mall, London.

COPYING PAPER.

										<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Quarto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0
Foolscap	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Folio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0
Oiled Paper, 6 sheets folio (cut to the size required)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Drying Paper	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	0	8

NEW WATER WELL.



Small ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 6d. each.
Large ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2s. each.

This Water Well is neat and light, and answers every purpose.

COPYING BRUSHES.

CAMEL HAIR, WITH CEDAR HANDLES.

							<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 each.
2½-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 "
3-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6 "
3½-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9 "
4-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0 "

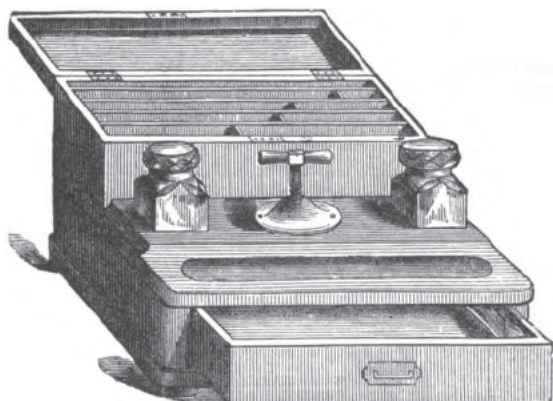


COPYING INK.

Half Pints, 1s. ; Pints, 1s. 6d. ; Quarts, 3s. ; Half-Gallons, 5s. ; Gallons, 10s.

REGISTERED COPYING PRESS AND INKSTAND,

WITH STATIONERY CASE.

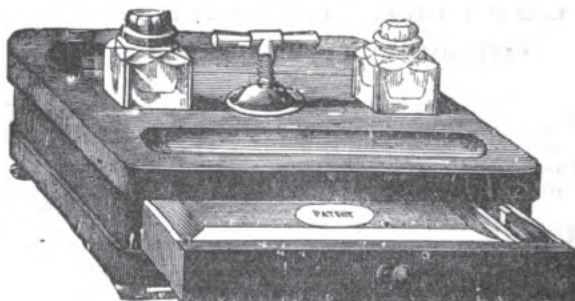
Entirely Novel, Perfect, and Durable.

This useful novelty, combining a Copying Press, Inkstand, and Case for Stationery, only occupies the same space as an ordinary Inkstand; and any writing may be copied within its drawer without the Writer leaving his seat.

	Foolscap.			Quarto.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In Oak or Walnut, with Patent Lock and two Ink Glasses with Jointed Caps ...	6	6	0	5	10	0
In Black Wood ditto ditto ...	5	10	0	5	0	0

With Copying Book Complete.

REGISTERED COPYING PRESS AND INKSTAND.

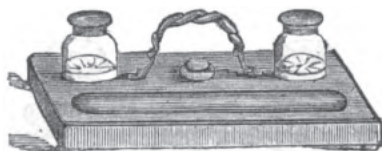


	Foolscap.			Quarto.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In Oak or Walnut, two Ink Glasses with Jointed Caps	3	12	6	2	18	6
In Black Wood ditto ditto ...	3	5	0	2	12	6

With Copying Book Complete.

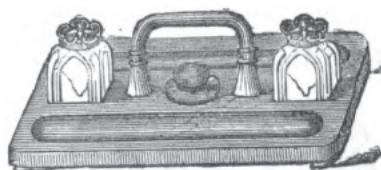
59, Pall Mall, London.

INK STANDS.

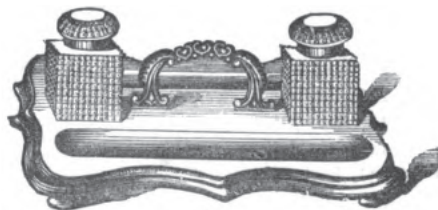


				<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Black Stand	10 by 5,	Bronzed Handle,	2 Plain Inks, Wood Caps	5	0
Ditto	ditto	"	2 Fluted Inks, "	5	6
Walnut and Black Stand,	9½ by 5½,	Wood Handle,	2 Plain Inks, "	4	0
Ditto	10½ " 6½,	"	2 " "	5	0
Ditto	11½ " 7½,	"	2 " "	6	6
Ditto	10 " 6,	"	2 Fluted Inks, 2-inch ...	8	6
Black Stand	10½ " 5½,	Bronzed Handle,	2 Square Inks "	8	6
Walnut "	ditto	"	2 " "	9	6
Black "	10½ by 6½,	Wood Handle,	2 " "	8	6
Walnut and Black Stand,	10 " 5	Bronzed Handle,	2 Fluted Inks, "	8	0

Bronzed Hinge Tops instead of Wood Caps, 6*d.* each Glass extra.

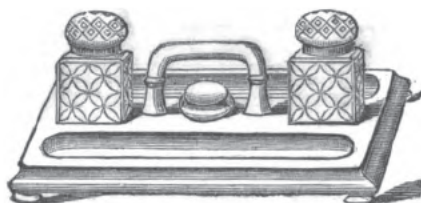


				<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Black Stand ...	11 by 7,	Bronzed Handle,	2 Square Inks ...	9	0
Ditto ...	12 " 8,	Wood "	2 " "	10	6
Walnut and Black Stand,	12 " 8,	" "	2 " "	12	0



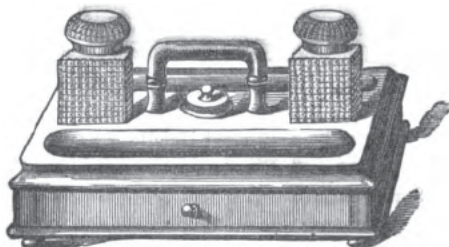
				<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Walnut and Black Stand,	12 by 8,	Gilt Handle,	2 Square Inks ...	0	17	6
Ditto	13½ " 9,	Wood "	2 " "	1	0	0

INKSTANDS—continued.



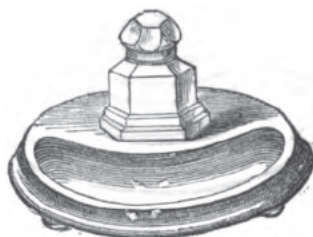
						£	s.	d.
Walnut and Black Stand	10½	by	6½	Wood Handle, 2 Square Inks	...	0	15	6
Ditto	"	12	by	8	... 2 Fluted Inks	0	16	6
Black Stand	13	by	8	... 2 Square Inks	...	0	15	6
Walnut Stand	"	"	"	2	"	0	19	6
Walnut and Black Stand	13	by	9	... 2	"	1	2	6
Black Stand	14	by	9	... 2	"	1	3	0
Walnut and Black Stand	14½	by	10½	... 2	"	1	4	0
Walnut Stand	14	by	9	... 2	"	1	10	0
Walnut and Black Shaped Stand	11	by	8	... 2	"	0	15	0
Ditto ditto ditto	13	by	8½	... 2	"	0	18	6

INKSTAND WITH DRAWER.

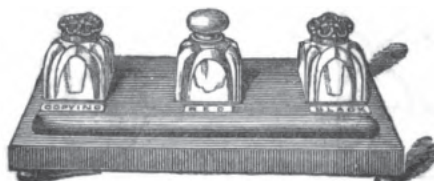


							£	s.	d.
Walnut and Black Stand,	10½	by	6½	Drawer, Wood Handle,	2	Square Inks	1	1	0
Ditto ditto	11	by	7	...	2	"	1	2	6
Ditto ditto	12	by	8	...	2	"	1	5	0
Ditto ditto	13½	by	9½	...	2	"	1	11	6
Walnut Stand	11	by	7½	...	2	"	1	3	6
Black Stand	13½	by	9½	...	2	"	1	5	0
Walnut Stand		"	"	...	2	"	1	8	6
Walnut and Black Stand	15	by	10	Taper	2	"	2	4	0

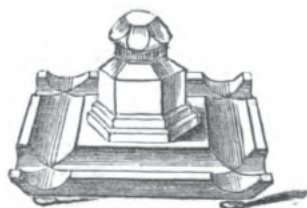
INKSTANDS—continued.



							<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Walnut and Black Stand,	8½ by 6, 1 Ink	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
Black Stand	11½ „ 9, 1 „	...	...	...	...	...	12	6
Walnut and Black Stand,	„ 1 „	...	...	...	...	...	13	6
Walnut Stand	„ 1 „	...	...	...	...	...	15	6

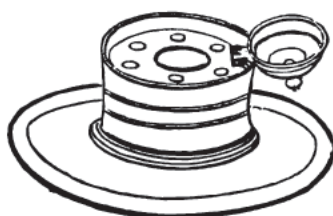


							<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Black Stand, with 3 Bottles	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Ditto „	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6
Ditto „	Square Inks	...	...	...	...	...	10	6
Ditto „	„	...	...	...	...	...	12	6
Ditto	10¼ by 5½, with Ivory Labels, lettered Black, Red,	...	...	...	...	...	13	6
Copying	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6



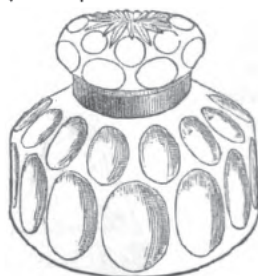
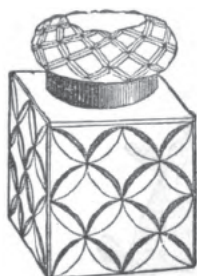
			<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Black Stand, Four Hollows	7 by 7	...	0	8	0
Walnut „	„ ditto	...	0	9	0
Black „	„ 8¼ by 8¼	...	0	11	0
Walnut „	„ ditto	...	0	13	0
Black „	„ 10¼ by 10¼	...	0	18	0
Walnut „	„ ditto	...	1	1	0

INKSTANDS—continued.
LOGGERHEADS.



	3½-inch.	4-inch.	5-inch.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Plain	2 0	3 0	4 0
With Cap	2 9	3 6	5 0
With Cap and Plate	4 6	6 0	7 6

A large selection of Solid Glass Inks, with cut-glass caps, or
bronzed metal, from 1/6 to 7/6.



2½-inch Ink, Glass Hinge Cap, 5 <i>s. od.</i> each	3½-inch Ink, Glass Hinge Cap, 5 <i>s. od.</i> each
Ditto Bronzed „ 3 <i>s. 6d.</i> „	Ditto Bronzed „ 3 <i>s. 6d.</i> „

FOUNTAIN INKS.



	<i>s. d.</i>
Fountain Inks	2 3 each.
With Stoppered Ink at top ...	3 0 „

	CUT.	<i>s. d.</i>
Small	1 9 each.
Middle	2 3 „
Large	2 9 „

	PLAIN.	
Small	0 8 „	
Middle	0 10 „	
Large	1 0 „	
With Silver Jointed Caps, 3 <i>s.</i> each extra.		

INKSTANDS—continued.

ROUND CONE INKS, STAR BOTTOM.



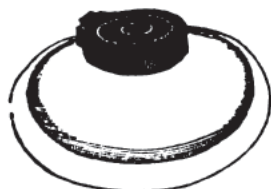
PLAIN.						<i>s. d.</i>
1½-inch	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 each.
2 "	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 "
2½ "	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 "
3 "	...	...	...	...	...	1 6 "
CUT.						
2 inch	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 "
2½ "	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 "
3 "	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 "



SQUARE DESK INKS, REVOLVING TOPS.

	<i>s. d.</i>
Cut, 1½, 1¾, 1¾, 1¾, 2-inch, Bronzed Top	2 0
Cut, " " " " " Plated	3 0
Cut, " " " " " Gilt	4 0

This is the most secure Ink made.



SOLID, WITH BRONZED HINGED TOPS.

	<i>s. d.</i>
3-inch	1 2
4 "	2 0
5 "	2 9



SOLID ROUND INKS.

	<i>s. d.</i>
2½-inch	1 4
3 "	1 6
3½ "	2 3
4 "	3 0
5 "	4 6



EXCISE INKS.

PLAIN.						<i>s. d.</i>
Small	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 per dozen.
Large	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 "
CUT.						
Small	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 "
Large	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 "

GLASS PAPER WEIGHTS.

3s. each.



2s. 3d. each.

SPONGE GLASSES.

1s. 6d. each.

PATENT TRAVELLING INKS.

Best quality, covered Morocco leather,

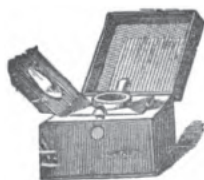
1½-inch square, 5s. ; 1¼-inch, 6s. ; 2-inch, 6s. 6d. ; 2¼-inch, 7s. 6d. ; 2½-inch, with hook, 11s.

WEIGHT INKS.

Covered in best Morocco Leather.



2¼-inch, 14s. 6d. ; 2½-inch, 15s. ; 2¾-inch, 16s. [With drawer for Lights, 3-inch, 19s.
3½-inch, 21s.

PATENT SAFETY, COVERED LEATHER.

2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s., and 6s. 6d. each.

59, Pall Mall, London.

PEN TRAYS.



GLASS.

Plain, Blue, or Green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	s. d.
										2 0



WOOD.

Black	...	...	...	...	10½ by 2¼	...	...	...	...	s. d.
Walnut	...	...	...	...	ditto	...	...	...	...	1 6
Oak	...	...	...	...	ditto	...	...	...	...	1 6
Black, O.G. edge	...	...	...	...	11 by 3½	...	...	...	...	2 6
Walnut	...	...	...	...	ditto	...	...	...	...	3 6

EXTRA ADHESIVE MUCILAGE.



No. 1 Bottle of Mucilage, with Brush and	...	...	...	...	s. d.
Cover complete	...	...	...	...	0 6 each.
No. 2 Bottle of Mucilage, with Brush and	...	...	...	...
Cover complete	...	...	...	...	1 0 ,,
Packed in cases of 1 doz. each, 5s. and 10s.					

CAPSULED BOTTLE OF MUCILAGE TO REFILL.



Pints	..	...	...	...	...	s. d.	...	...	...	s. d.
Half-Pints	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 each	...	...	...	10 0 per doz.
						0 6 ,,	...	...	...	5 0 ,,

Packed in cases of 1 doz. each.

GLASS GUM POTS,
WITH BRUSH AND GLASS COVER.

2½ inches	...	...	...	...	...	s. d.	...	...	...	1 6 each.
2¼ "	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	...	...	...	2 0 ,,
Opaque Coloured	...	...	...	...	...	2 6	...	...	...	2 6 ,,

Ditto, with Wood Cover, Brush, and Wire across
inside, 1s. each ; 10s. per doz.

INKS

OF A VARIETY OF MAKERS KEPT IN STOCK.

Morell's **Black Ink**, warranted made with galls, manufactured for the use of the Government Offices, in gallon, 5s. 6d., half-gallon, 3s., quart, 2s., pint, 1s., and smaller bottles, 6d. each.

Field's **Chemical Non-Corrosive**—flows with great freedom, never becomes muddy or mouldy, and keeps the Pen surprisingly clean whilst in use, in bottles, 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 0d., and 6d. each.

Stephens' **Blue Black Writing Fluid**—writes a Greenish Blue colour, and changes to an intense Black, in bottles, 3s., 2s., 1s. and 6d. each.

Red Ink, warranted to retain its colour in any climate, in quart, 3s., pint, 1s. 6d., half-pint, 1s., and smaller bottles, 6d. each.

Blue Ink, in bottles, 3s., 1s. 6d., 1s., and 6d.

Copying Ink, *see* page 20.

Endorsement „ „ 16.

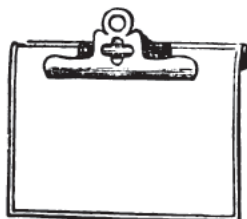
INK POWDERS.

In 6d. Packets, or 1s. Bottles.

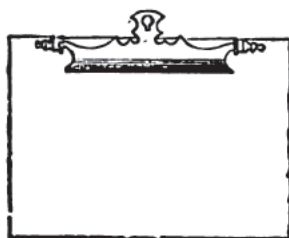
Black, Red, and Copying.

One Bottle of Powder will make from two to three pints of Ink. Strongly recommended for Hot Climates and Travellers.

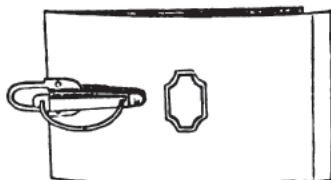
LETTER CLIPS, FILES, &c.



	s.	d.
Bronzed Mounts, boards, covered cloth, 4to ...	1	6 each.
Ditto „ „ fcap. ...	1	9 „



	s.	d.
Lacquered Mounts, boards, covered cloth, 4to ...	2	0 each.
Ditto, ditto, fcap. ..	2	3 „



	s.	d.
Lacquered Mounts, cloth flaps, fcp.	1	6 each.
Ditto, leather flaps, „	3	0 „
Hook Wire File, with fcp. board, covered cloth ...	1	0 „

59, Pall Mall, London.

LETTER CLIPS, FILES, &c. —continued.



No. 1, Spring Clips, lacquered or bronzed,
6d., 9d., 10d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d. each.



No. 2, Spring Clips, lacquered or bronzed,
6d., 9d., 10d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d. each.

BRONZE PAPER WEIGHTS.



No. 1, with Fist	1s.	1s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	each.
„ 2, with Brass Knob	10d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 6d.	„
„ 3, with Fancy Knob	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	2s.	„
„ 4, plain Round	10d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	„
„ 5, Fancy „	4d.	8d.	1s. 1s. 3d.	„

WOOD STRING BOXES.

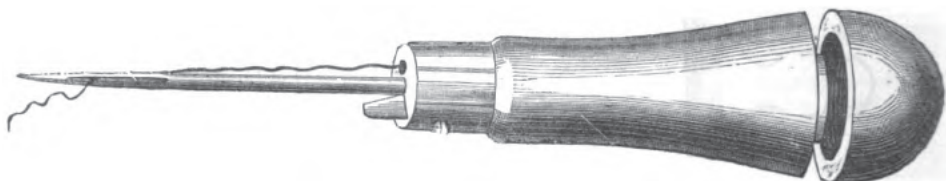


2 oz., 1s. 3d. ...	¼ lb., 2s. ...	½ lb., 3s. ...	1 lb., 5s. each.
Polished ...	„ 2s. 6d. ...	„ 3s. 6d. ...	„ 7s. 6d. „
With Knife on top 9d. each extra.			

Small Bee-hive Boxes ...	...	...	1s. 6d. each.
Bronzed Boxes (Knife on top) ...	...	...	3s. 6d. & 4s. 6d. „

Fancy String, Ink, and Match Boxes, either in sets or separately, in great variety.

THREADING PIERCER.



This Piercer is a very useful article ; it contains a Reserve in the Handle for silk cord or twine, price 1s. each.

BRONZE PEN BRUSHES.



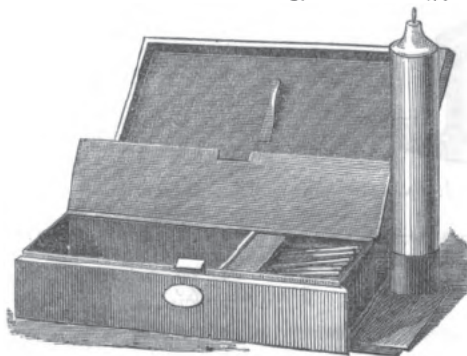
1s. 6d. each. With Back, 2s. and 2s. 6d. each.

BRONZE TAPER STANDS.

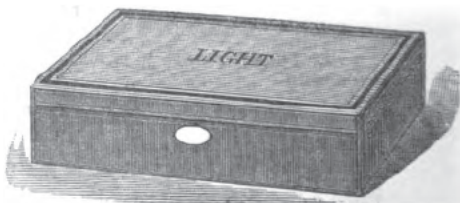
1s. 6d., 2s. 3d., and 3s. 6d. each.

LIGHT BOXES

For Travelling, covered with Morocco Leather, containing Vestas and Taper.
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., 12s. ; $4\frac{3}{4}$ in., 15s. ; 6 in., 17s.



OPEN.



CLOSED.

PEN RACKS.



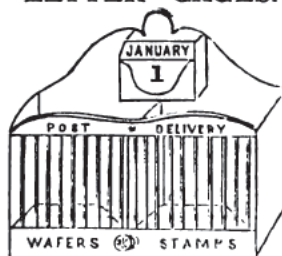
1s. 6d. each.



2s. 6d. each.

A great Variety of different Shapes.

LETTER CAGES.



1 Hole, 2s. 6d. ; 2 Holes, 3s. ; 3 Holes, 3s. 6d. each.

With High Backs 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each.

With Drawer and Date Cards 6s. and 7s. "

Invoice Cases, 1 Pocket, 1s. 6d. ; 2 Pockets, 2s. ; 3 Pockets, 2s. 6d. "

CASH BOXES.



COMMON LOCKS.

	s.	d.
7-inch	4	6 each.
8-inch	5	3 "
9-inch	5	9 "
10-inch	6	3 "

PATENT LOCKS, 2 KEYS.

	s.	d.
8-inch	11	6 each.
9-inch	13	6 "
10-inch	15	0 "
11-inch	17	0 "
12-inch	19	0 "

JAPAN DATE CASES.



	s.	d.
No. 1, 5¼ by 3¼ inches	1	0 each.
No. 2, 7 " 5½ "	1	6 "
No. 3, 9 " 5¼ "	3	0 "
No. 4, 12 " 8¼ "	5	0 "

PERPETUAL DATE DENOTERS.



Mahogany Card Front, Flat Top, $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches	...	...	s. d.
Ditto ,, Tablet ,, $8\frac{1}{4}$,, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ,,	...	...	3 9 each.
Ditto ,, Flat ,, 10 ,, 6 ,,	...	...	4 6 ,,
Ditto Wood Front, Tablet ,, 9 ,, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,,	...	...	6 0 ,,
Ditto ,, ,, 12 ,, 9 ,,	...	...	7 6 ,,
			11 6 ,,



Pin, Stamp, and Wafer Boxes 9d. and 1s. 6d. each.

DAVENPORT DATE CASES.

WITH SETS OF TWELVE CARDS OF MONTHS.



	s. d.		s. d.
Cloth Gilt	1 6	with revolving date	2 0
French Morocco, Gilt	2 6	,, ,,	3 0

Sets of Cards for Refilling (Annually) may be had separately 1s. each.

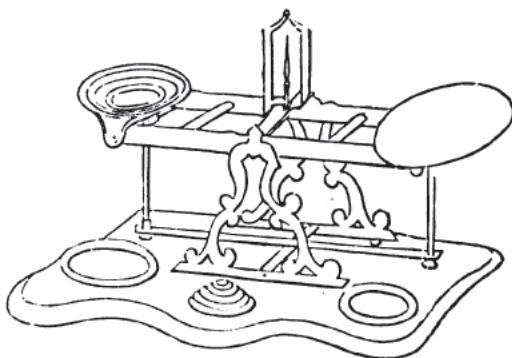
59, Pall Mall, London.

QUILL PEN-MAKING MACHINE.



						<i>s. d.</i>
Black Handle, Brass Mount	..	...	...	...	...	5 0 each.
Ditto, German Silver ditto	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 „
Ivory Handle, ditto ...	..	..	..	..	..	7 6 „ ●
Black Handle, English Blade	...	..	...	...	...	6 0 „

LETTER BALANCES AND POSTAGE SCALES.



Plain Stand, with Weights, 4 oz., 5*s.* 6*d.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* ; 8 oz., 10*s.* 6*d.* ; 16 oz., 18*s.* ; 32 oz., 27*s.* each.

Shaped ditto, with ditto, 4 oz., 8*s.* and 9*s.* ; 8 oz., 12*s.* ; 16 oz., 21*s.* ; 32 oz., £1 10*s.* each.

Ditto „ „ Engraved, 4 oz., 15*s.* ; 8 oz., 21*s.* each.

Engraved Balance and Mounted Stands, 24*s.*, 31*s.* 6*d.*, and upwards.

Gilt in great variety.

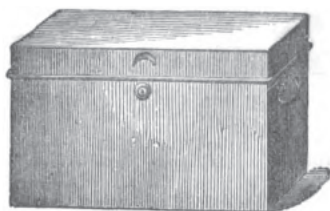
Mordan's New Pattern, with Rates of Postage engraved on plate, including $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. weights, 18*s.* 6*d.*, 22*s.*, and 35*s.* 6*d.*

Ditto ditto, extra large size, Nickel Scale and Weights, and mounted on polished Coromandel block, suitable for presentation or Club Library, £2 10*s.*

Scales can be fitted with Tola Weights for exportation to India, at an extra charge of 3*s.* and upwards.

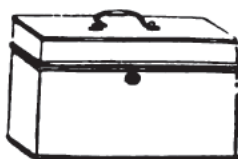
AIR-TIGHT JAPANNED TIN DEED BOXES.

WITH PATENT SEVEN-GUARD LOCK.



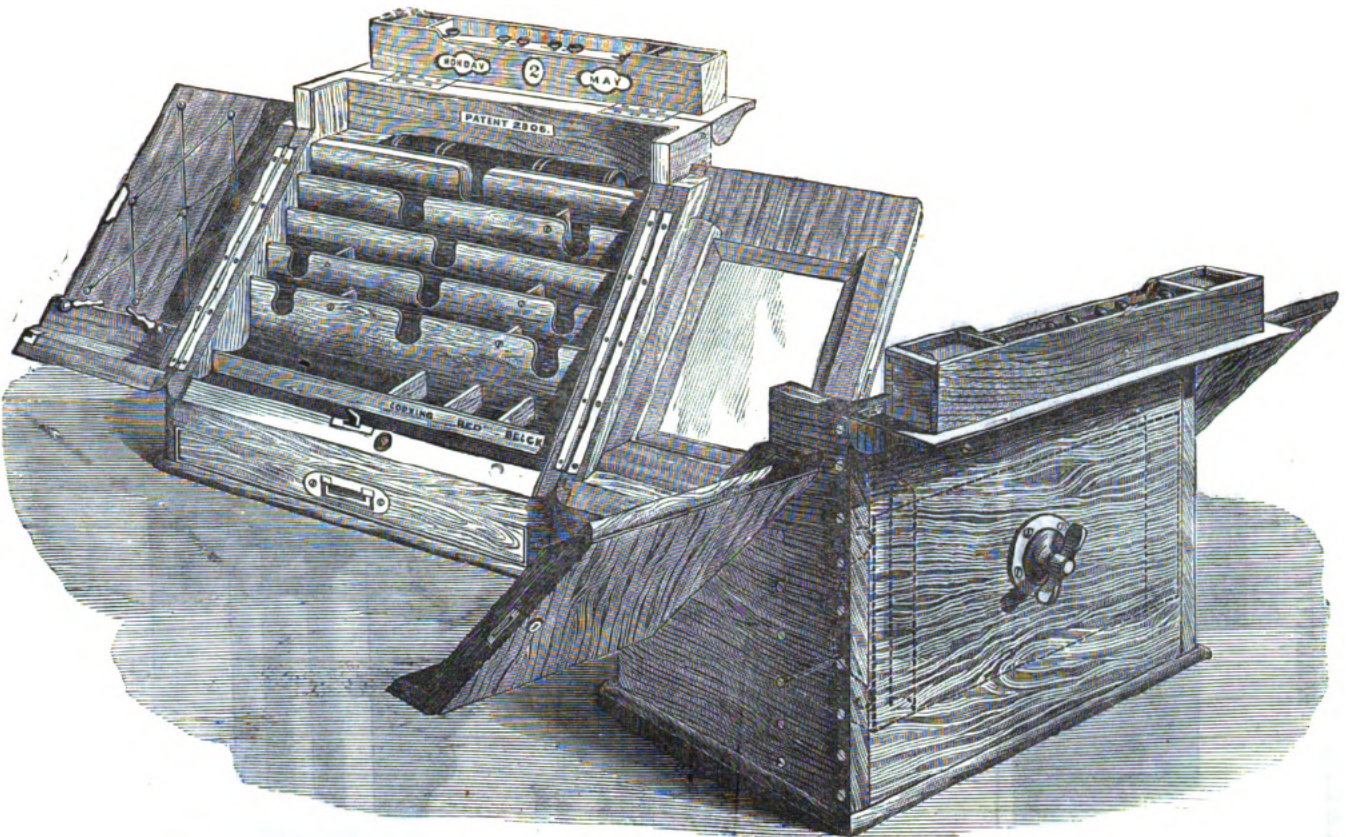
									£	s.	d.
16-in. by 12 wide, 10-in. deep ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	6
18 " 13 " 11 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
20 " 14 " 12 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	0
24 " 16 " 13 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	0
28 " 18 " 15 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	0
28 " 20 " 16½ " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	0
31 " 24 " 19 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	0

JAPANNED TIN DEED BOXES.



						2ND QUALITY. with Lever Lock.			BEST QUALITY, Patent 7-Guard Lock.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12-in. by 8 wide, 6-in. deep	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	6	1	3	6
13 " 9 " 8 "	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0	1	6	6
14 " 10 " 9 "	...	...	...	...	...	0	18	0	1	9	0
16 " 12 " 10 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	1	14	0
18 " 13 " 11 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	0	1	18	0
20 " 14 " 12 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	0	2	5	0
24 " 16 " 13 "	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	2	10	0
26 " 18 " 15 "	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	6	3	11	6
28 " 20 " 16½ "	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	0	4	7	6
31 " 24 " 19 "	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	0	5	5	0

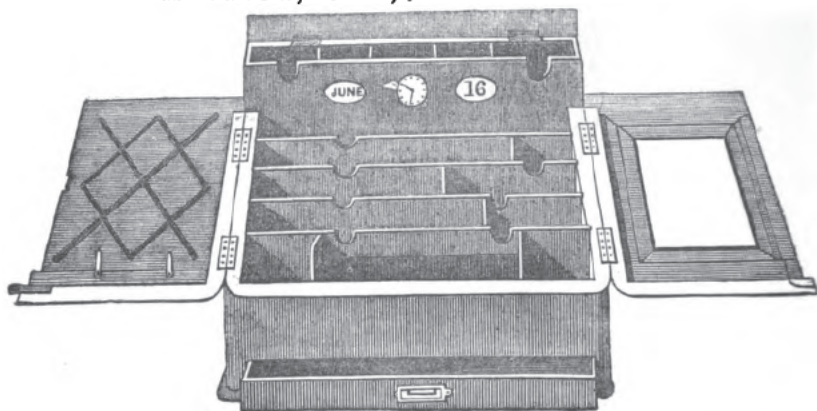
Outside Dimensions.



STATIONERY CABINET AND COPYING PRESS COMBINED.

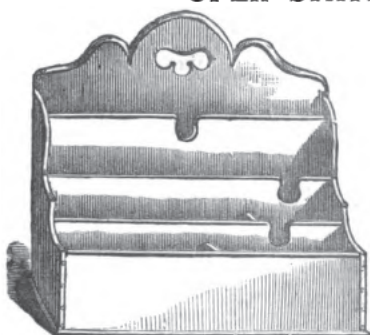
The back space of this Cabinet, which is generally useless, is here utilized as a perfect Copying Press ; it contains an Iron Plate, which is acted on by a screw from behind ; every part is rendered extra strong by being secured with brass screws—it is highly finished, and is fastened by a Bramah Lock. Price, with 4to. Copying Book, 500 leaves, £6 6s. 6d.

STATIONERY CABINETS AND CASES IN POLISHED WALNUT, OAK, OR MAHOGANY.



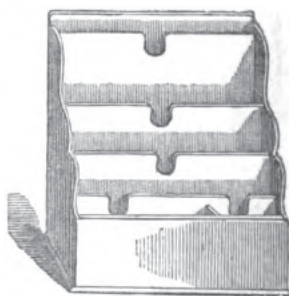
					£	s.	d.
Oak, double doors, drawer, &c.	...	...	...	...	8vo.	0	15 0
Ditto, " "	...	...	...	...	4to.	0	16 6
Ditto, " "	...	...	...	...	fcap.	1	7 0
Ditto, " "	with dates, &c.	...	...	...	4to.	1	17 6
Ditto, " "	" "	...	...	...	fcap.	2	12 6
Walnut, " "	...	...	...	...	8vo.	0	18 0
Ditto, " "	...	...	...	...	4to.	1	3 6
Ditto, " "	...	...	...	...	fcap.	1	13 0
Ditto, " "	dates, &c.	...	...	...	8vo.	2	5 0
Ditto, " "	" "	...	...	...	4to.	2	12 6
Ditto, " "	" "	...	...	...	fcap.	3	7 6
Ditto, " "	draw-out Writing Desk, Drawer, &c.	...	...	...	4to.	3	15 0
Ditto, " "	drawer, dates, &c., and fancy wood	...	...	...
	edges, highly finished	...	...	...		5	0 0
Oak, with fall-down front	...	...	...	...	4to.	1	4 0
Ditto, " "	...	...	...	...	fcap.	1	17 6

OPEN STATIONERY CASES.



OAK.

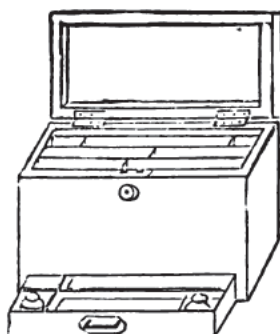
			s.	d.
8vo.	...	...	4	0 each.
4to.	...	...	9	0 "
Foolscap	...	...	11	6 "
Double	...	...	15	0 "
4to., with Ink Range in	...	...
front	...	...	13	0 "
Foolscap, ditto	...	...	16	0 "



OAK SLIP BOXES.

			s.	d.
2 holes	...	...	3	6 each.
3 "	...	...	4	0 "
MAHOGANY.				
4to.	...	...	4	6 "
4to., with Drawer	...	...	7	0 "
4to., " Ink Box in	...	...
front	...	...	7	0 "

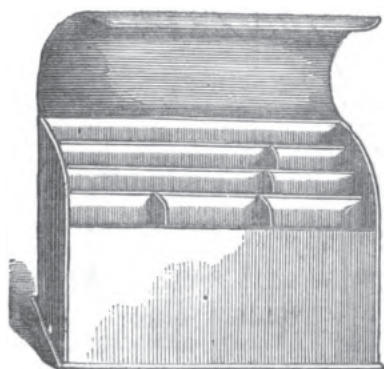
ENVELOPES AND PAPER CASES.



							£	s.	d.
Oak, flat lid, envelopes only	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
Ditto, "	...	...	...	...	...	8vo.	0	6	0
Ditto, "	...	...	...	...	...	4to.	0	10	0
Ditto, "	...	...	...	...	...	fcap.	0	15	0
Ditto, " and drawer	...	...	...	...	...	4to.	0	18	0
Ditto, " " "	...	...	...	...	...	fcap.	1	1	0
Walnut, lock	...	...	...	...	...	8vo.	0	10	6
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	4to.	0	18	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	fcap.	1	2	6
Ditto, drawer, and ink range	...	...	...	...	...	4to.	1	1	0
Ditto, " " "	...	...	...	...	...	fcap.	1	7	0

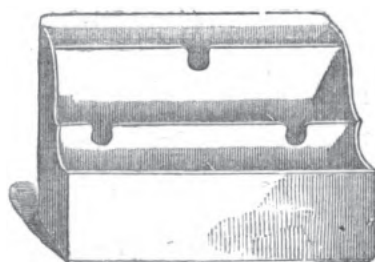
CABINETS AND CASES OF ANY PATTERN MADE TO ORDER.

INVOICE CASES.



OAK,
With Leather Flaps.

						£	s.	d.
8vo.	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	6 each.
4to.	...	...	...	...	...	0	13	6 "
Foolscap...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0 "
4to., with Ink Range in front	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0 "



MAHOGANY.

						s.	d.
4to.	...	...	...	...	...	3	6 each.
Foolscap...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0 "
2 Pockets	...	...	...	...	...	2	0 "
3 "	...	...	...	...	...	2	6 "
4 "	...	...	...	...	...	3	0 "

LEATHER GOODS. EMPTY DESPATCH BOXES.

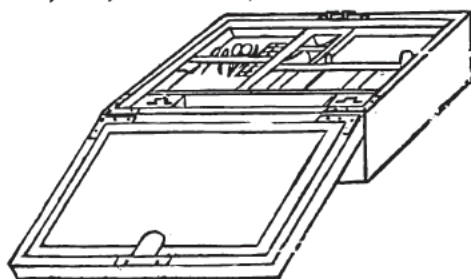
SUNK BRASS HANDLE, LONG HINGE, ELASTIC IN HEAD TO HOLD PAPERS.



	12 by 9 by 4½.	14 by 10½ by 4½.	16 by 10¼ by 5¼.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
French Morocco, lined Roan, Lock and Key	1 8 6	1 15 0	2 2 0
Russia, lined French Morocco and Roan, Bramah Lock, and two Keys	2 4 6	2 12 6	3 0 0

DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK COMBINED.

LOOSE TRAYS WITH PARTITIONS FOR STATIONERY, FITTED WITH SAFETY INK AND LIGHT, ETC., BRASS HINGE, LARGE LOOSE BLOTTER.

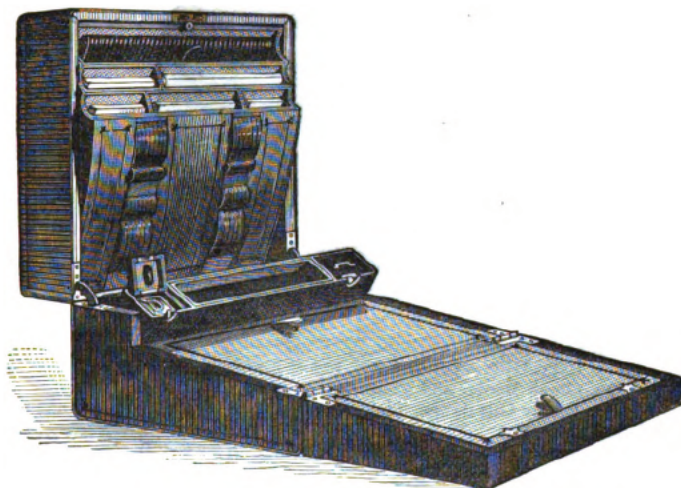


	12½ by 9 by 5.	14½ by 11 by 5½.	16 by 11½ by 7
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Persian, lined Roan, and Polished Mahogany, patent Lock and Key	3 19 0	4 4 0	5 5 0
Russia, lined French Morocco, with Account Books, Bramah Lock, and 2 Keys	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 10 0
	12-inch.	13-inch.	14-inch.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best Morocco, lined French Morocco, extra finish, patent Bramah Lock, and 2 Keys	5 2 6	5 15 0	6 6 0
Do. Russia, do. do. best quality, do. do.	5 10 0	6 6 0	6 15 0
		16-inch.	17-inch.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best Morocco, lined Roan, extra finish, patent Bramah Lock, and 2 Keys ... ..	...	6 16 0	8 5 0
Do. Russia, do. do. best quality, do. do. ... ..	...	7 10 0	8 15 0
		18-inch.	£ s. d.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		...	9 10 0
		...	10 10 0

59, Pall Mall, London.

DOUBLE FOLD DESK DESPATCH BOX.

Threefold opening in form of Desk to hold Stationery in top, Large Blotting Book, Patent Ink and Light Box, and fixed Porcelain Slates.



Persian, lined Roan, and Polished Mahogany, Patent Lock and Key—

13 by 10 by 6.

£ s. d.
4 17 6

14½ by 10½ by 6½.

£ s. d.
5 5 0

16 by 11½ by 7.

£ s. d.
6 0 0

Russia lined French Morocco, with Account Books, Bramah Lock and two Keys.

13 by 10 by 6

£ s. d.
6 6 0

14½ by 10½ by 6½

£ s. d.
6 18 6

16 by 11½ by 7.

£ s. d.
8 5 0

Fitted with Cutlery, Ivory Paper Knife, and Rule.

15/- to 21/- extra.

LADIES' WRITING DESKS IN RUSSIA AND MOROCCO.

Handsomely finished, lined Moire Antique, Gilt Furniture, &c., &c.

TRAVELLING COVERS FOR DESKS AND DESPATCH BOXES.

Lined Swansdown, strongly stitched all round, Strap and Buckle.

	10-in.	12-in.	14½-in.	16-in.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best Basil ...	0 15 0	0 17 6	1 1 0	1 4 0
Solid Leather ...	1 10 0	1 13 6	2 2 0	2 10 0

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPE CASES & BLOTTERS, IN SETS.

Size of Case, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$; size of Blotter, 11 by 9.



	£	s.	d.
French Morocco, Gold Lines	1	2	6
" " Extra Gilt, superior finish, top of Envelope Case lined Silk...	1	10	0
Turkey Morocco, Greek Border and Fleur-de-lys centre, Gilt	2	2	0
" " Richly Gilt design, plain centre	2	2	0
Russia, Gold and plain lines	2	7	6
Turkey Morocco, inlaid border, Gold and plain lines, extra size Blotter, with bevelled boards	2	10	0

SMALL SERIES.

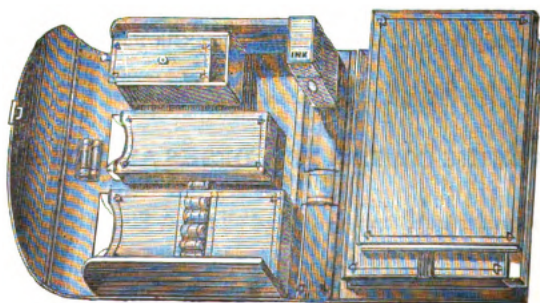
SUITABLE FOR BEDROOMS.

Size of Case, $7\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$; size of Blotter, 10 by 7.

	£	s.	d.
French Morocco, Gold lines	0	16	6
" " Extra superior finish	1	4	0
Chequered Persian, Gold and plain lines	1	7	0
Turkey Morocco, extra Gold, and plain lines	1	10	0
Russia, extra Gold, and plain lines	1	15	0

TOURISTS' WRITING CASES.

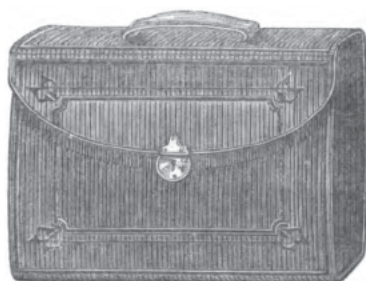
WITH SAFETY INK, LIGHT BOX, PAPER, ENVELOPES, AND LOOSE BLOTTER.



OPEN.

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TOURISTS' WRITING CASES—continued.

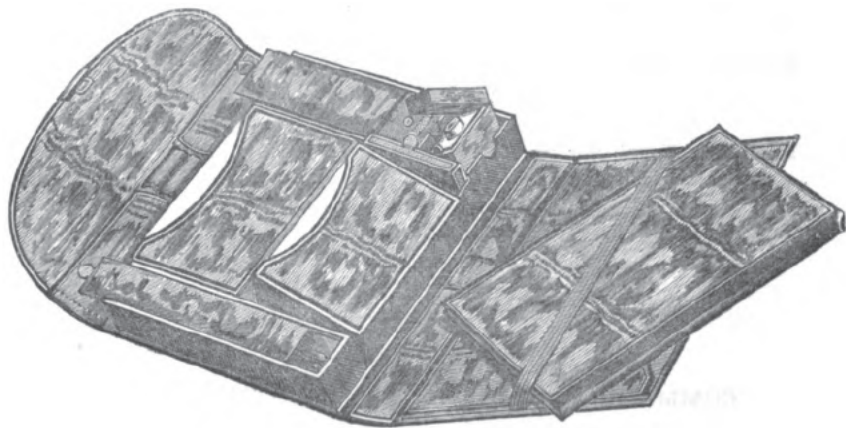


CLOSED.

			£	s.	d.
Fluted Roan, Gilt Border, Lined Fancy Paper, Double-action Lock,	8¾ by 5½		0	6	0
" Lined Roan to match, Gilt Border	"	"	0	8	6
French Morocco, Gilt Fillets, Lined French Morocco	"	"	0	11	6
Russia	"	"	0	16	0
Fluted Roan,	"	Lined Roan, for large 8vo.	9¾ by 6	0	14
Russia,	"	Lined French Morocco	"	1	3

BEST QUALITY.

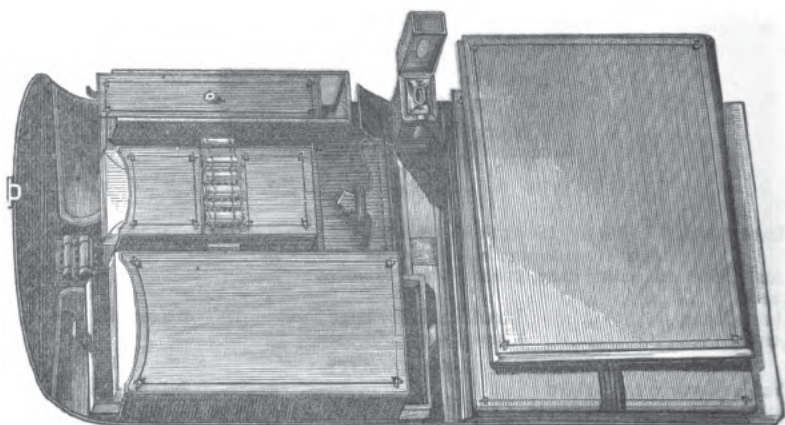
French Morocco throughout	"	8¾ by 5½	1	3	0
Russia-lined, French Morocco, Gilt	"	"	1	10	0
" Double-action Lock	... .. 9¾ by 6		1	16	0
Russia, Gilt Fillets, Lined French Morocco, Gilt, Double-action Lock,	8¾ by 5½		2	0	0
Russia, Green Fillets, lined Calf throughout	8¾ by 5½		2	10	0
" " " Russia	"		2	17	6
" " " Calf throughout, Extra Finish, Gilt, Double-	"				
" action Lock	... .. 9 by 6		3	14	0



			9 by 6 by 1¾	£	s.	d.
Russia, lined French Morocco, Gilt Double-action Lock	... ..			2	5	0
" Gilt Fillets, Lined Fancy French Morocco, Gilt Lines, Gilt Double-	... ..				
action Lock	... ..			2	15	0
" " Lined Calf throughout, extra finish, ditto, ditto	... ..			3	15	0
" lined Russia and panelled with finest Moire Antique, with Gilt Lines,	... ..				
Tooled Gold, and Blind Gilt, Engraved, Double-action Lock	... ..			4	15	0

TOURISTS' WRITING CASES—continued.

QUARTO TOURIST CASES.



With safety Ink, Light and Pen Drawer, Paper and Envelopes, and Loose Blotting Book, 11 by 8 by 2.

	£	s.	d.
French Morocco throughout	1	7	0
Turkey Morocco, lined French Morocco, Gilt Double-Action Lock ...	1	17	6
Russia, Gilt Fillets, Lined French ditto ditto ditto ...	2	3	6

Improved arrangement, *Large* safety Ink, new Light Box, and increased space for Paper and Envelopes, 11½ by 8½ by 2.

	£	s.	d.
Russia, lined French Morocco, Gilt Double-action Lock	2	15	0
„ extra quality, lined Calf, Registered Handle Plates, ditto... ..	4	4	0
„ „ lined Russia, panelled with finest Moire Antique, Gold Lines, inside and outside, Gilt Engraved Lock	5	15	0

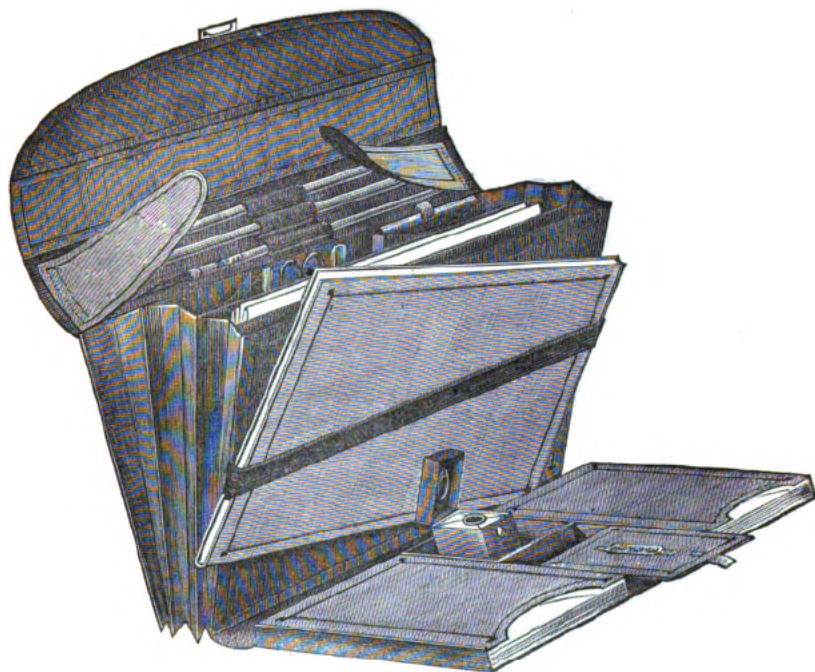
COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

Solid Leather, Stitched Edges, Flexible, with Pockets for Stationery, Large Blotter, Outside Straps, Double-action Lock.

13 by 10.	14 by 10½.	15 by 11.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 5 0	1 7 6	1 11 6

THE ULSTER TOURIST CASE.

This Case admits of wide expansion, and is specially adapted to the requirements of those engaged in large correspondence. It adjusts itself to its contents by means of self-acting expanding straps, so that it can be locked at any degree of thickness.

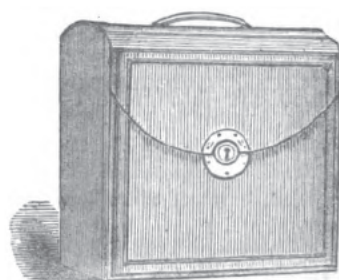


BEST QUALITY.

	Octavo. 9 by 6½ by 2	Quarto. 11¾ by 9 by 2
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Russia, lined French Morocco, Cutlery loops, loose Stamp and Card pocket, Pen Wiper, Blotting Book, Safety Ink, and Light Box. Registered Handle Plates. Gilt Double-action Lock ...	2 12 6	3 15 0

SECOND QUALITY.

French Morocco throughout, Double-action Lock ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Russia, lined French Morocco, Gilt Double-action Lock	1 17 6	2 12 6



TRAVELLING DESKS.

	10½-in.	12-in.	14-in.	16-in.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Mock Russia, cloth lined...	6 6	8 0	10 0	—	each.
Ditto leather lined	10 0	11 0	12 0	—	„
French Morocco, cloth lined	10 6	12 6	15 0	—	„
Green mock Russia	10 6	12 6	15 0	18 0	„
Mock Russia, or French Morocco, various colours, lined Mahogany, &c....	18 0	21 0	25 6	—	„
Russia, various colours	25 6	28 6	31 6	—	„
Ditto „ lined Mahogany...	28 6	33 0	37 0	—	„
Mock Russia, double	—	31 6	37 6	—	„
Russia, double	—	52 0	60 0	—	„
Note Desks, Papeteries, &c., fitted, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 19s. 6d., 27s. 6d., „					
ENVELOPE BOXES	2s. 6d., 3s., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d.	each and upwards.			

CARD CASES.

Russia or Morocco, Gentlemen's	1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.	each.
Ditto „ Ladies'	1s. 9d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s.	„
Ditto, Limp, two pockets, Russia lined satin	Gent's 2s., Ladies' 2s. 6d.	„
Ditto „ envelope shape	1s. 6d., „ 2s.	„

Double ditto, for Ladies and Gentlemen, in various styles.

Carriage Card Cases, in Russia and Morocco, containing Visiting Book, Porcelain Slate, Pencil, and spaces for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cards.

BLOTTING BOOKS.

	8vo.	4to.	Fcap.	Demy.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Plain Black Roan...	—	2 6	3 6	4 6	each.
Ditto, with Lock	2 6	3 6	5 6	6 6	„
French Morocco	2 6	4 0	—	—	„
Ditto „ Gold lines	2 6	4 0	—	—	„
Roan, best quality...	—	5 6	—	—	„
French Morocco, or Mock Russia, best quality, Spring Lock, Gold Lines	5 0	8 0	—	—	„
Limp, stitched edges, all leather, two pockets without gussets, chequered roan	2 6	5 0	6 0	—	„
Do. stout hide, Russia lined roan	5 6	10 0	12 6	—	„
Do. Do. Russia throughout	6 6	11 6	17 6	—	„

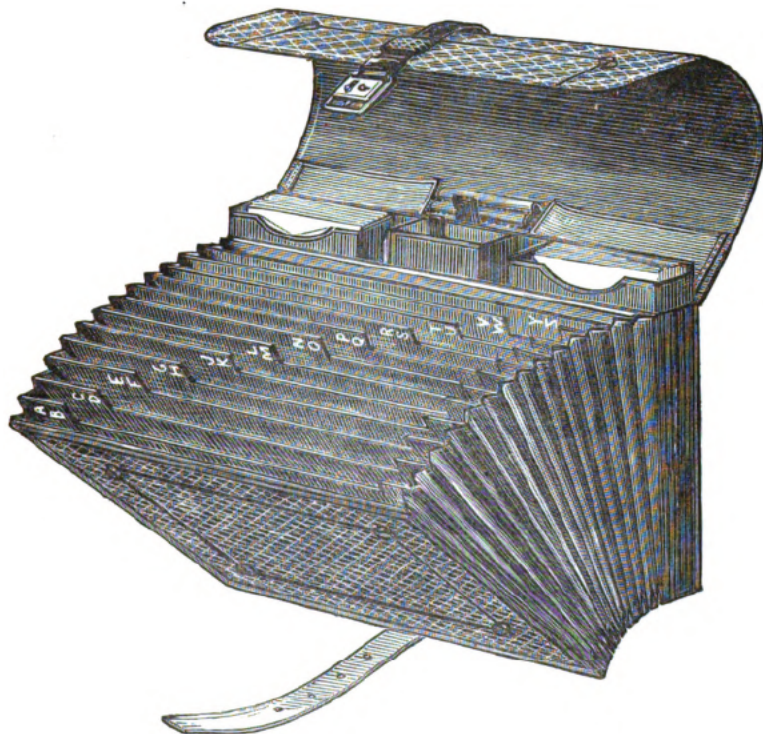
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SERMON CASES.

LIMP LEATHER WITH ELASTIC UP-BACK.

	8vo. s. d.	Large 8vo. s. d.	Small 4to. s. d.	Post 4to. s. d.
Black Roan, lined Paper	0 10	1 0	1 4	1 9
„ throughout, two tight pockets... ..	1 3	1 6	2 0	2 6

A B C LETTER CASES AND WRITING CASES.



These Cases have the following advantages:—The Alphabetical arrangement of the Pockets admits of immediate reference when closed, occupying very little more space than the contents itself, and being contractable. The Pockets are self-adjusting.

LETTER CASES ONLY.

	Octavo 9½ by 6.		Quarto 11 by 9¼.	
	12 Pockets. s. d.	24 Pockets. s. d.	12 Pockets. s. d.	24 Pockets. s. d.
Morocco cloth	4 6	7 0	6 6	11 0
French Morocco	7 6	10 6	11 6	15 0
„ „ long flap... ..	9 0	12 6	15 6	19 6
Chequered Persian... ..	16 6	22 6		

59, Pall Mall, London.

EXPANDING BILL CASES.

On same plan as A B C Cases. 12 Pockets, Long Flap, and Elastic Band.

							£	s.	d.
French Morocco, Pockets lettered with the Months...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0
Russia, Leather Gussets	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	0

Also to order, Patent Lock Buckle Straps for Ditto,

BILL CASES.

Limp, Five Pockets, Broad Elastic Band.

			8 in.	9 in.	10 in.	11 in.	12 in.
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Black Roan, lined Paper	...	...	2 6	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0
„ „ „ White Leather	...	...	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 6	10 0
Black Spanish „ „ „	...	...	6 6	7 6	9 0	10 6	13 0
Russia „ „ „	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 6	12 6	15 0

MANIFOLD WRITING CASES.

With Carbonic Leaves, Copying Book, Style and Metal Rest Plate, complete.

				Large 8vo.	4to.	Foolscap.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Half-bound Roan, Cloth Sides, Elastic Band	...	...	...	0 6 6	0 10 6	0 16 6
French Morocco	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 14 6	1 6 6
„ „ with Flap and Double-action Lock	...	...	...	0 11 0	0 18 6	1 11 6
Copying Books for Re-filling	...	...	...	0 0 10	0 1 6	0 2 6
Carbonic „ „ „	...	...	...	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0

COMBINED A B C AND WRITING CASE.

The latter being removable at pleasure.

						£	s.	d.
French Morocco	...	12 Pockets, Octavo, 9½ by 6	...	...	...	1	2	6
Chequered Persian	...	„ „ leather gussets	...	...	...	1	9	6
Letter Case only, Russia, best quality, leather gussets, long flap	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	0
„ and complete Writing Case combined, Russia, lined French Morocco, leather gussets, long flap	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Russia Strap and Buckle to match	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0

PATENT LOCK, BUCKLE STRAPS.

These Straps combine the security of a Lever Lock, with the adjustibility of an ordinary Strap, enabling the A B C Case to be closed tightly at any thickness.

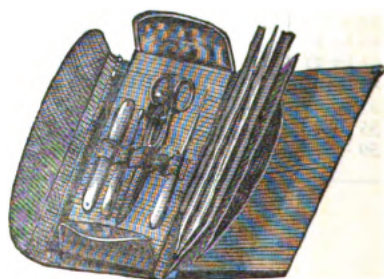
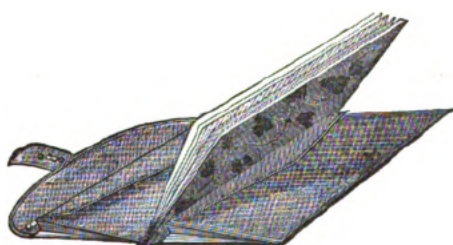
Patent Leather, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. Russia Leather, 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. each.

PORTFOLIOS,
FOR DRAWINGS AND MUSIC.

Size.	Name.	Half Roan, or Bazil.	Half Morocco.	Extra for Cloth Sides.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
10 by 8	Music	5 0	6 6	0 9
14 by 8½	Quarto Medium ...	2 0	3 0	0 4
15 by 9½	Half Foolscap ...	2 6	3 3	0 9
15 by 10½	„ Crown	3 0	4 6	0 9
17½ by 11½	Quarto Imperial ...	3 6	6 0	0 9
22 by 13	Half Demy	3 9	6 9	1 3
19 by 15	„ Royal	5 0	7 0	1 3
22 by 15	Crown	6 0	8 6	1 3
23 by 17½	Half Imperial ...	7 0	10 6	1 6
23 by 18	Demy	8 6	12 0	2 0
24½ by 18½	Medium	10 0	13 6	2 6
26 by 20	Royal	11 6	14 6	2 6
31 by 21	Super Royal ...	12 6	17 0	2 9
29 by 25	Imperial	13 6	22 6	3 0
33 by 26	Atlas	14 6	24 6	3 0
35 by 23	Large Atlas ...	16 6	27 6	3 6
39 by 27	Columbia	18 6	30 9	3 6
	Double Elephant...	22 6	36 9	4 6

WALLETS AND POCKET BOOKS.

WALLETS WITH METALLIC BOOK, WITH FLAPS AND 'SPRING CATCH, OR
ELASTIC BAND.



DESCRIPTION.	3½-in.	4-in.	4½-in.	5-in.	5½-in.	6-in.	6½-in.	7-in.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
French Morocco ...	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	3 9	4 0	4 6	5 6
Best Russia...	3 9	4 6	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 0	8 0
„ lined Silk ...	5 0	6 6	6 6	7 6	8 0	9 6	10 6	12 0
„ lined Russia and Silk ...	6 6	7 6	9 0	9 6	10 6	11 6	12 0	14 6
„ „ with divisions for Instruments*	...	9 0	10 0	10 6	11 0	12 0	12 6	13 6

* Fitted with Instruments 8s. 6d. extra.

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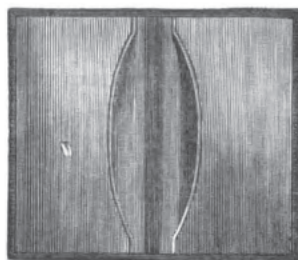
LIMP LETTER CASES.



		5½ by 3½	6 by 3½	6½ by 4
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
French Morocco, lined Imitation Calf, 1 Pocket	...	1 0	1 3	—
Turkey	„ „ „	2 3	2 6	3 0
Russia	„ „ „	2 6	3 0	3 6
Ditto	„ „ „ Gilt Lock	4 6	5 0	5 6
Ditto	„ „ Bellows Gusset, Round Corners	6 0	6 6	7 0
Ditto, double, Two Pockets reversed, Lettered				
“Answered” and “Unanswered,” Two Gilt Locks	...	9 0	9 6	—

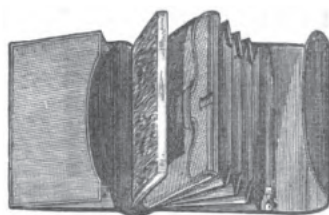
LIMP NOTE CASES.

WITH TWO OR FOUR POCKETS.



	4-inch.	4½-inch.	5-inch.	5½-inch.	6-inch.	6½-in.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
French Morocco, Two Pockets	—	—	1 0	1 3	1 6	—
Russia	1 6	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0
Ditto, Lined Satin	3 6	3 9	4 0	5 0	5 6	6 6
Calf	3 6	3 9	4 0	4 6	5 6	6 0
French Morocco, Four Pockets	—	—	—	3 9	4 0	4 6
Russia	—	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 6
Ditto Lined Satin	6 6	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 6	9 6
Calf	6 6	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 6	9 6

LADIES' VISITE PURSES.

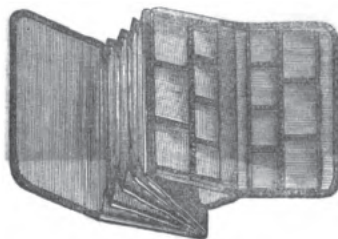


With Book, covered Silk or Satin, extra Pockets, &c.

		3½ by 2½	4½ by 2½
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Persian, Lined Imitation Calf, Elastic Band		6 0	6 6
Russia „ French Morocco, Flaps Lined Calf, do.		8 6	9 6
Ditto „ Calf, Elastic Band		9 0	10 0
Ditto „ French Morocco, Flaps Lined Watered Silk, Patent Slide Lock			10 6
Ditto, Lined French Morocco, Flaps, Lined Calf, Gilt Metal Rims, Lock, and side Rims		10 6	12 6

FLEXIBLE PURSES WITH POCKETS FOR CARDS AND STAMPS.

GUSSET WITHOUT JOIN, ELASTIC BAND.

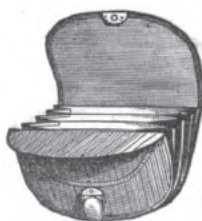


		Each.	
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Persian, Lined Imitation Calf		4 0	4 6
Russia, Flaps Lined Calf		5 0	6 0
Ditto, Lined Calf throughout		7 0	8 0
Ditto, with Secret Compartment for Gold, Lined Imitation Calf ...		7 6	8 6
Ditto, Calf throughout		10 0	11 6

59. Pall Mall, London.

EXPANDING PURSES.

ROUNDED CORNERS, BELLOWS GUSSET WITHOUT JOIN, POCKETS FOR CARDS
AND STAMPS.



Russia, Flaps Lined Calf, Elastic Band, 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d.

Ditto, Lined Calf throughout, Half Circular Shape, 8s. 6d., 9s.

Russia, Flaps Lined Calf, Elastic Band, 5s. 6d.

Ditto, with Patent Slide Lock, 6s. 6d. each.

Ditto, ditto, Lined Calf throughout, ditto, 8s. 6d. each.

Purses with Ivory Tablets, Gilt and Silver Rims, Solid Ivory Purses for Presents, &c.,
always in stock.

Purses and Portemonnaies of every kind and newest Patterns.

Cheap Purses, strongly made, with Stout Elastic Bands, in Horse Hide, Pig Skin, Roan, Imitation Russia, Real Russia, Morocco, &c., at One Shilling, Eighteen Pence, Two Shillings, Half-a-Crown, and Three Shillings; also, Portsea Purses, strongly sewn, Limp, in Pig Skin, Nine Pence and Ten Pence each, with Lock, One Shilling and One Shilling and Three Pence each.

MERCHANTS' BILL CASES,

With Metallic Book and Tuck inside, Catch with Three Snaps, or
Elastic Band outside.

PASSPORT CASES IN RUSSIA OR MOROCCO.

PASSPORTS MOUNTED ON SILK OR LINEN.

Passports and the necessary Visas are obtained for any country, at the respective Embassies and Consulates, without the personal attendance of the Traveller, thus avoiding all trouble and delay. Fee for obtaining each Visa, One Shilling. Memorandum of Instructions can be had gratis, on application.

READY REFERENCE FILES,

For Accounts Paid and Unpaid, Letters Answered and Unanswered.

	8½ by 3.	8½ by 3½.	10½ by 4.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Cloth, with Elastic Bands	6 0	10 6	14 0	per dozen.
French Morocco	12 0	16 6	21 0	"
Persian	18 0	22 6	27 0	"

† Pen Wipers, Circular, Leather, Stamped in Gold:—Morocco, One Shilling; French Morocco, Sixpence.

PATENT METALLIC BOOKS.

OBLONG, BEST METALLIC PAPER, WITH PENCIL.

	3½ by 2½.	4¼ by 2½.	4½ by 3.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
French Morocco, Strongly Bound, Marble Edges and Clasp	0 10	1 0	1 3
Ditto, ditto, Rounded Corners, ditto, ditto, Elastic Band	0 10	0 10	1 3
Embossed Roan, Marble Edges, Strong Clasp	0 6	0 8	0 9

	5½ by 3¼.	6 by 3¼.	6¼ by 3¼.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
French Morocco, Strongly Bound, Marble Edges and Clasp... ..	1 6	—	2 0
Ditto, ditto, Rounded Corners, ditto, ditto, Elastic Bands	1 6	1 10	—
Embossed Roan, Marble Edges, Strong Clasp	0 10	—	1 2

A great variety in Russia, with and without Gilt and Silver Rims, Plain, Ruled Blue Lines; and also for Betting.

MORDAN'S EVER POINTED PENCIL CASES, PEN CASES, PEN AND PENCIL CASES, ALSO PEN AND PENCIL CASE WITH KNIFE.

Sterling silver, plain, fluted, and engraved, from 3s. upwards. A large assortment also of ivory, silver mounted, Pencil only, Pen and Pencil, or with rule, knife, compass, and thermometer. Also in ebony and porcupine quill.

These Pencils can be had in four thicknesses of leads—

H., M., V.S., and W.

		s. d.
Boxes containing twelve Prepared Leads, H. and M.		1 0 each.
" " " V.S. and W.		1 6 "
" " " Pure Cumberland Leads, H. and M.		2 0 "
" " " " V.S. and W.		2 6 "
" six " " " V.S. and W.		1 6 "

Aluminium Pen and Pencil-cases, best quality, in great variety.

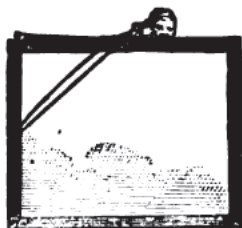
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ROUND EBONY RULERS.

WELL SEASONED AND FRENCH POLISHED.

9-in. 6 <i>d.</i>	12-in. 10 <i>d.</i>	15-in. 1 <i>s.</i>	18-in. 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	21-in. 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	24-in. 2 <i>s.</i> each.
Extra Thick, 9 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	2 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> „

WHITE PORCELAIN SLATES.



	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
	5 by 3½	6 by 4¼	7 by 5	8 by 5¾	9 by 6½	10 by 7¼	12 by 8¾
	<i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
In Wood Frames ...	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 6	2 9	3 0	3 6
In Leather Frames, with Pencil and Sponge ...	2 0	2 4	2 9	3 6	3 9	4 0	4 6

BEST SCHOOL SLATES,

IN HARD WOOD FRAMES.

Sizes, 8½ by 6-in. 5 <i>d.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	9½ by 6½-in. 6 <i>d.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	10½ by 7½-in. 8 <i>d.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	11½ by 8-in. 9 <i>d.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>	12½ by 9-in. 10 <i>d.</i> each. 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per doz.
--	--	---	--	--

RED TAPE,

BROAD, MIDDLE, AND NARROW WIDTHS.

SCRAP BOOKS

In great variety, Square and Oblong, with Cartridge Paper and Card Board Leaves, with Linen Joins, in every kind of Binding, from 2*s.* each; also for Newspaper Cuttings, Ruled and Alphabet for Indexing.

WAX VESTAS, WAFERS, AND WAFER BOXES.

DRAWING PINS AND ARTISTS' REQUIREMENTS.

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GOOSE QUILL PENS.

Small Green String	2s. per hundred.
Orange	3s. "
Green	4s. "
Blue	6s. "
Purple and Yellow	...	...	...	...	...	8s. "
" Green	...	...	...	...	...	10s. "
Pink and Blue	...	...	...	...	...	12s. "
Pink	...	...	...	...	...	14s. "
Pink and Green	...	...	...	...	...	15s. "
Purple and Orange (extra)	...	...	...	...	...	18s. "
" Green (super extra)	...	...	...	...	...	21s. "

In Boxes, containing 12 and 25, 6d., 1s., 2s., and 2s. 6d. each.

SWAN PENS AND QUILLS.

Pink and Blue	...	...	...	...	...	24s. per hundred.
Orange and Green	...	...	...	...	...	27s. "
Pink and Green	...	...	...	...	...	30s. "
Purple and Orange	...	...	...	...	...	36s. "
Pink (extra)	...	...	...	...	...	45s. per hundred and upwards.

In Boxes of Six, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s.; in Boxes of Twelve, 3s., 4s. 6d., and 6s.

HUDSON BAY PENS AND QUILLS.

Pink	...	...	...	...	...	18s. per hundred.
" and Blue	...	...	...	...	...	24s. "
" and Green	...	...	...	...	...	30s. "
Purple and Orange	...	...	...	...	...	36s. "
Pink (extra)	...	...	...	...	...	45s. per hundred and upwards.

Crow Quills, 3s. 6d.; Pens, 4s. 6d.; Turkey Quills, 4s. 6d.; Pens, 5s.

METALLIC PENS.

A large assortment of GILLOTT'S celebrated Pens always in stock; but if Pens of any particular make are required, one inclosed in a letter, as sample, will meet with prompt attention.

LEAD PENCILS.

Best Drawing Pencils	...	...	3d. each, 2s. 6d. per doz.
Ditto	extra degrees	...	6d. " 5s. "
Drawing Pencils	2nd quality	...	2d. " 1s. 9d. "
Ditto	extra degrees	...	3d. " 2s. 6d. "
Office Pencils	...	...	1s., 2s., 3s. "

LUGGAGE LABELS.

Vellum Labels for Despatch Bags, with printed directions.

Parchment Luggage Labels, 4s. 6d. per 100, 3s. per 50.

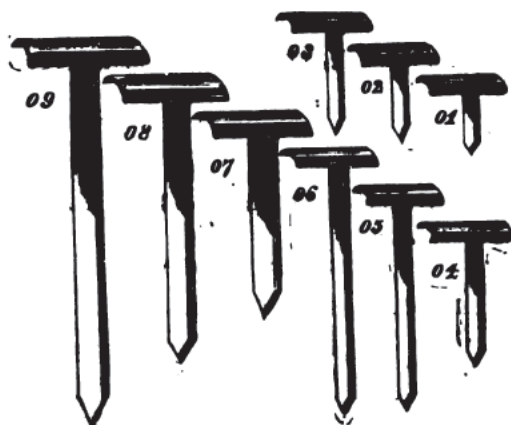
Linen ditto.

Adhesive Paper ditto, large size, 3d. per book.

" " small size, 2d. per book.

" Newspaper Bands and Book Post Wrappers, small size, 50, 6d.; medium size, 25, 6d.; large size, 15, 6d.

IMPROVED REGISTERED PAPER BINDERS.



The head or top of these Binders being arched, they are much stronger than, and superior to, any others.

IN GROSS OR HALF GROSS BOXES.

Nos.	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
	1/-	1/3	1/6	2/-	2/3	2/6	3/9	4/6	6/- per Gross.
Assorted Boxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	01 to 04	6d. per box.
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	01 to 06	1s. "

SEALING WAX.

Best Red or Black, in sticks of 10, 20, or 40 to the lb., 5s. per lb.

Parcel Wax, 1s. 6d. per lb.

PLAYING CARDS.

IN GREAT VARIETY, ALL THE NEWEST PATTERNS.

De la Rue's and other Makers, 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. and 4s. per pack.

BEZIQUE CARDS.

In Boxes with Rules and Markers for 2, 3, or 4 Players, from 2s. 6d. each.

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Bond's and Morell's, 6d. and 1s.

STENCIL PLATES MADE FOR MARKING LINEN.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

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	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
32mo., Handy Volume Shakspeare	5 0	3 0	2 10	2 4	1 10	1 8	1 6
Demy 12mo., Parlour Library ...	6 6	4 0	3 4	2 8	2 6	2 2	1 11
Medium 12mo., Bohn's Library...	7 3	4 4	3 10	3 0	2 7	2 6	2 3
Crown 8vo., The Charles Dickens' Edition ...	7 9	4 8	4 0	3 6	2 10	2 9	2 5
Demy 8vo., Cornhill Magazine ...	10 0	6 0	5 0	4 6	3 3	3 0	2 9
Royal 8vo., All the Year Round..	13 3	7 6	6 6	5 6	4 6	4 0	3 6
Super-Royal 8vo., Burke's Peerage and Baronetage ...	15 6	10 0	8 6	6 6	5 9	4 6	4 0
Imperial 8vo., Imperial Dictionary ...	19 0	12 0	9 6	8 0	7 0	6 0	5 0
Demy 4to., Athenaeum ...	26 6	15 0	12 0	10 6	9 0	8 0	6 6
Royal 4to., Music ...	31 0	20 0	16 0	12 6	10 6	9 0	7 0
Imperial 4to., Nicholas' Knight-hood ...	40 0	30 0	25 0	15 0	12 6	11 0	10 0
Crown folio, Pall Mall Gazette ...	45 0	33 0	27 0	18 0	14 0	12 6	11 0
Demy folio, Illustrated News ...	50 0	40 0	30 0	22 0	19 0	15 0	13 0

ROYAL AROMATIC ELASTIC BANDS (RED).

In Boxes containing a series of Six dozen in each Box, of various sizes.

No. 1 Thin	s.	d.	6 per Box.	No. 1 Extra Strong	s.	d.	6 per Box.
2	"	...	0	6	"	2	"	...	1	6	"
3	"	...	1	6	"	3	"	...	2	6	"
4	"	...	2	3	"	4	"	...	3	3	"
5	"	...	2	3	"	5	"	...	3	3	"
6	"	...	3	3	"	6	"	...	5	6	"



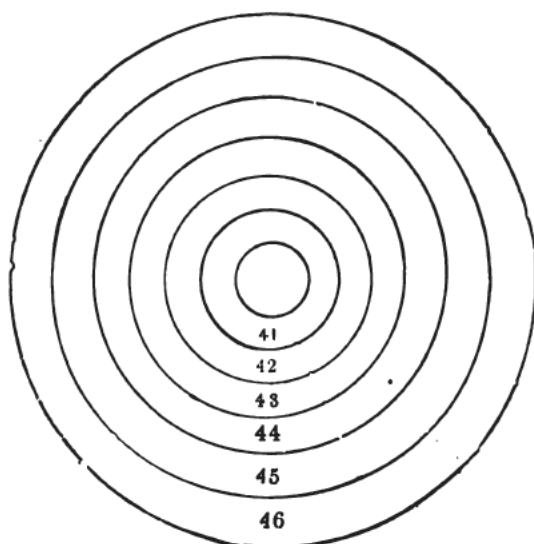
Series, No. 1.



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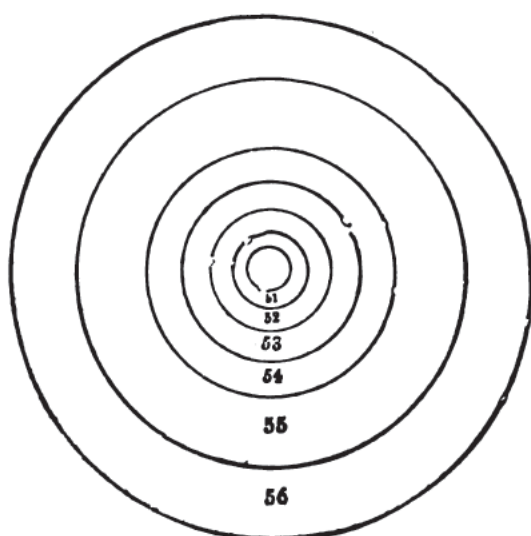


Series, No. 3.

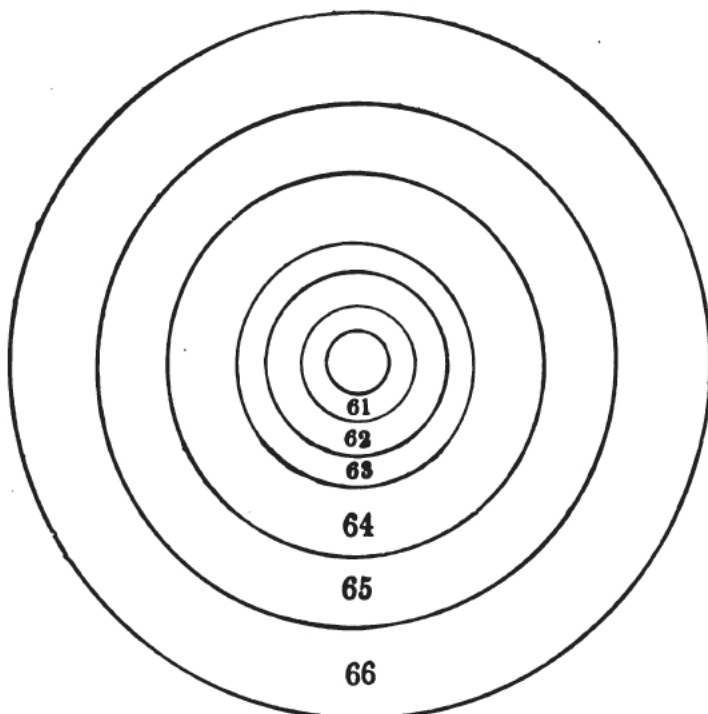


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ROYAL AROMATIC ELASTIC BANDS (RED)—continued.



Series, No. 5.



Series, No. 6.

ROYAL AROMATIC PATENT ELASTIC BANDS.

These Bands are chiefly intended for placing round Papers and Parcels of every description, and where a proper size is selected, will hold the same firm and compact, and yet allow of considerable addition or reduction. They are perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and are not affected by climate.



These Bands represent the exact size of the article in a state of rest.

They are made in two thicknesses:—

				PER GROSS.		EXTRA STRONG.						PER GROSS.		EXTRA STRONG.	
				s.	d.	s.	d.	No. 2				s.	d.	s.	d.
a	...	...	...	1	4	2	9	...	...	...	...	4	10	9	9
b	...	...	...	1	8	3	6	3	...	...	...	7	0	14	0
c	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	4	...	...	...	8	0	16	6
d	...	...	...	2	4	4	6	5	...	...	...	10	6	21	6
No. 1	...	...	...	4	2	8	0	6	...	...	...	13	0	26	0

a b and c in Gross Boxes.

d, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ Gross Boxes at 6d. per Gross extra.

INDIA-RUBBER, BEST BOTTLE OR PATENT, 6s. 6d. PER LB.

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These Paper Cleaners are particularly suitable for the Office, Artists and Engineers, as they remove pencil marks easily; any dust left after erasing, is brushed off with the reverse end. Small size, 3d.; Large size, 6d. each.

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WAFERS—RED, BLACK, OR MIXED COLOURS,

WAX VESTAS in 6d., 1s., & 1s. 6d. BOXES.

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Official Forms for the use of Consuls, ruled and printed for the various Returns required to be made to the Foreign Office, are always kept in Stock.

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IVORY PAPER KNIVES IN VARIOUS SIZES.

Pen Holders, Wood, Bone, and Ivory, in great variety.

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BROWN PAPERS.

Newspaper Bands and Book Post Wrappers.—Three Sizes, 6d. per Packet.

BALLS OF STRING OF VARIOUS THICKNESSES.

Stock Boxes made of Wood, covered in Green Cloth, for holding Loose Papers

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Of any Combination of Letters, Artistically Designed, in
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COPPER PLATES ENGRAVED.

*A Gentleman's Card Plate, engraved in any style, and 100 superfine
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A Lady's Card Plate, ditto, ditto 5 Shillings.
Addresses engraved on the Plate, 1s. 6d. per line additional.

*Cards for Invitations, At Home, Return Thanks, &c., always kept in
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ARMS, CRESTS, &c., IN MODERN OR MEDIÆVAL STYLES, FOR
BOOK LABELS, &c.

An immense assortment, and Newest Designs in
BALL PROGRAMMES,
Menu Cartes, and Wedding Invitations
PRINTED IN COLOURS, GOLD OR SILVER.
Specimens can be forwarded on Application.

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MESSRS. HARRISON & SONS, having a large and efficient staff of Engravers and Printers, are prepared to furnish Designs and execute orders for ENGRAVING and LITHOGRAPHY of every description. Bank Notes, Bankers' Cheques, Insurance Policies, Bills of Exchange, Invoice Headings, Book Plates, Invitation or Visiting Cards, &c.

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PRINTED ON SUPERFINE BLUE OR CREAM PAPER, WITH
FLY LEAF.

	100.	250.	500.	1000.	5000.
Note—1 page	6/6	10/6	16/6	25/0	100/0
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THE CHROMOGRAPH is an ingenious invention which enables any one to produce a number of copies from MSS. written with a special ink supplied with the Apparatus, and is, therefore, invaluable to those who are often requiring reproductions of their letters, invitations, despatches, circulars, plans, or drawings, fifty fac-similes of which can be produced in a few moments, without any knowledge of Printing or Lithography being required. The Apparatus consists of two flat metal boxes lined with a gelatinous composition, which answers the same purpose as the stone in Lithographic Printing, and these cases are separable and close together in the shape of a book.

The MS. to be copied is written on any kind of paper, and with any pen (either steel or quill), with the ink supplied, and the writing or drawing, *being perfectly dry*, is placed face downwards on the composition and the hand passed lightly over it two or three times, the paper is then pulled gently off (in the same manner as shown in the illustration above), and a fac-simile counterpart of the writing or drawing will be found transferred to the composition. A sheet of paper of any kind is then laid upon the composition and smoothed down lightly with the hand, and after two or three seconds is withdrawn in the same manner as before mentioned, and a clear and perfect copy of the original will be found printed upon it. This operation is repeated as often as required, from eight to ten minutes only being required to produce forty to fifty copies.

Immediately the requisite number of copies are printed, fill the sponge supplied with the Apparatus with clean cold water, and rub the surface gently, and the writing will be speedily effaced, as easily, in fact, as pencil writing from the surface of a porcelain slate.

If the composition is at any time accidentally scratched or broken, it can be remelted by heating it and allowing it to cool, care being taken to prevent dust from settling on it when in a liquid state.

This Apparatus has been supplied and found most useful to Merchants, Secretaries, and most of H. M.'s Ambassadors, Consuls, and Agents abroad.

LIST OF PRICES.

		s.	d.
No. 1.	2 Slabs Octavo size (for note paper), $10 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$, with bottle of ink and sponge	12	0
" 2.	Do. Quarto " (for drafts or double note paper), $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, with bottle of ink and sponge	20	0
" 3.	Do. Foolscap (for despatches or official papers), $14\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, with bottle of ink and sponge	24	0
" 4.	Do. Folio (for plans, maps, drawings, &c.), $19\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, with bottle of ink and sponge	40	0

Extra Bottles of Ink, either red, blue, or violet, 1s. per bottle.

Composition for replenishing, 4s. per lb.

For hot Climates a special Composition is supplied without extra cost.

SUPPLIED BY

HARRISON & SONS,

Stationers and Printers to Her Majesty's Government,
59, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

59, Pall Mall, London.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell has graciously favoured J..T. Davenport with the following:—

“Extract of a despatch from Mr. Webb, H.B.M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated Sept. 17, 1864 :—
“The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne
“and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives.”

CAUTION.

CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. Browne's—See “Times,” July 13th, 1864.

The Public are therefore cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable Remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Rheumatism, Spasms, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

From Dr. MONTGOMERY, late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—“Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery; to it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering and when all other medicines had failed.”

From W. VERSALIUS PETTIGREW, M.D.:—“I have no hesitation in stating that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an anti-spasmodic and sedative. I have used it in consumption, asthma, diarrhoea, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results.”

From Mr. C. RICHARDS:—“Messina, Nov. 23, 1867. My father, the British Vice-Consul at this port, has spoken very highly of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in his Report to the British Government of the Epidemic Cholera in Messina, 1867, and really its efficacy is wonderful.”

CHLORODYNE, the GREAT REMEDY for CHOLERA.

(See Report in the “Times,” September 6th, from the Malta Correspondent, who states, August 24th, that “108 cases and 81 deaths occurred at Messina; 60,000 people fled from the town, which is in a most deplorable condition, that Chlorodyne has been found most efficacious as a remedy, and a number of persons are reported to have been saved by its use.”)

Now, as there are various imitations sold under the name of Chlorodyne, containing Indian hemp, morphia, &c., ingredients highly adverse to the cure of cholera, the public are cautioned against the use of any compound under the name of Chlorodyne unless it bears the name of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE, who coined the word Chlorodyne to designate his wonderful discovery, which he fully tested for many years in Her Majesty's service before introducing it to the public, the wonderful success of which has given rise to various imitations, totally different to genuine Chlorodyne. See the decision of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, reported in the “Times,” July 13th, 1864. The extraordinary medical reports on the efficacy of Chlorodyne render it a subject of most vital importance that the public should obtain the genuine, which is now sold under the protection of the Government of Great Britain, authorizing a stamp, bearing the words “Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,” without which none is genuine.

Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists.

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J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

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MADE TO MEASURE BY

SAMPSON & Co.,



COMPLETE INDIA OUTFIT

FOR
£38
NETT.



	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1 Coloured Flannel Suit	2	15	0	1 Pith Helmet (Elwood's).....	0	12	6
1 Blue Serge "	2	15	0	1 Sola Water Bottle, covered Felt,			
2 Brown Linen "	35	0	0	with Sling	0	8	6
4 Pairs White Drill Trousers ..	12	6	0	2 Puggarees	1	6	0
12 White Shirts, Linen Fronts....	7	6	0	1 Rug	0	10	6
24 Linen Collars (best quality)...	1	0	0	1 Soiled Clothes Bag, Frame and Lock	0	7	6
6 Saratta Shirts, Collars on.....	8	6	0	1 Housewife, fitted comple.....	0	6	6
6 Flannel "	10	6	0	2 Black Ties	1	0	0
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6 Gauze Merino Banians	4	6	0	1 Solid Leather Dressing Case, fitted.	1	1	0
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12 " Merino Socks	1	9	0	1 Mosquito Curtain, complete	1	1	0
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